FASHIONPEDIA

THE VISUAL DICTIONARY
OF FASHION DESIGN

FASHIONARY

FASHIONARY

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feedback@fashionary.org

- @ fashionary
- @ fashionarybook
- @ fashionary
- @ fashionary

Fashionary Team
2020

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PREFACE

Fashion designers are constantly on the search for inspiration and design possibilities. They also need to communicate with factories and buyers, which requires the use of technical terms and jargon. What fashion professionals really need is a simple yet practical handbook that addresses all their needs in a straightforward, user-friendly manner. All these inspired the birth of *Fashionpedia*, literally a fashion encyclopedia with a wealth of practical information that one needs as a fashion designer.

Simple, informative, portable and elegant, *Fashionpedia* truly embodies our idea and vision of an all-encompassing fashion bible. Here at Fashionary, we understand that visuals and images are the universal language of designers worldwide. Therefore, *Fashionpedia* presents all complex information as easy-to-read infographics. Our carefully curated sections make it easy to navigate, allowing users to

quickly locate the information they need. As with our signature line of Fashionary notebooks, *Fashionpedia* also comes in a sleek, compact form for portable, on-the-go use to suit fashion designers' busy lifestyles.

On our quest to create the dream fashion tool book, we have consulted with professionals to ensure all information included in *Fashionpedia* reflects the industry standard. Our design team has dedicated months to perfecting the graphics and layout for the best readability.

'Without foundations, there can be no fashion,' Christian Dior once said. We hope you find *Fashionpedia* as inspirational as we do, and may it become a fundamental and indispensable part of your fashion ambitions.

- Fashionary Team

FASHIONS FADE, STYLE IS ETERNAL.

/ YVES SAINT LAURENT

01 FASHION HISTORY & STYLE

FASHION AND WORLD HISTORY /
FASHION STYLE AND SILHOUETTE

1.1 FASHION AND WORLD HISTORY FROM THE 20TH CENTURY

Coco Chanel once said, *"Fashion is not something that exists in dresses only. Fashion is in the sky, in the street; fashion has to do with ideas, the way we live, what is happening."*
Fashion is a fast-changing concept that connects with everybody's everyday life especially from the 20th century. Styles and ideas became more accessible to fashion designers by improved communication and the media. Fashion is a part of who we are, the way we live, and the times in which we exist. To start off, a timeline is included to show the relationship between the fashion trends and world events from the 20th century, and also the fashion keywords and style icons of the decades.

1900s

The Edwardian Era & rise of Parisian haute couture

1910s

The Oriental Era & WWI

FASHION

- **1903** Paul Poiret established his couture house in Paris
- **1909** Condé Nast took over Vogue magazine
- **1912** 'Queen of the Bias Cut' Madeleine Vionnet opened her couture house





- **1914** Burberry trench coat used by the British Army during WWI



- CHANEL 1909
- PRADA 1913
- Ermenegildo Zegna 1910
- BALENCIAGA 1914

- Heinrich Stoll invented the flat bed purl knitting machine
- Designer Mariano Fortuny patented his pleat-setting technique
- First modern bra design patented in the United States
- Gideon Sundback patented the modern zipper
- Spiers invented the circular bed purl knitting machine

POPULAR CULTURE

- POST-IMPRESSIONISM & ART NOUVEAU
- FAUVISM & GERMAN EXPRESSIONISM
- ABSTRACT ART & CUBISM
- CONSTRUCTIVISM
- DADA



- First Silent Movie: The Great Train Robbery

WORLD

- WORLD WAR I 1914-1918
- Albert Einstein published the Theory of Relativity and introduced the famous equation, $E = mc^2$
- First AM radio factory opened
- Ernest Rutherford, Father of Nuclear Physics, theorized that atoms have their charge concentrated in a very small nucleus

KEYWORDS & STYLE ICONS

1900s: Bishop's Sleeve, BOA, Cabochon, Camiknickers, Collarette, Covert Coat, Dog-collar Neckline, Duster, Lingerie Look, Negligee, Panama Hat, Pegged Trousers, Pompadour, Racer, S-bend Corset

Style Icons
Gibson Girl, Camille Clifford

1910s: Brassiere, Cloche, Jupe-culottes, Minaret Tunic, Oriental Opulence, Peter Pan Collar

Style Icons
Duff Gordon, Gabrielle Dorziat

1920s

The Roaring Twenties

1930s

Hollywood's influence & WWII

FASHION



- 1926
  Coco Chanel published a picture of a 'little black dress' in American Vogue



- 1937
  Elsa Schiaparelli designed the 'Lobster Dress' with artist Salvador Dali

- GUCCI 1921
- BOSS 1924
- Salvatore Ferragamo 1928

- Development of metal hooks and eyes
- Wallace Carothers and DuPont Labs invented nylon (polymer 6.6)

POPULAR CULTURE

ART DECO

SURREALISM



- 'IT'



- Morning Glory



- Camille



- Gone with the Wind



- The Kid



- Metropolis



- Shanghai Express



- Modern Times



- The Wizard of Oz

WORLD

$ Black Thursday & the start of the Great Depression

WORLD WAR II 1939-1945

Philo Farnsworth invented the first all-electronic television system

BBC started the world's first television broadcasting service

KEYWORDS & STYLE ICONS

Art Deco · Balloon Shoes · Blanket Cloth · Cloverleaf Lapel · Clutch Coat · Corselette · Flapper · Handkerchief Skirt · Jabot Blouse · Oxford Bag · Plus Fours · Polo Shirt · Raccoon Skin Coat · Singlet · Slip

Style Icons
Zelda Fitzgerald, Louise Brooks, Coco Chanel, Rudolph Valentino, Elsa Schiaparelli, Pola Negri, Clara Bow

Batwing Sleeve · Bias Cut · Blade Cut Suit · Drape Cut Suit · Guards Coat · Huaraches · Lido Shoes · Loafers · Mess Jacket · Monk · Pagoda Sleeve · Seersucker · Toy Hat · Tyrolean · Weskit

Style Icons
Greta Garbo, Bette Davis, Marlene Dietrich, Wallis Simpson, Clark Gable, Katharine Hepburn

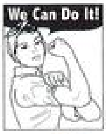
1940s

The era of utility clothing

1950s

Rise of ready-to-wear (prêt-à-porter)

- 1942
  American ready-to-wear industry developed in response to wartime clothing regulations and the American look was created



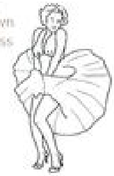
- 1947
  Christian Dior created the 'New Look'



- 1952
  Cristóbal Balenciaga designed the sack line



- 1955
  Marilyn Monroe's wind-blown white dress



- Dior 1946
- pierre cardin 1950
- GIVENCHY 1952
- MISSONI 1953

- 1943
  First fashion week: New York Fashion Week

- First wrinkle-resistant finishing created
- Commercial use of artificial silk in women's lingerie and hosiery
- Fiber reactive dye invented
- First commercial polyester fiber production by DuPont

ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM

POP ART



- Comrade X

- Elvis Presley's Elvis Presley (album)

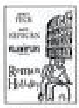




- Casablanca



- Gilda



- Roman Holiday

VIETNAM WAR 1955-1979

COLD WAR 1947-1991

POST-WAR BABY BOOM

Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Post-war economic boom

THE SPACE AGE

Atom | Battle Jacket | Bikini | Bold Look | Bomber Jacket | Chinos | Cigarette Silhouette | Duffle Coat | Dungarees | New Look | Prêt-à-porter | Pullman Robe | Spool Torso

Style Icons
Ingrid Bergman, Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth, Hedy Lamarr, Barbara "Babe" Paley, Diana Vreeland

A-line | Ballet Slippers | Balmacaan | Bermuda Shorts | Capri Pants | Circle Skirt | Cocoon Silhouette | Flare Coat | H-line | Ivy League Style | Pedal Pushers | Shirtwaister | Stilettos | Teddy Boys | Toppers | Trapeze Line | Y-line

Style Icons
Audrey Hepburn, James Dean, Bettie Page, Grace Kelly, Elizabeth Taylor, Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley

1960s

The Flower Power Era & ethnic folkloric

1970s

The 'Me' Decade & rise of anti-fashion

FASHION



- **1964** André Courrèges showed his Space Age collection in Paris
- **1965** Yves Saint Laurent dress inspired by artist Piet Mondrian



- **1966** Twiggy declared as 'The Face of 1966'
- VALENTINO 1960
- YvesSaintLaurent 1961
- Ralph Lauren 1967
- Rise of Velcro (hook-and-loop fasterners) in fashion industry
- Permanent-press fabric invented
- **1970** Vivienne Westwood created punk fashion





- **1977** The Sex Pistols performed 'God Save the Queen' wearing Westwood
- **1973** Kansai Yamamoto designed costumes for David Bowie's Ziggy Stardust Tour
- **1974** Beverly Johnson as the first black model on the cover of American Vogue
- VERSACE 1978
- GIORGIO ARMANI 1975

MINIMALISM

OP ART

POPULAR CULTURE

The Beatles' Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band





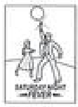
• Annie Hall



• Breakfast at Tiffany's



• 2001: A Space Odyssey



• Saturday Night Fever

WORLD

VIETNAM WAR 1955-1979

COLD WAR 1947-1991

$ 1970s Recession

MOON LANDING

Audio cassette invented

Walkman invented

KEYWORDS & STYLE ICONS

Afron | Baby Doll Gown | Beehive Hairstyle | Bell Button | Broomsticks | Carnaby Street Look | Chelsea Boots | Go-go Boots | Hiphugger | Maxi & Midi Skirt | Mini Skirt | Mod Look | Nehru Suit

Style Icons
Mary Quant, Twiggy, Penelope Tree, Yoko Ono, Cher, Diana Ross, Brian Jones, The Beatles, Jacqueline Kennedy, Jane Birkin, Grace Coddington, Jean Shrimpton

Baggies | Dressing-gown Coat | Duvet Coat | Folklorica | Gatsby Suit | Gauchos | Glam & Glitter Rock Style | Gypsy Style | Hippie Style | Hot Pants | Platform Shoes | Punk Look | Turtlesuit

Style Icons
Pam Grier, Sid Vicious, Farrah Fawcet, Beverly Johnson, Bianca Jagger, Iman, Debbie Harry, Olivia Newton-John, Jane Fonda, Ali Macgraw, Jerry Hall, Patti Smith, Diane Keaton

1980s

Power dressing & the yuppie era

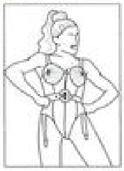
1990s

Era of personal expression

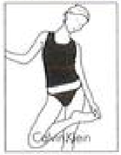
- 1981
  Japanese Deconstructionists showed in Paris
- 1981
  Dynasty (TV series) first screened



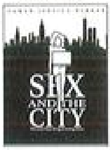
- DOLCE & GABBANA 1985
- DKNY 1982
- 1986
  A group of Belgian avant-garde fashion designers - The 'Antwerp Six' showed their collection in London
- 1990
  Madonna wore the cone bra designed by Jean Paul Gaultier on Blond Ambition World Tour



- 1993
  Kate Moss in Calvin Klein underwear campaign



- 1998
  Sex and the City (TV series) first screened



- Development of digital textile printing technology

NEO EXPRESSIONISM

VIRTUAL ART

Michael Jackson's Thriller



Nirvana's Nevermind



Spice Girls' Spice





- E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial



- Pretty Woman

$ Goldilocks Economy

COLD WAR 1947-1991

IBM MS-DOS & first IBM-PC invented

First commercially available cell phone invented by Motorola

Apple Macintosh invented

The World Wide Web and Internet protocol (HTTP) and WWW language (HTML) created

- Google 1998

Aerobics Craze, B-Boys, Bolla, Deconstruction, Ferrule, Miami Vice Loop, Pouf Dress, Power Dressing, Rockability, Romantique, Shell Toes, Skin Head, Skinny Tie

Style Icons
Diana Spencer, Madonna, Michael Jackson, David Bowie, Grace Jones, Prince, Boy George, Demi Moore, Cyndi Lauper, George Michael

Anti-fashion, Board Shorts, Bogolanfini Cloth, Boxer Briefs, Caesar Chic, Casual Chic, Cyberstyle, Grunge, Hipster, Minimalism, Racer, Slope, Tattoo & Body Piercing, Technotextile, Workout Clothing

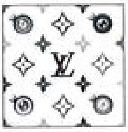
Style Icons
Kate Moss, Courtney Love, Kurt Cobain, Naomi Campbell, Isabella Blow, Liz Tilberis, Linda Evangelista, Cindy Crawford, Heidi Klum

2000s
Rise of "Fast Fashion"

2010s
Rise of "Slow Fashion"

FASHION

- **2002**
  Takashi Murakami x Louis Vuitton collection



- **2005**
  Alexander McQueen used hologram of Kate Moss in his Fall 2006 Fashion Show

- **2007**
  Anya Hindmarch designed the global sell-out tote bag 'I'm Not a Plastic Bag'



- **2010**
  Burberry streamed its A/W 2010 show live in 3D in six cities, allowing the audience to pre-order directly from the catwalk





Rise of online shopping

Rise of sustainable and eco fashion

POPULAR CULTURE

- OutKast's Speakerboxxx / The Love Below



- Lady Gaga's The Fame





- Factory Girl

WORLD

9/11 ATTACK & WAR ON TERROR
2001-present

Great Recession

- iPhone launched 2007
- twitter 2006
- YouTube 2005
- facebook 2005
- Google+ 2011
- Instagram 2010

KEYWORDS & STYLE ICONS

1960s Revival | Absurdist | Admiral Jacket | Boho (bohemian) Style | Boyfriend Style | Fast Fashion | Green Fashion | Shrunken Look | Slim-fit Suit | Smart Fabric | Sustainable Fabric | Trash Fashion (Trashion) | Tribal Look | Y2K Fashion

Style Icons
Sienna Miller, Chloë Sevigny, Nicole Richie, Sarah Jessica Parker, Lady Gaga, Mary-Kate And Ashley Olsen, Rihanna, Alexa Chung, Hedi Slimane, Carine Roitfeld, Franca Sozzani, Anna Wintour, Michelle Obama, Gisele Bündchen

1.2 FASHION STYLE AND SILHOUETTE

Fashion styles and popular apparel trends are constantly in flux, and fashion in the West in particular has experienced continual upheavals and major changes. Popular fads have included such fashion statements as rear-enhancing bustles, short flapper dresses, wide-leg bell bottoms, and deliberately ripped jeans. These and other major fashion styles make up the fascinating history of fashion.

FASHION STYLES IN HISTORY



Egyptian

3100 - 332 BC

Egypt



Byzantine

5th – 6th Centuries

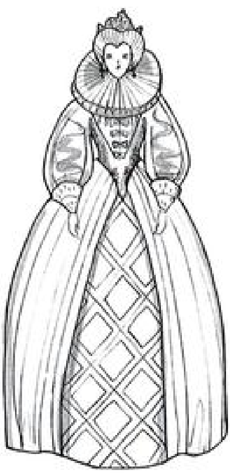
Roman Empire



Medieval

5th – 15th Centuries

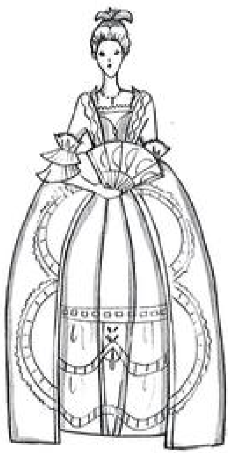
Europe



Elizabethan

1550s – 1600s

England



Rococo

1750 – 1775

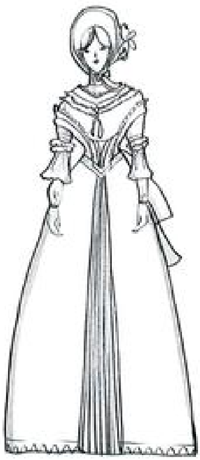
Europe and North America



Empire / Regency

1790s – 1820s

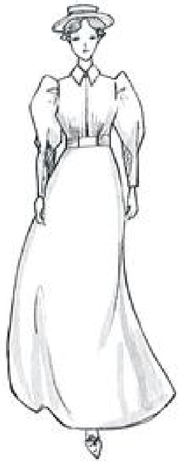
Western and Central Europe



Victorian

1830s – 1900s

British Empire



Gibson Girl

1890s – 1910s

United States



Sailor

Breton stripes

1910s

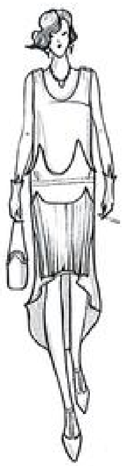
France



The 20s

1920s

Europe



Flapper

1920s

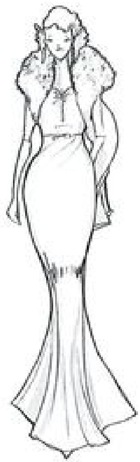
Europe



Art Deco

1920s

Europe



Hollywood Starlet

1920s – 1940s

Europe and United States



The 30s

1930s

United States



The 40s

1940s

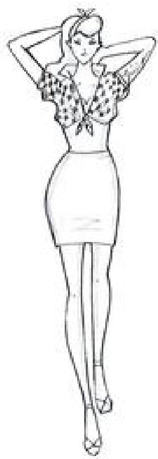
Europe and United States



Military

1940s

Global



Pin-up Girl

1940s – 1950s

United States



New Look

1940s – 1950s

France



Fetish

1940s - 1950s

England and United States



The 50s

1950s

Europe and United States



Teddy Girl

1950s

England



Tropical

1950s

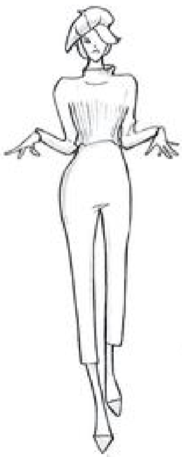
United States



Preppy

1950s

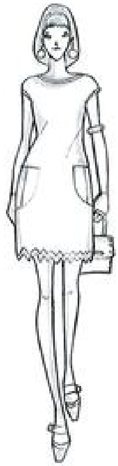
United States



Beatnik

1950s - mid-1960s

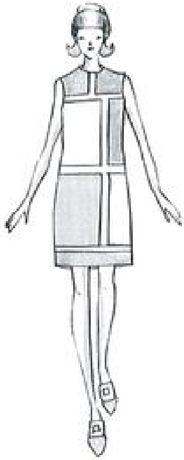
United States



The 60s

1960s

Europe and United States



Mondrian

1960s

France



Op Art

1960s

Europe



Space Age

1960s

Europe



Jackie

1960s

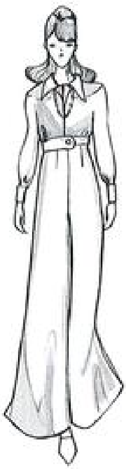
United States



Hippie

Mid-1960s

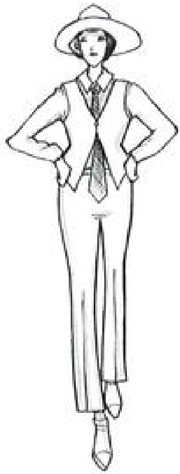
United States



The 70s

1970s

Europe and United States



Annie Hall

1970s

United States



Punk

1970s - 1980s

England



Lolita

Late 1970s

Japan



80s Power Dressing

1980s

United States



Flashdance / Disco

1980s

United States



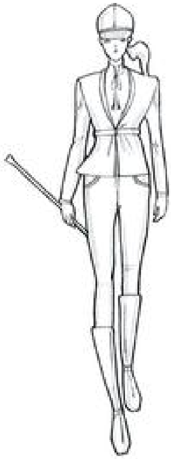
Goth

1980s
Europe



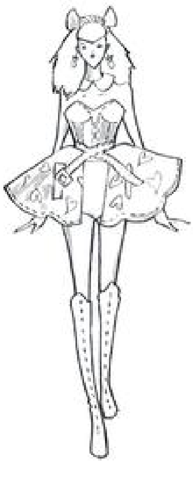
Lingerie
as outerwear

1980s
Europe



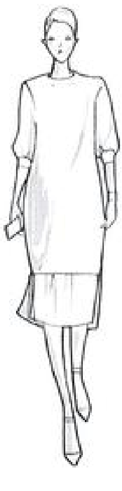
Modern Equestrian

1980s
Europe



Kitsch

1980s - 1990s
Europe



Minimalist

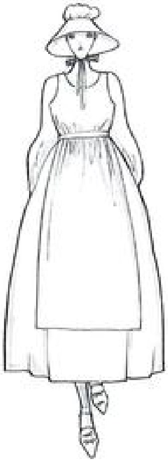
1990s
United States



Casual Chic

1990s - 2000s
Global

STYLE BY ETHNIC



Amish

1690s - Present

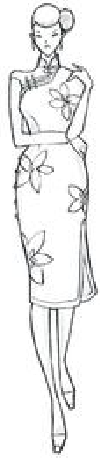
United States



Folklore
(brought to high fashion)

1970s

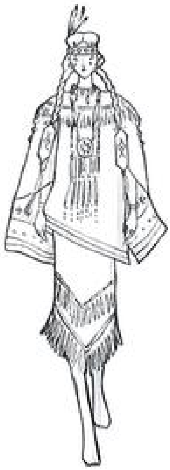
Europe



Qipao / Chinese

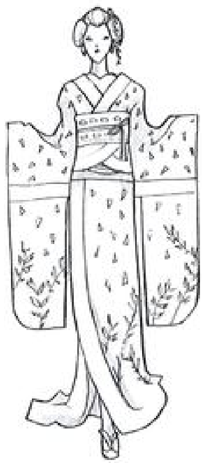
1920s - Present

China



Native American / Indian

North America



Kimono / Japanese

Japan



Gypsy / Romani

Europe and United States

MEN'S STYLE



Regency
Beau Brummell

1790s - 1820s
Japan



Edwardian

1900s
United Kingdom



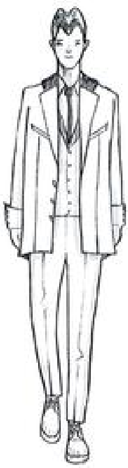
Zoot Suit

1940s
United States



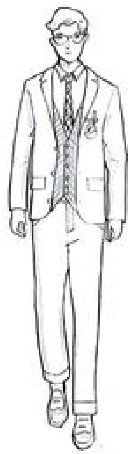
Cowboy

Mid-20th Century
America



Teddy Boy

1950s
United Kingdom



Ivy League

Late 1950s
United States



60s Mod

1960s

England



Hippie

Mid-1960s

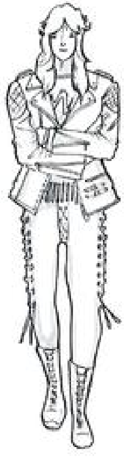
United States



Punk

1970s - 1980s

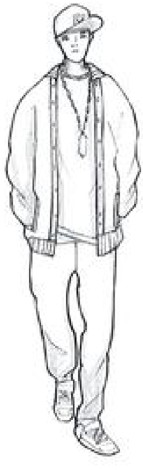
England



80s Heavy Metal

1980s

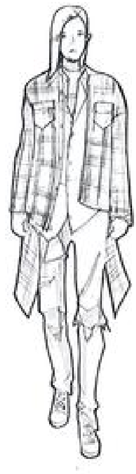
United States



Hip-hop

1980s

United States

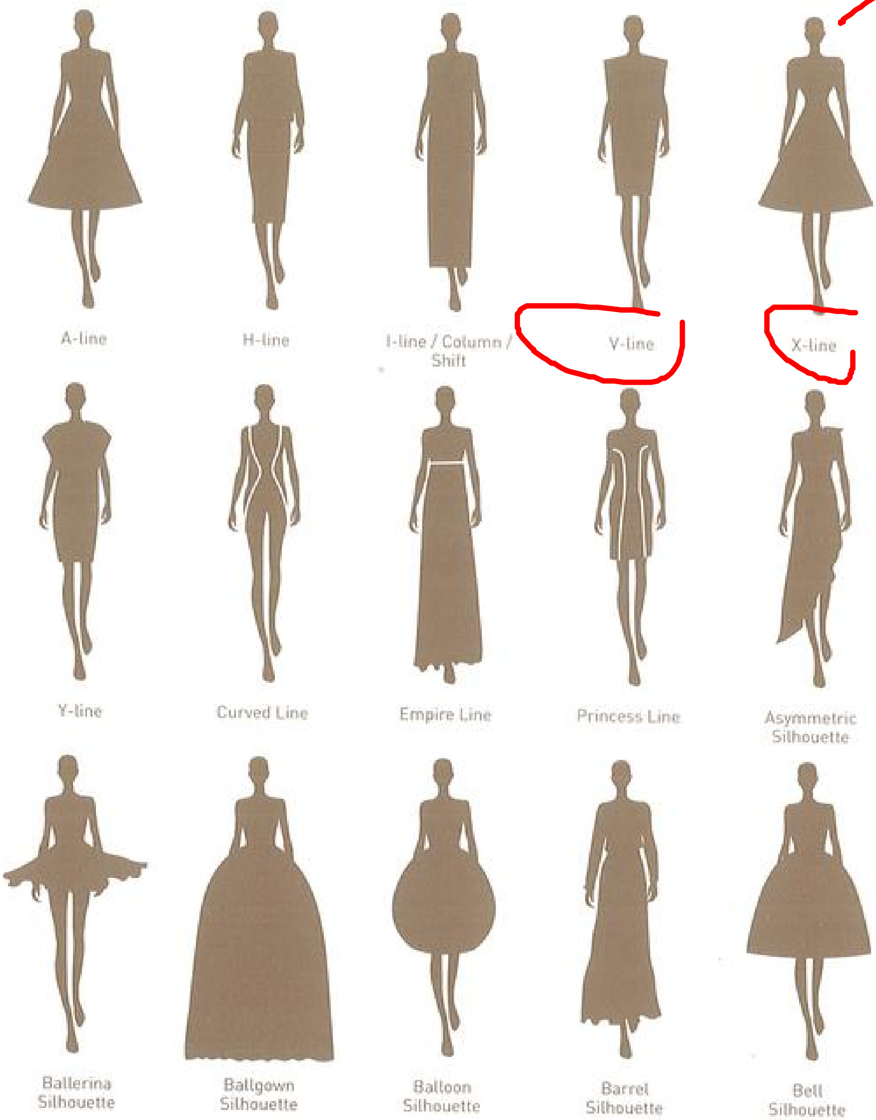


Grunge

1990s

United States

SILHOUETTE & LINE





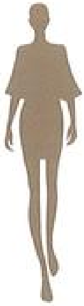
Bustle / S-bend Silhouette



Cocoon Silhouette



Fit and Flare / Skater Silhouette



Flare and Tight Silhouette



Flare and Tube Silhouette



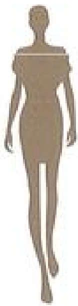
Hobble Silhouette



Hourglass Silhouette



Mermaid Silhouette



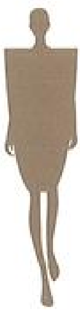
Off-shoulder Silhouette



Peg-top Silhouette



Sheath Silhouette



Spindle Silhouette



Tiered Silhouette



Trapeze / Tent Silhouette



Trumpet Silhouette

I COME FROM A DIFFERENT ERA AND I DESIGN CLOTHES FOR OUR ERA. I THINK OF PEOPLE I WANT TO DRESS WHEN I DESIGN.

/ ALEXANDER MCQUEEN

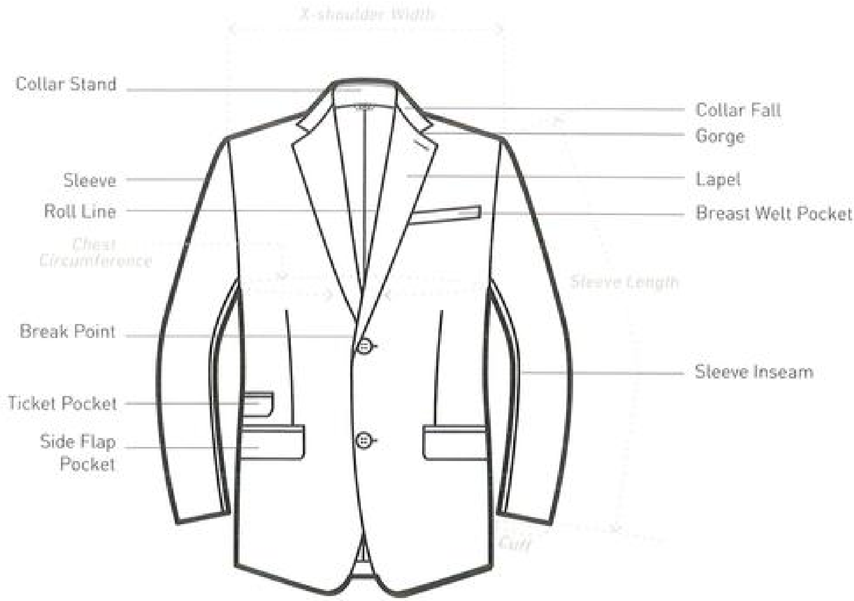
02 APPAREL

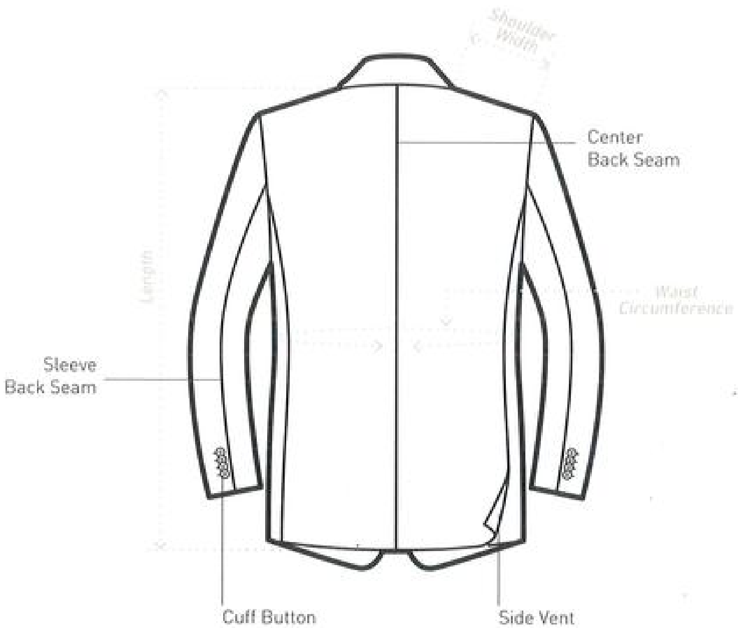
JACKET / COAT AND OUTERWEAR / SHIRT / BLOUSE AND OTHER TOPS / DRESS / VEST / SWEATER AND CARDIGAN / DENIM AND JEANS / PANTS / SKIRT / JUMPSUIT AND OVERALL / SUIT / SLEEPWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR / UNDERWEAR

2.1 JACKET

The term *jacket* is derived from the French word *jacquette*, which comes from the Middle French word *jacquet*, meaning a small or lightweight tunic. A jacket is commonly defined as an outer garment for the upper body which reaches the mid-torso. Typically tailored with sleeves and a fastening on the front or slightly towards the side, jackets are generally lighter, more form-fitting and less insulating than coats.

JACKET DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS







Tailored Jacket
always with matching pants



Blazer
without matching pants



Dinner Jacket / Tuxedo
dinner jacket for Black Tie

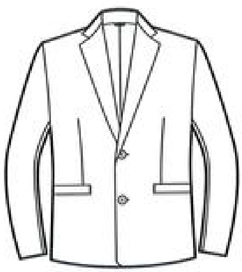
Dinner Jacket / Tuxedo
(For White Tie)

White Tie, also known as full evening dress, is the most formal of all dress codes in Western menswear tradition. It is typically only worn after 6pm for ceremonial functions, such as presidential dinners, state occasions, evening weddings or very formal balls.





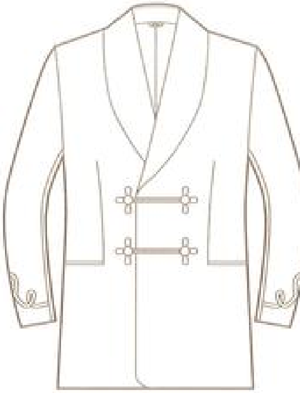
Mess Jacket / Eton Jacket



Single-breasted Jacket

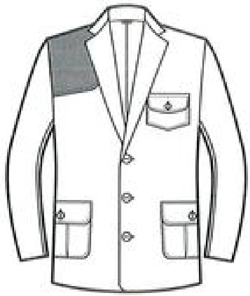


Double-breasted Jacket



Smoking Jacket

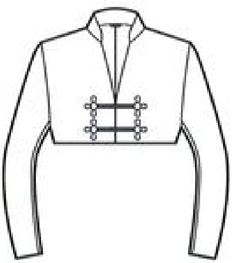
Smoking jackets are designed to be worn while smoking pipes, cigars or cigarettes as a means of catching falling ashes and absorbing the smell of the smoke to protect the clothing underneath. One of the most famous smoking jacket wearers is Hugh Hefner, founder of Playboy magazine. He owns over 200 different smoking jackets / pajama tops that are custom-made for him.



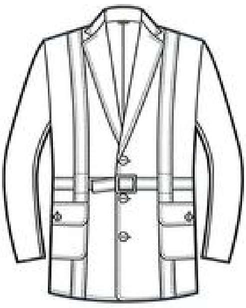
Hunting Jacket



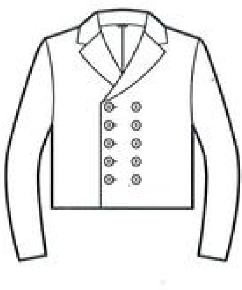
Edwardian Jacket



Spencer Jacket



Norfolk Jacket



Monkey Jacket



Horse Riding Jacket / Show Jacket / Equestrian Jacket



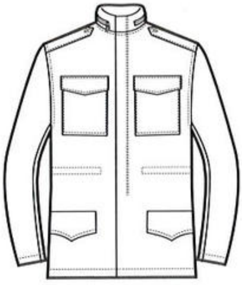
Safari Jacket



Biker Jacket



Flight Jacket



M-65 Field Jacket



ALS/92 Field Jacket Liner

liner for M-65 Field Jacket



N-3B Flight Parka



N-2B Flight Jacket

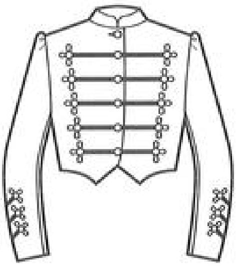


MA-1 Bomber Jacket

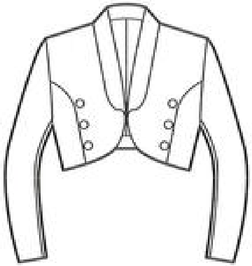
Torero Jacket / Matador Jacket / Chaqueta

The traditional clothing worn by Spanish bullfighters in the bullring, the matador jacket is known as the 'traje de luces' in Spanish, meaning 'suit of lights', due to the sequins and shiny gold or silver threads used to embellish the garment. Commonly short and rigid, the chaqueta is enforced with attachments at the upper shoulder, allowing unimpeded movement of the arm. It usually comes in red, black, green, blue or white, but never yellow, which is considered an unlucky color by toreros who are keenly superstitious.





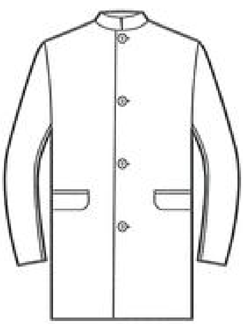
Majorette Jacket



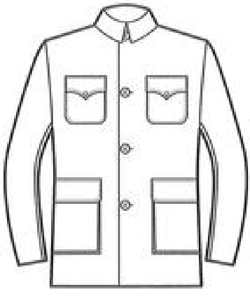
Bolero Jacket



Tyrolean Jacket



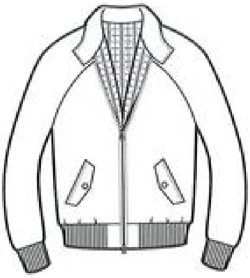
Nehru Jacket



Mao Jacket



Shirt Jacket



Harrington Jacket



Denim Jacket



Lumber Jacket

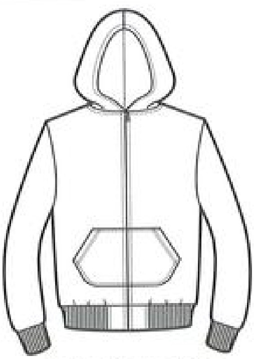
Letter Jacket / Varsity Jacket / Baseball Jacket

Originating from high school and college traditions in the United States, letter jackets were worn by students to demonstrate school and team pride and to display personal athletic achievements. They are typically adorned with a chenille varsity letter patch on the left chest which usually represents the first letter or initial of the high school or college, hence the name 'letter jacket'.





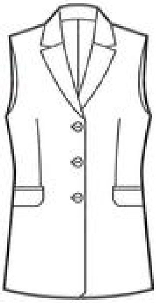
Windbreaker



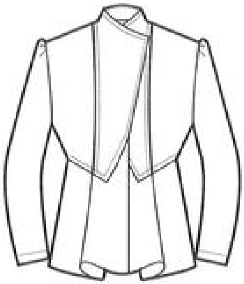
Hoodie / Zip-up Jacket



Down Jacket



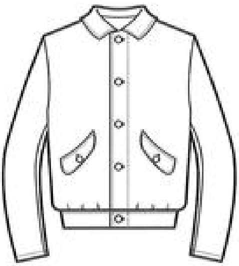
Sleeveless Jacket



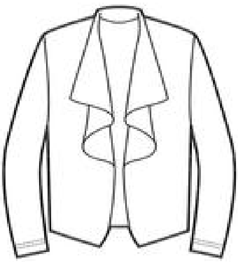
Peplum Jacket



Belted Jacket



Blouson Jacket



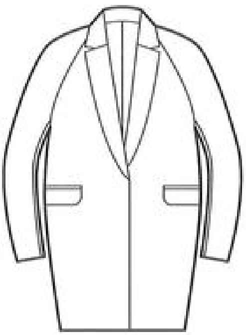
Roomy Jacket



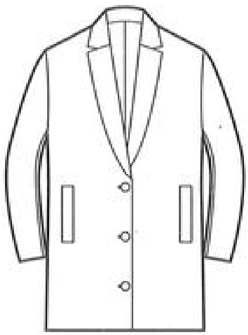
Midriff Jacket / Cropped Jacket



Western Jacket



Cocoon Jacket

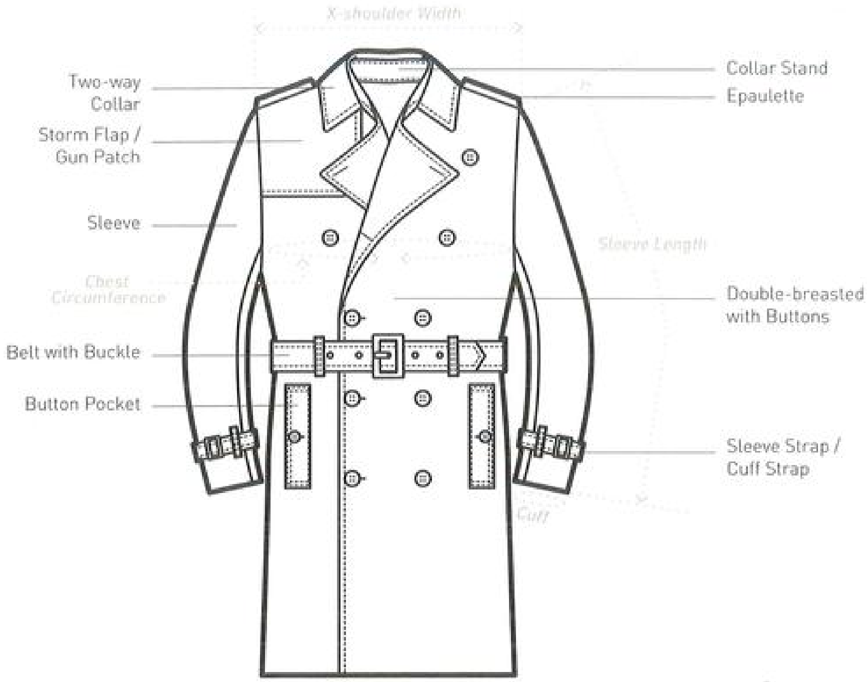


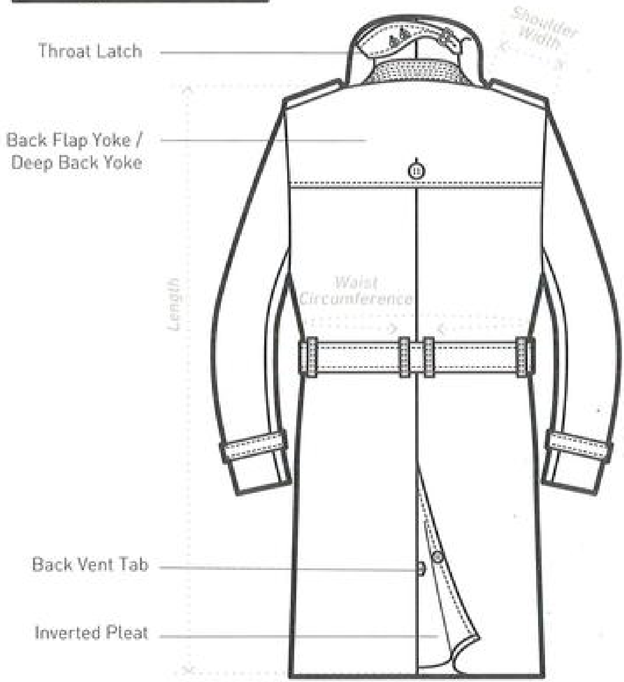
Oversized Jacket

2.2 COAT AND OUTERWEAR

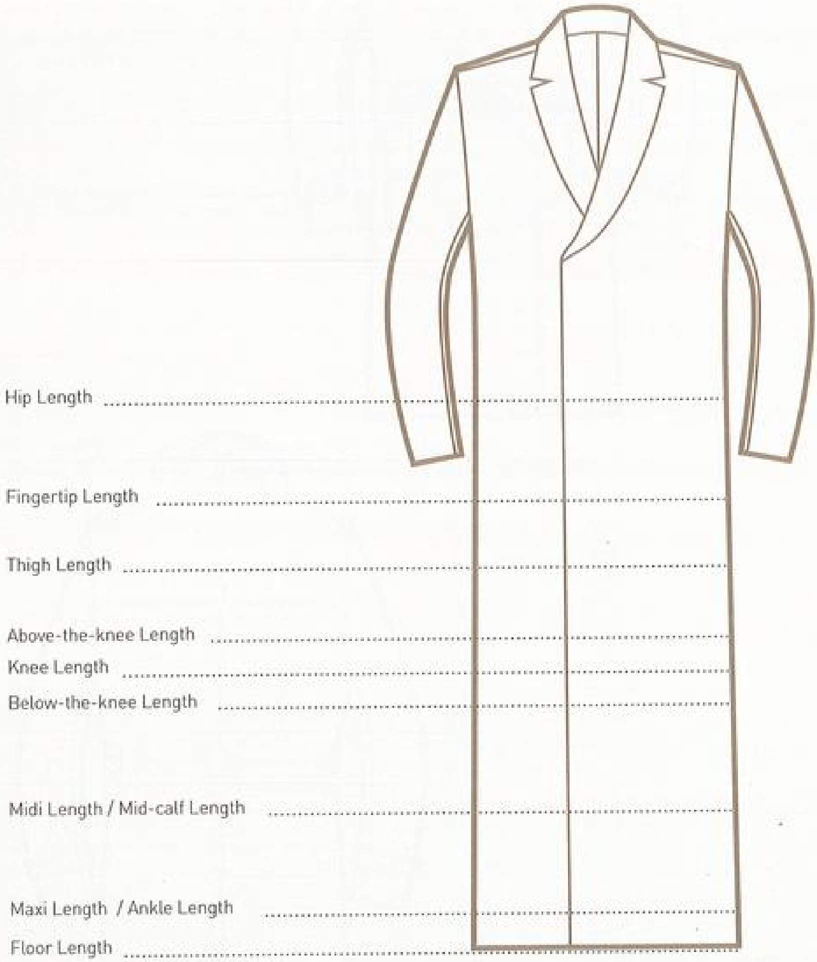
One of the earliest clothing category words found in English history, coats can be traced back to the Middle Ages. Worn by both men and women either for warmth, fashion or both, a coat is typically defined as a long garment with long sleeves and an open front, which is usually fastened with buttons, toggles, hook-and-eye fasteners, a zipper, a waist belt or any combination of the aforementioned items. It may also feature a collar, cuff straps and shoulder epaulettes.

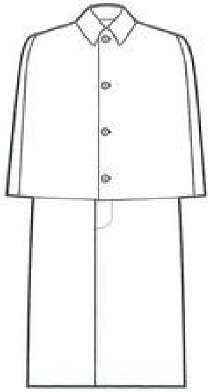
COAT DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS





LENGTHS OF COATS





Inverness Coat

no full cape at the back



British Warm Overcoat

originally made from fleece-like Melton cloth

Chesterfield Coat

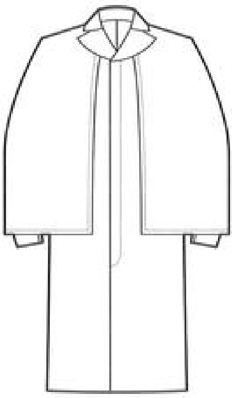
A long and tailored overcoat often with a velvet collar, the Chesterfield coat was introduced alongside the lounge suit as an alternative option to highly structural coats, such as the frock overcoat, which heavily suppress the waist with its waist seam.





Polo Coat

originally made from camel hair



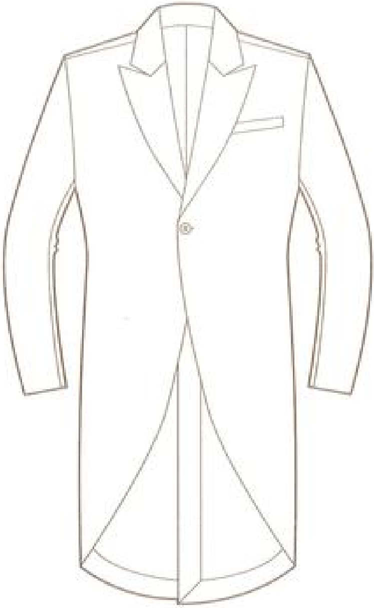
Ulster Coat

the cape was removed after the Edwardian period, often double-breasted



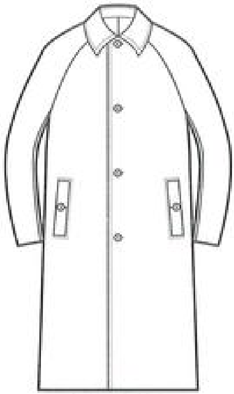
Ulsterette

a lightweight version of Ulster Coat



Morning Coat

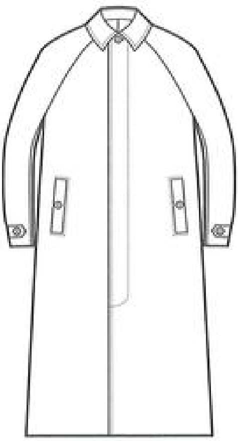
The formal dress code for daytime, the morning coat was traditionally worn by gentlemen in the 19th century during morning horseback riding exercises, from which it got its name.



Balmacaan
made from rough woolen cloth



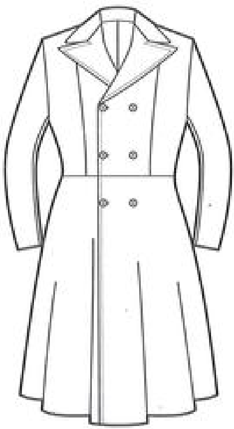
Guards Coat
has a half belt at the back



Mackintosh Raincoat
made from rubberized or rubber laminated material



Frock Coat



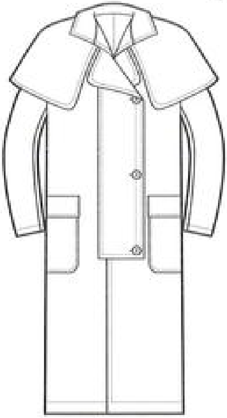
Redingote



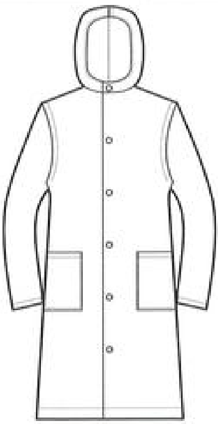
Full Trench Coat



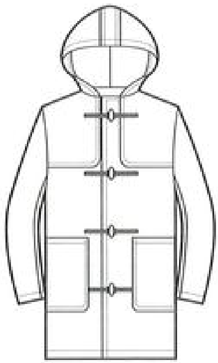
Clutch Coat



Duster Coat



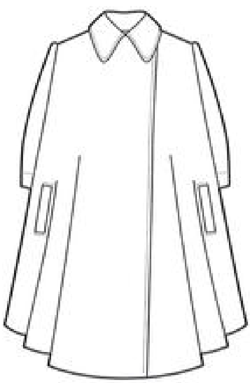
Slicker Coat / Sou'wester Coat



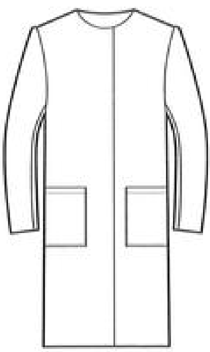
Duffle Coat



Skating Coat



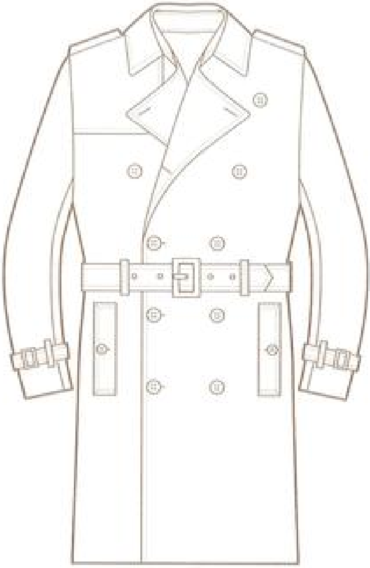
Tent Coat



Straight Coat



Princess Line Coat



Trench Coat

Originally invented by the British for military purposes, the trench coat became a popular item of clothing after it was introduced to the public post World War I, and was subsequently revolutionized by the British luxury fashion house Burberry. Thomas Burberry, British clothier and founder of Burberry, developed a type of novel wool material called gabardine, which is rip-resistant, virtually creaseproof and processed chemically to be water-repellent, yet remains porous and offers good ventilation for cool and comfortable wear. Gabardine was first used in Burberry trench coats which have since then become a fashion classic.



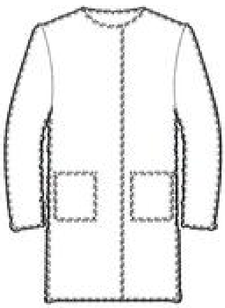
Belted Coat



Wrap Coat



Cocoon Coat



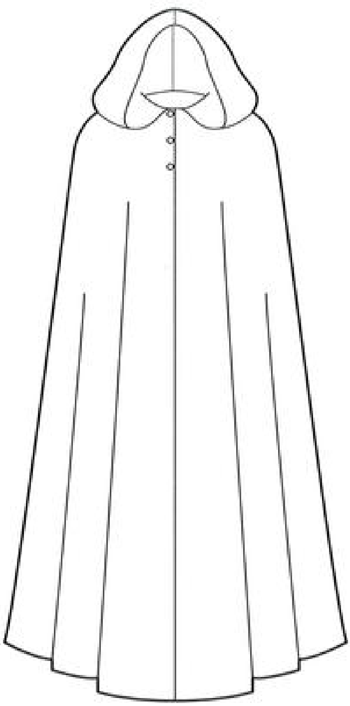
Teddy Bear Coat / Fur Coat



Reefer Coat
for officers only and usually has gold buttons and epaulettes



Pea Coat



Cloak



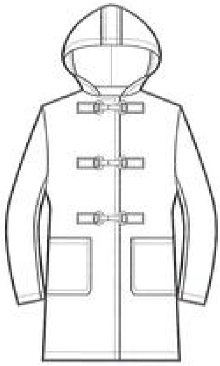
Cape Coat / Mantle Coat



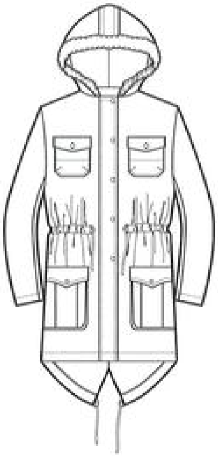
Poncho



Car Coat



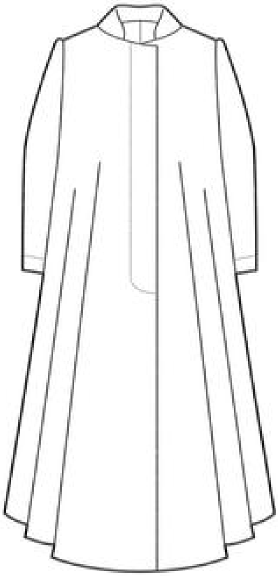
Clasp Coat



Parka



Cossack Coat

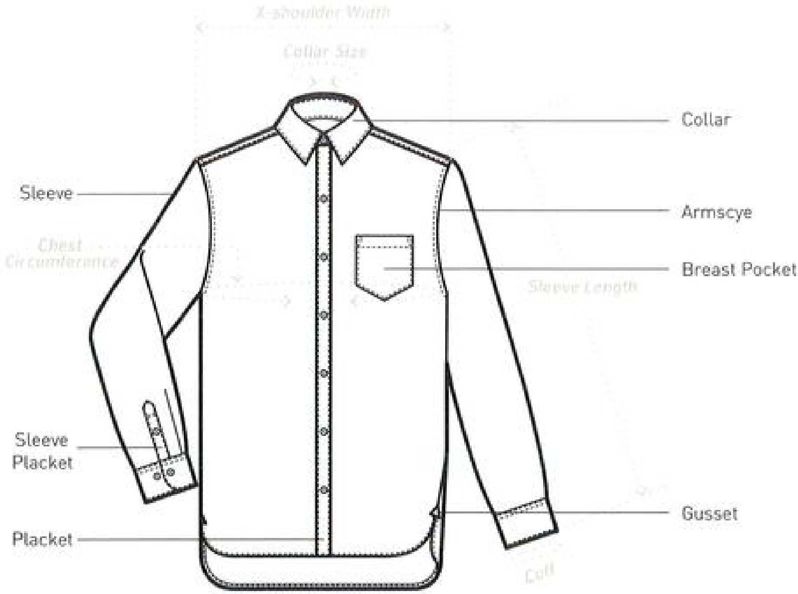


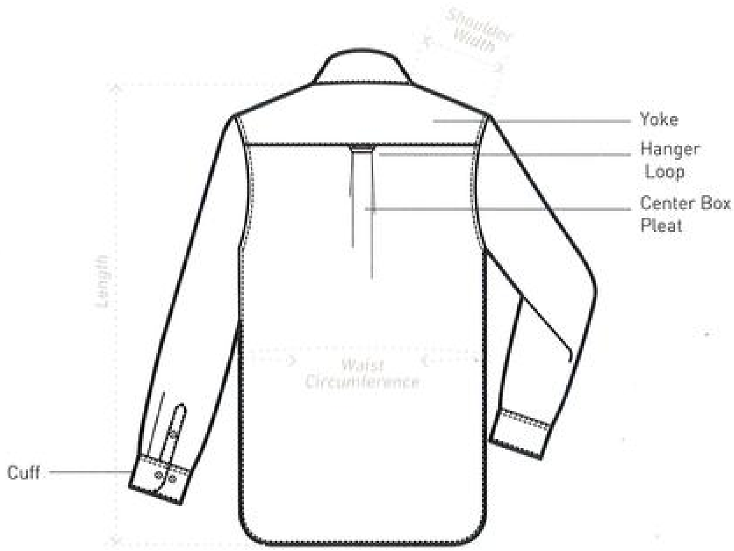
Opera Coat

2.3 SHIRT

The oldest preserved item of clothing in the world is a linen shirt found in a First Dynasty Egyptian tomb at Tarkan, tracing back to around 3000 BC. Even as recent as the late 19th century, it was still considered improper in Western dress code to wear a shirt on its own with nothing on top of it.

SHIRT DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS

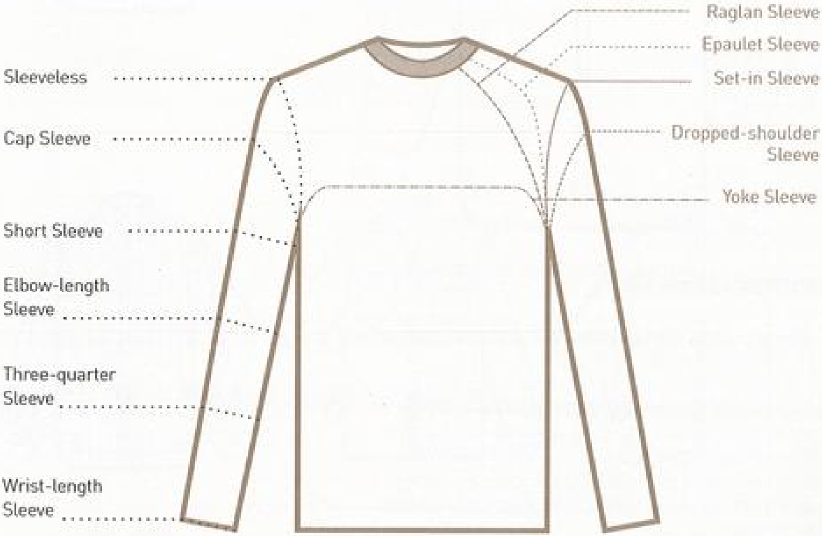




TYPES OF SHIRT SLEEVES

SLEEVE LENGTHS

TYPES OF SLEEVES



WOVEN SHIRTS



Button-down Shirt

A button-down shirt is a shirt with its collar having the ends fastened to the shirt with buttons.
The button-down shirt was first introduced by John Brooks in 1896, who was inspired by polo players' shirt, as he noticed that polo shirt had sewn buttons to keep the collars fastened to prevent them from flapping around. Now this style is still considered as a more casual or sporty style, especially outside America.



Shirt



Cleric Shirt



Ascot Shirt



Pullover Shirt



Dress Shirt / Tuxedo Shirt



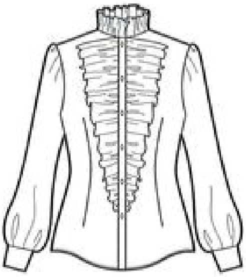
Epaulette Shirt



Fitted Shirt



Open Collar Shirt



Habit Shirt



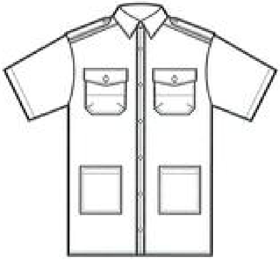
Military Shirt



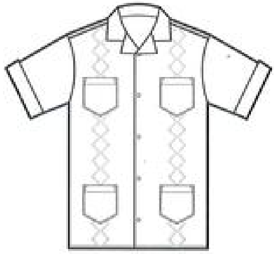
Western Shirt



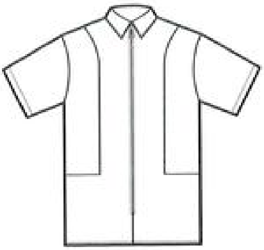
Camp Shirt



Work Shirt



Guayabera Shirt



Zip Front Shirt



Clergy Shirt



Baker's Shirt



Cavalry Shirt



Middy Shirt



Safari Shirt

A variation of the safari jacket [also known as a bush jacket], the safari shirt was originally intended for wear during African bush safaris, subsequently popularized by Ernest Hemingway in the 1950s and becoming an item of mainstream casual clothing. Designed with many pockets, which can be used for carrying film, lenses, flashes and various small photographic equipment, the safari shirt is especially popular amongst photographers.



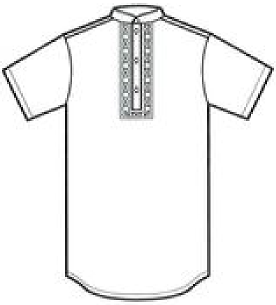
Pilot Shirt



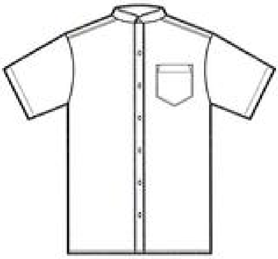
Bowling Shirt



Baseball Shirt



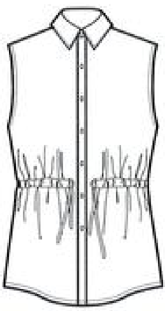
Kurta Shirt



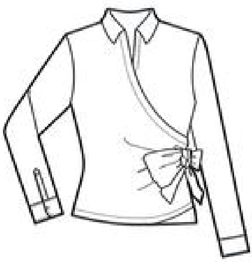
Nehru Shirt



Trapeze Shirt



Drawstring Shirt



Wrap Shirt



Tie Waist Shirt

JERSEY SHIRTS



T-Shirt

T-shirts were first issued by the U.S. Navy as undergarments sometime between the 1898 Spanish-American War and 1913. Veterans were commonly spotted wearing T-shirts with their uniform trousers as casual outfits after World War II. They were popularized by Marlon Brando, who wore one in the movie *A Streetcar Named Desire* in 1951, consequently cementing their status as fashion garments.



Raglan T-shirt / Baseball T-shirt



American Football T-shirt



Rugby Shirt



Polo Shirt



Zip Polo Shirt



Double T-shirt



Sweatshirt



Henley Shirt



Cropped T-shirt



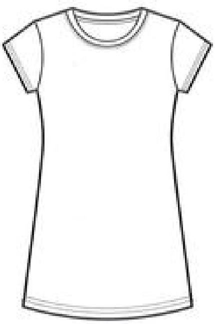
One-shoulder T-shirt



Sailor Shirt / Basque Shirt



Draped T-shirt



Tunic T-shirt

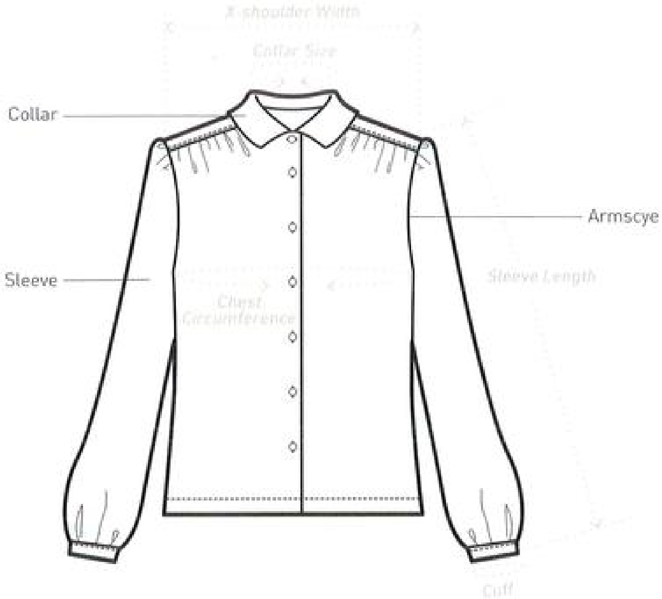


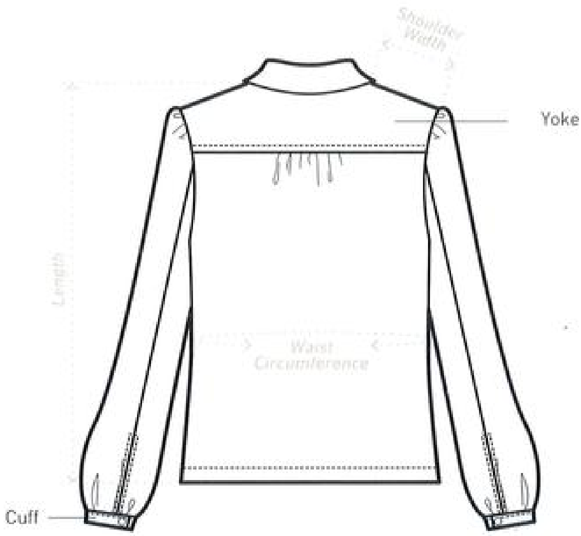
Tunic Polo Shirt

2.4 BLOUSE AND OTHER TOPS

A blouse is a type of loose-fitting garment for the upper body, conventionally gathered at the waist for a loose-hanging silhouette. Formerly referring to the traditional style worn by peasants, workmen, artists, women and children, the term nowadays broadly applies to women's or girls' dress shirts, and can occasionally describe loose-fitting men's shirts.

BLOUSE DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS







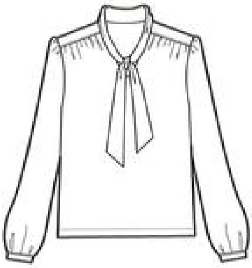
Basic Blouse



Tuxedo Blouse



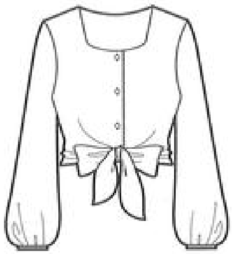
Peasant Blouse



Tie Neck Blouse / Bow Blouse



Tie Waist Blouse



Sash Blouse



Drawstring Blouse



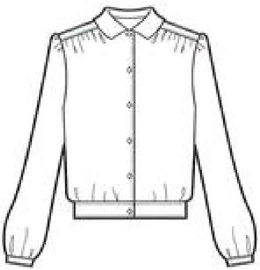
Pullover Blouse



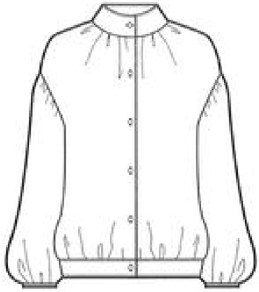
Surplice Blouse



Peplum Blouse



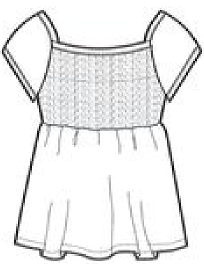
Blouson Blouse



Balkan Blouse



Off-the-shoulder Blouse / Bardot Blouse



Smock Blouse



Poet Blouse

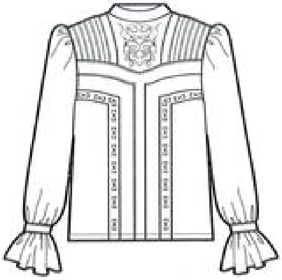
Cut with a loose fit with billowy full bishop sleeves, the poet blouse is usually adorned with large ruffles at the collar, front and cuffs. Also dubbed the 'pirate shirt', it is often matched with accessories or items of clothing traditionally associated with pirates, such as a wide belt. When the *Pirates of the Caribbean* adventure movie series was first released in 2003, poet blouses became a core theme of the wave of pirate-related fashion trends that ensued.



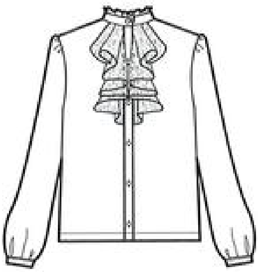
Midriff Blouse



Mandarin Blouse



Victorian Blouse



Jabot Blouse



Prairie Blouse

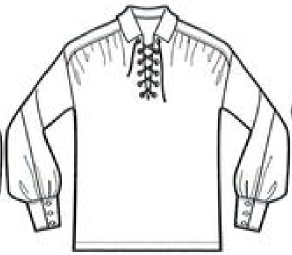


Gibson Blouse

The Gibson blouse is styled with gathered puff sleeves, pleats at the shoulder and a gathered back yoke to help create a curvy silhouette. It was named after the 1900s style icon, Gibson Girl, which was created by artist Charles Gibson. Gibson Girl came to represent the American beauty of the time. When paired with a bustled walking skirt, a full upswept hairdo and a large touring hat, it epitomizes the Gibson Girl style.



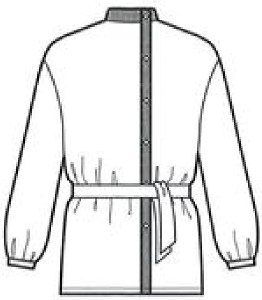
Gaucho Blouse



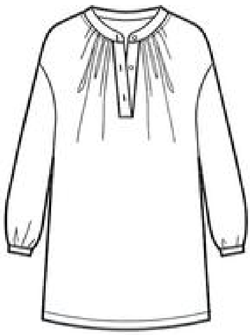
Pirate Blouse



Belted Blouse



Cossack Blouse



Over Blouse



Tunic Blouse

OTHER TOPS



Tank Top



Ballet Top / Wrap Top



Halterneck Top



Shell Top



Camisole



Off-the-shoulder Top / Bardot Top



Cold-shoulder Top



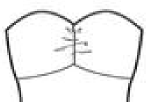
One-shoulder Top



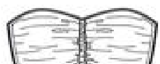
Cropped Top / Midriff Top



Bra Top / Brassiere Top / Sports Bra / Athletic Bra



Tube Top

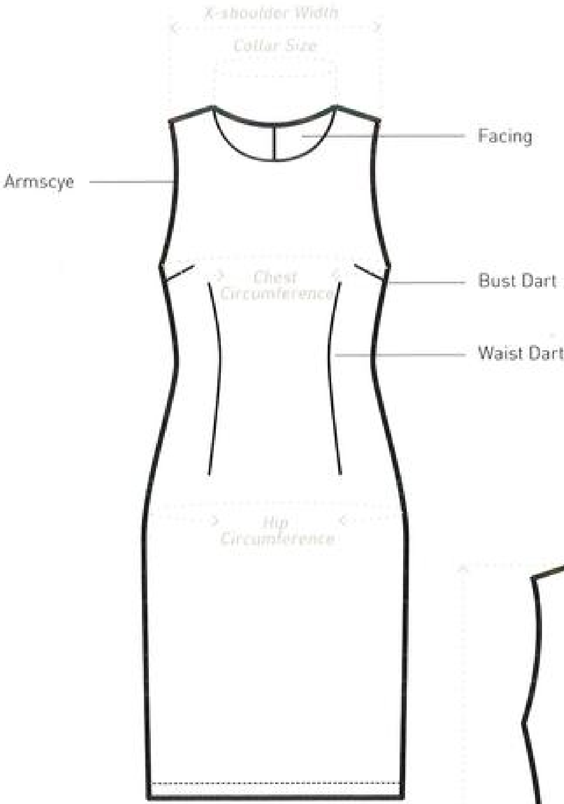


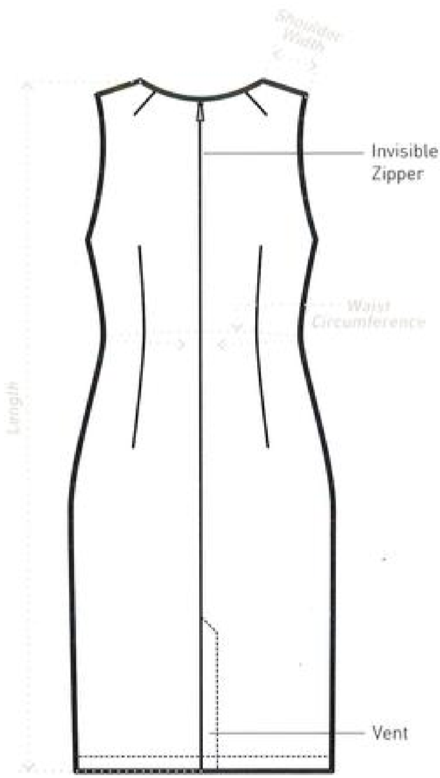
Bandeau Top

2.5 DRESS

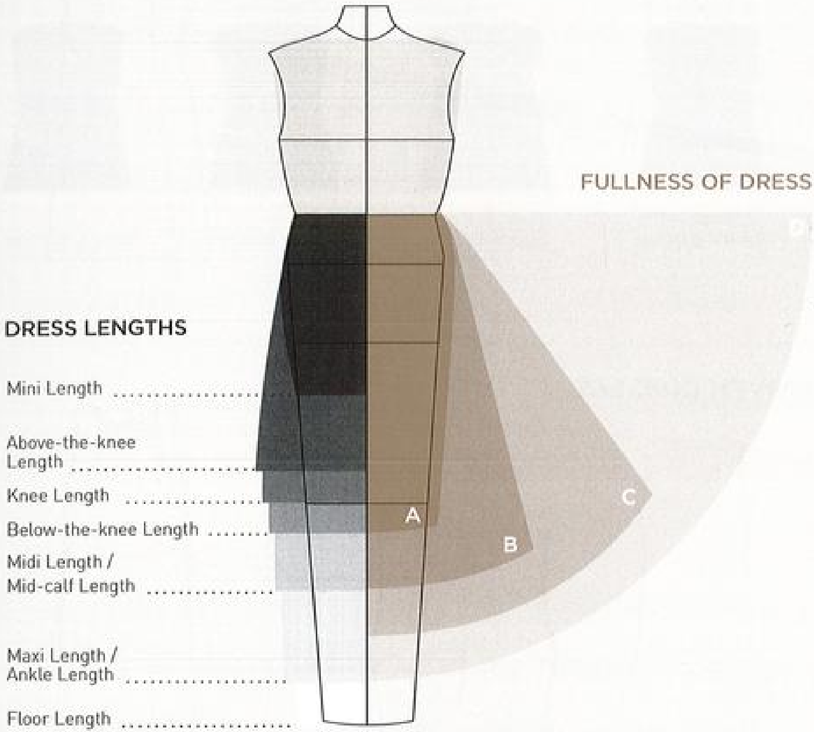
A dress is an item of clothing comprising a bodice and an attached skirt, the hemline of which may vary depending on the fashion trend, occasion, and the wearer's modesty or personal preference. In traditional Western culture, dresses are more commonly worn by females, and a style-appropriate dress is often a mandatory part of Western formal dress codes for women. Dresses are popular for special occasions, such as weddings, balls or proms, for which they are considered the de facto standard female attire.

DRESS DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS

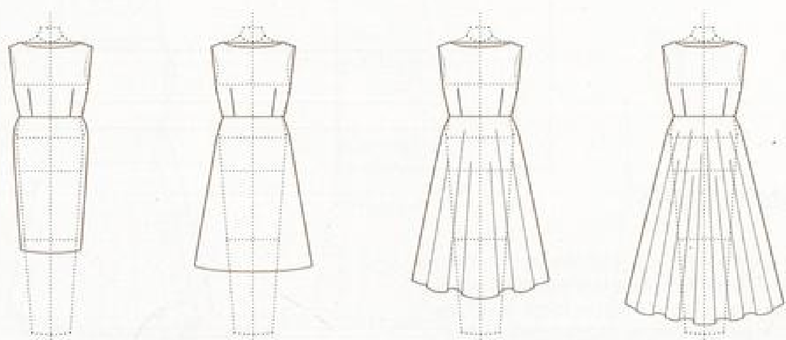




LENGTHS AND FULLNESS OF DRESS



FULLNESS OF DRESS



A Pencil Dress B A-line Dress C Semi-circular Dress D Circular Dress

WAISTLINE TYPES



Natural Waistline



Empire Waistline

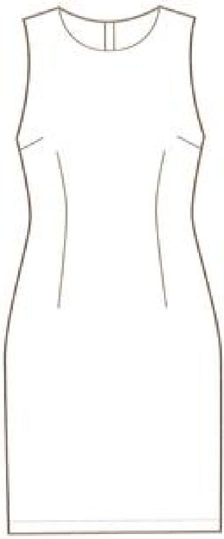


Dropped Waistline



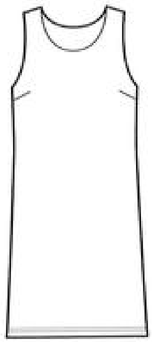
Basque Waistline

WOVEN DRESSES



Sheath Dress

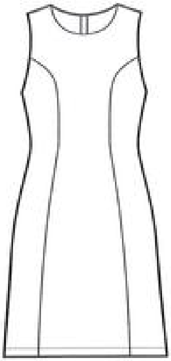
A sheath dress is a relatively unembellished dress that fits closely to the body contours, typically of knee length or lower-thigh length as opposed to many cocktail dresses and longer ballroom gowns.



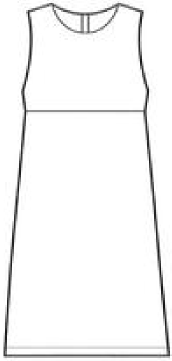
Shift Dress / Chemise Dress



A-line Dress



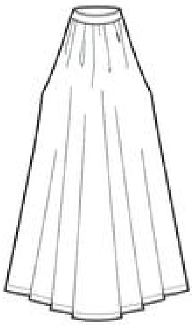
Princess Line Dress



Empire Line Dress



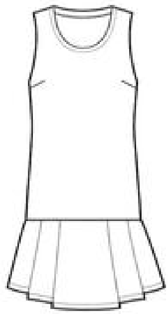
Strap Dress



Trapeze Dress / Tent Dress



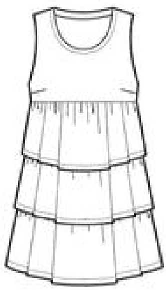
Bodycon Dress



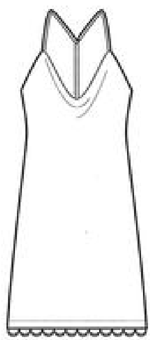
Dropped Waist Dress



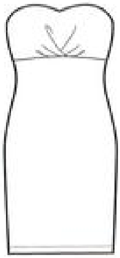
Flared Dress / Skater Dress



Tiered Dress



Slip Dress



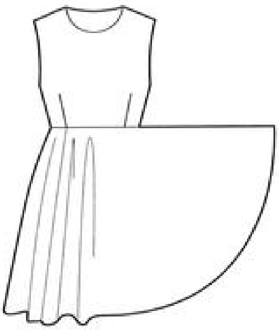
Tube Dress / Strapless Dress



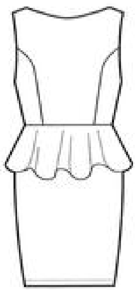
Halterneck Dress



Pinafore Dress / Apron Dress



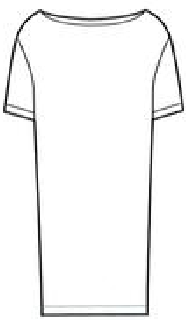
Circular Dress



Peplum Dress



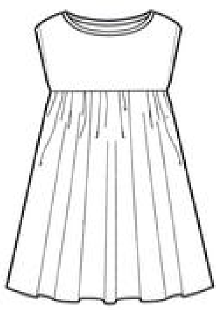
Handkerchief Hem Dress



Sack Dress



Tunic Dress



Babydoll Dress



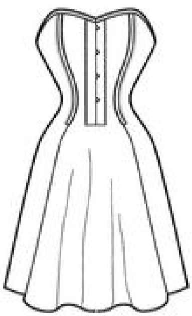
Panel Dress / Hourglass Dress



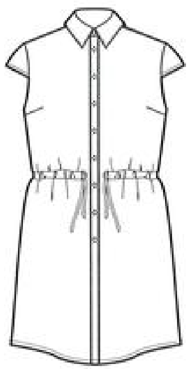
Off-the-shoulder Dress / Bardot Dress



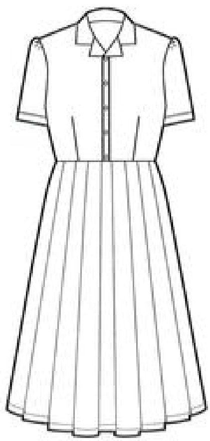
Coat Dress



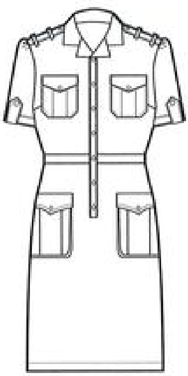
Corset Dress



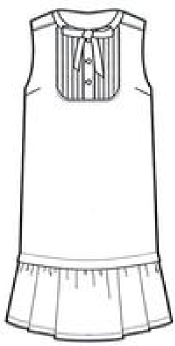
Shirt Dress



House Dress



Safari Dress



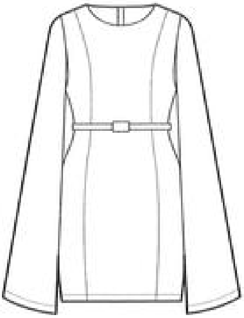
Bib Dress



Bubble Dress



Smock Dress

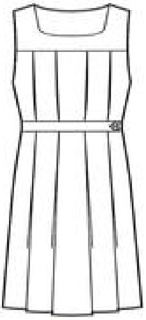


Cape Dress



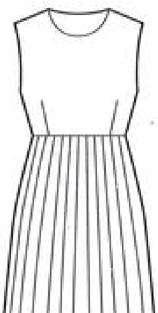
Tutu Dress

Worn for ballet performances, a tutu dress consists of a basque and a skirt of single or multiple layers.

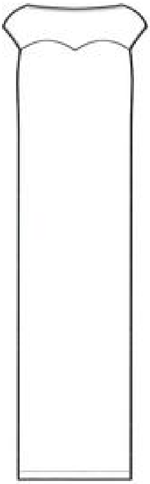


Gymslip

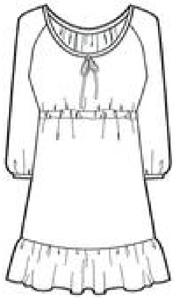
commonly seen as part of a girl's school uniform



Pleated Dress



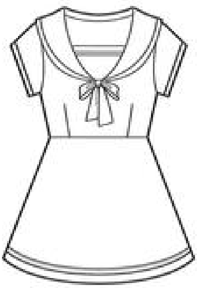
Column Dress



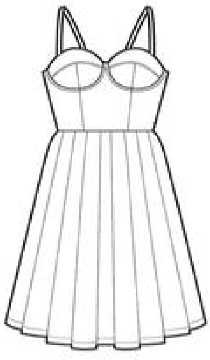
Peasant Dress



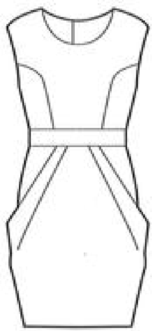
Sundress



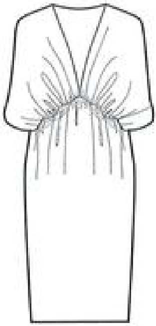
Sailor Dress



Bustier Dress



Tulip Dress



Kaftan Dress

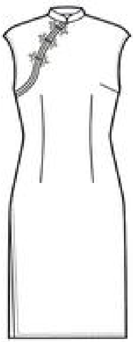
Ball Gown

Traditionally a floor-length dress with a full skirt, ball gowns are the most formal social occasion attire for women and can be traced back to the Regency era. Constructed from luxurious textiles with delicate and exotic trimmings, it usually features a cut-off-the-shoulder décolleté neckline.

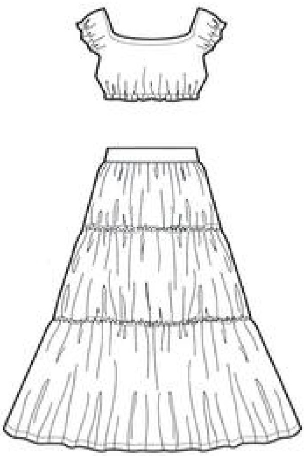




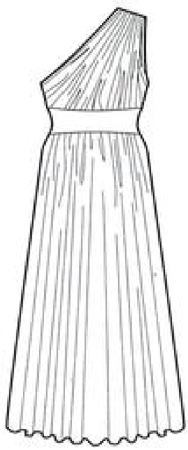
Petal Dress



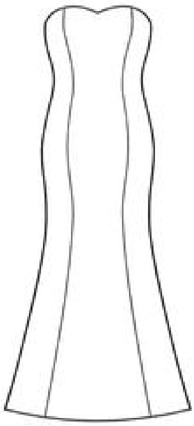
Qipao / Cheongsam



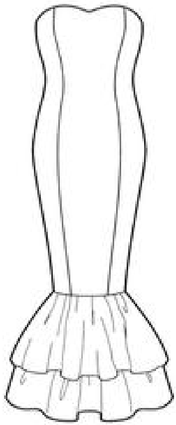
Gypsy Dress



One-shoulder Dress

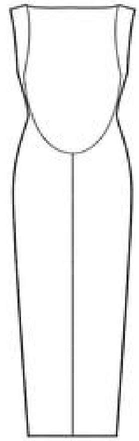


Trumpet Dress

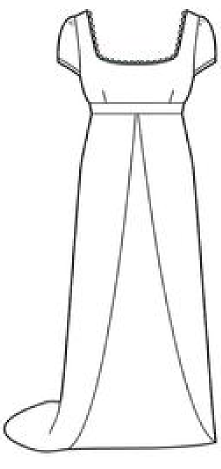


Mermaid Dress

BACK VIEW



Backless Dress

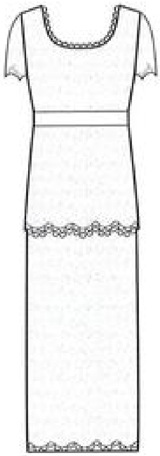


Regency Dress



Crinoline

Traditionally a stiffened petticoat or a stiff skirt-shaped steel structure, the crinoline was designed to be worn under the outer skirt to support its shape or to give it the defined silhouette desired. Nowadays, crinolines are usually worn as part of formal attire, such as wedding gowns or evening dresses, and the modernized version is usually constructed from multiple layers of rigid net or mesh, with flounces for skirt extension and occasionally with a plastic or nylon frame.



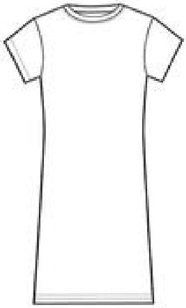
Edwardian Dress

SIDE VIEW

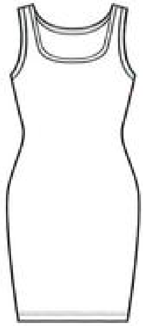


Bustle Dress

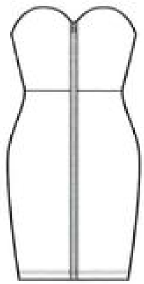
KNIT DRESSES



T-shirt Dress



Tank Dress



Zip-up Dress

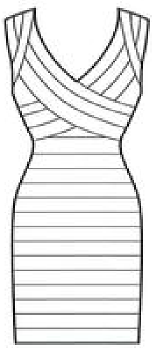
Figure Skating Dress

Resembling regular street clothing before the 1920s, ice skating attire has since developed alongside the invention of stretch materials such as Lycra, and it has become a modern-day standard for figure skating fashion to be heavily embellished with crystals. When done perfectly, a skating dress synergizes artistry, comfort and movement, adding to the total experience of the ice skating performance by embodying the wearer's athletic prowess and cultural identity.

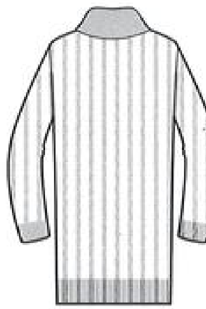




Wrapover Dress



Bandage Dress



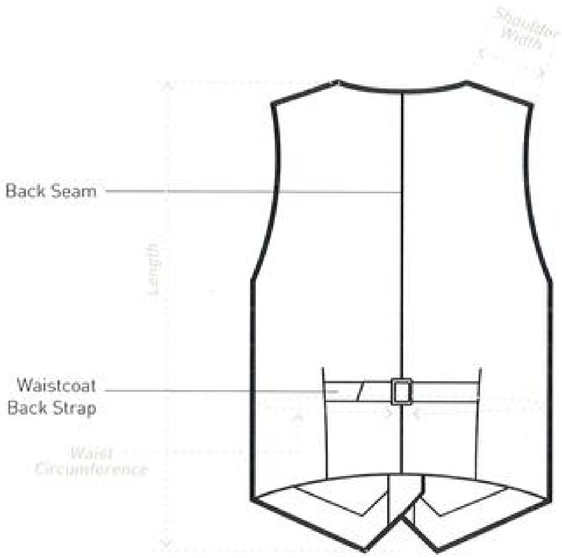
Sweater Dress

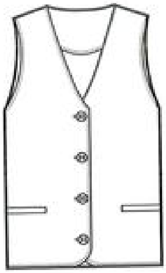
2.6 VEST

A type of sleeveless upper-body garment that is usually worn by men beneath a coat or jacket, the vest (called a waistcoat in British English) is thought to be first popularized by King Charles II of England, who declared it a part of proper dress during the Restoration of the British monarchy. Its name originated from the French term *veste*, meaning 'jacket / sport coat,' the Italian word *vesta /veste*, meaning 'robe / gown' and the Latin word *vestis*.

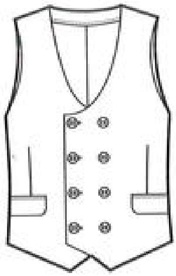
VEST DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS







Button Front Vest



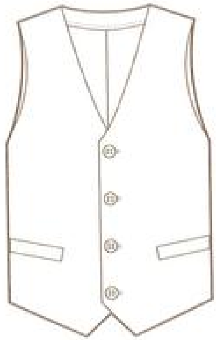
Double-breasted Vest



Lapelled Vest

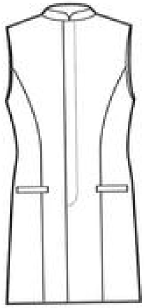
Waistcoat

Known as a 'waistcoat' in the UK and Commonwealth countries and a 'vest' in the US and Canada, it is typically worn as the third piece of a lounge suit in formal dress. Tailored with a full vertical front opening fastened with buttons or snaps, waistcoats are available in both single-breasted and double-breasted styles, with single-breasted ones being more common, though this is not definitive of the formality of the attire.

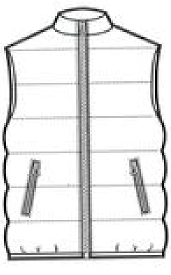




Short Vest



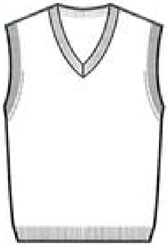
Long Vest



Down Vest / Puffer Vest



Cardigan Vest



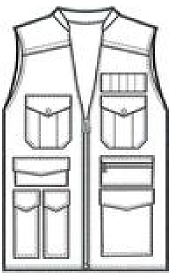
Pullover Vest / Sweater Vest



Tennis Vest



Hooded Vest

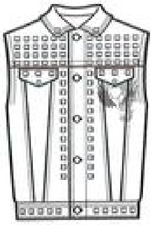


Safari Vest

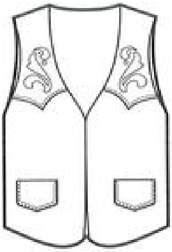


Halter Vest / Piqué Vest

Made from textured woven piqué, the halter vest is a backless garment that is fully adjustable at the back of the neck and waist. It is a key component of white tie formal attire, which includes a tailcoat (dress coat), uncuffed formal trousers with braids on the outer legs, a white piqué vest (waistcoat), a white piqué front or plain starched wing collar dress shirt, black patent leather court shoes and accessories.



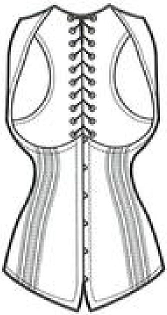
Punk Vest



Western Vest



Hippie Vest



Corset Gilet



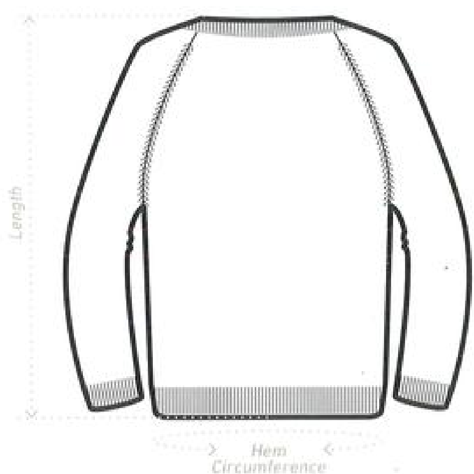
Bodice Vest

2.7 SWEATER AND CARDIGAN

A knitted item of clothing that generally covers the upper body and arms, a sweater [American English] was traditionally made from wool, while modern-day variations may be made from cotton, synthetic fibers or any combination of the aforementioned materials. It can either be a pullover or a cardigan. Pullovers are pulled on over the head, while cardigans are open at the front, usually with a button placket and sometimes with a zip closure.

CARDIGAN DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS





SWEATERS



Crew Neck Sweater



Round Neck Sweater



V-neck Sweater



Henley Neck Sweater



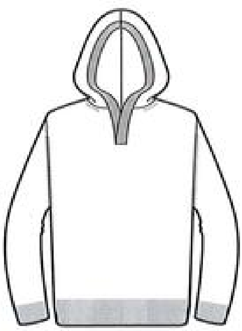
Waisted Sweater



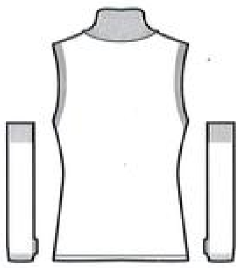
Cropped Sweater



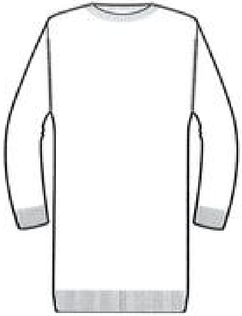
Batwing Sleeve Sweater



Hooded Sweater



Sleeveless Sweater with Gauntlets



Tunic Sweater



Polo Sweater



Zip-up Sweater



Cable Sweater /
Aran Sweater /
Fisherman Sweater



Guernsey Sweater



Lopapeysa / Icelandic Sweater

The Icelandic sweater, also known as 'lopapeysa' in Icelandic language, is a type of sweater that originated from Iceland around or before the 1950s. During that period, imported clothing started to take over more traditional Icelandic garments, so locals began developing new ways to make use of the abundant supply of native wool. The patterns on lopapeysas are believed to be inspired by Greenlandic women's costumes and traditional textile patterns from Sweden, Turkey and South America.



Fair Isle Sweater



Tyrolean Sweater



Lusekofte Sweater / Norwegian Sweater



Cowichan Sweater / Mary Maxim Sweaters

Popular amongst local British Columbians and tourists, Cowichan sweaters are fashioned using a form of knitting called Cowichan knitting, developed by the Cowichan natives of southeastern Vancouver Island in British Columbia. Heavy-knit and distinctively patterned in a variety of geometric, fish, whale, animal and bird motifs, Cowichan sweaters are always handknit using thick, handspun, one-ply natural-colored yarn in two to three colors, typically black, grey and cream. The resulting garment is warm, bulky and heavier than typical Scottish counterparts, such as Fair Isle and Shetland garments, which are knit from lightweight two-ply multi-color dyed yarn.



Cricket Sweater



Ribbed Sweater



Argyle Sweater



Intarsia Sweater



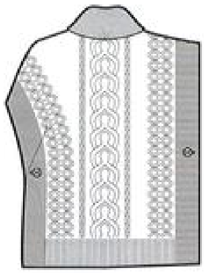
Cable Knit Sweater



Turtleneck Sweater



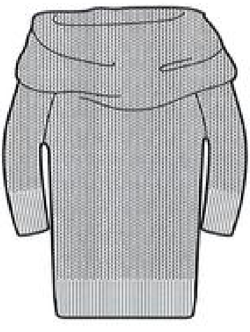
Army Sweater



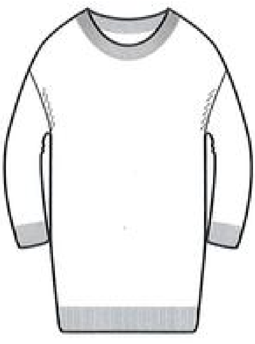
Poncho Sweater



Sailor Sweater



Chunky Sweater



Oversized Sweater

CARDIGANS



Round Neck Cardigan



V-neck Cardigan



Zip-up Cardigan



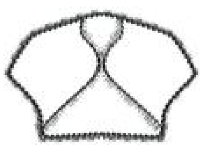
Cropped Cardigan



Shawl Collar Cardigan



Wrap Cardigan



Faux Fur Shrug



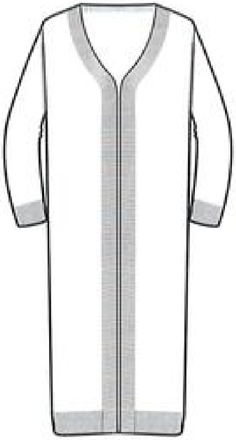
Shrug / Bolero Cardigan



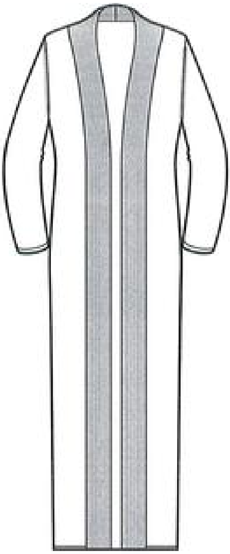
Ballet Cardigan



Hooded Cardigan



Midi Cardigan

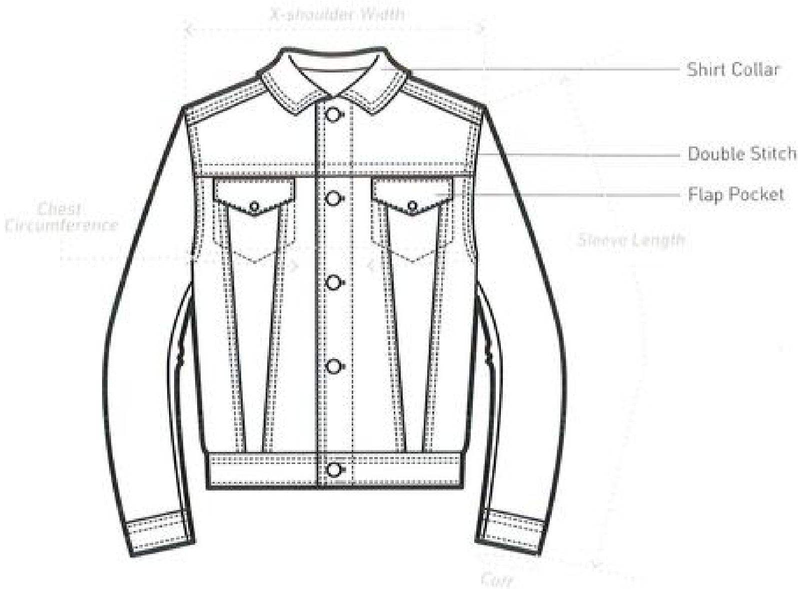


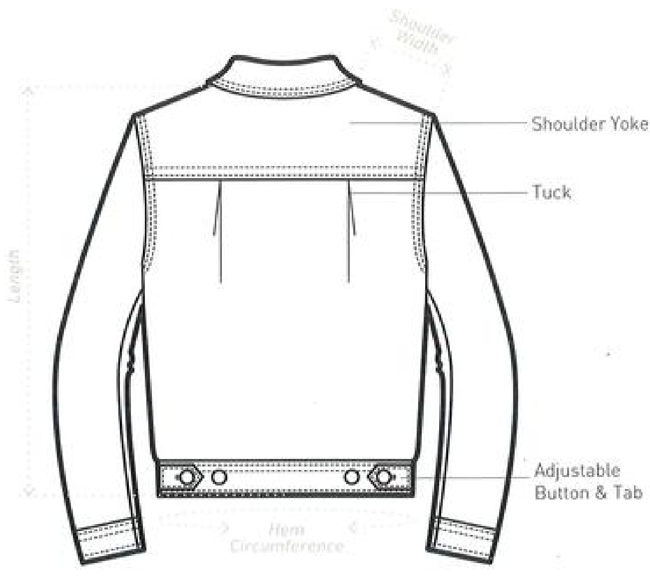
Maxi Cardigan

2.8 DENIM AND JEANS

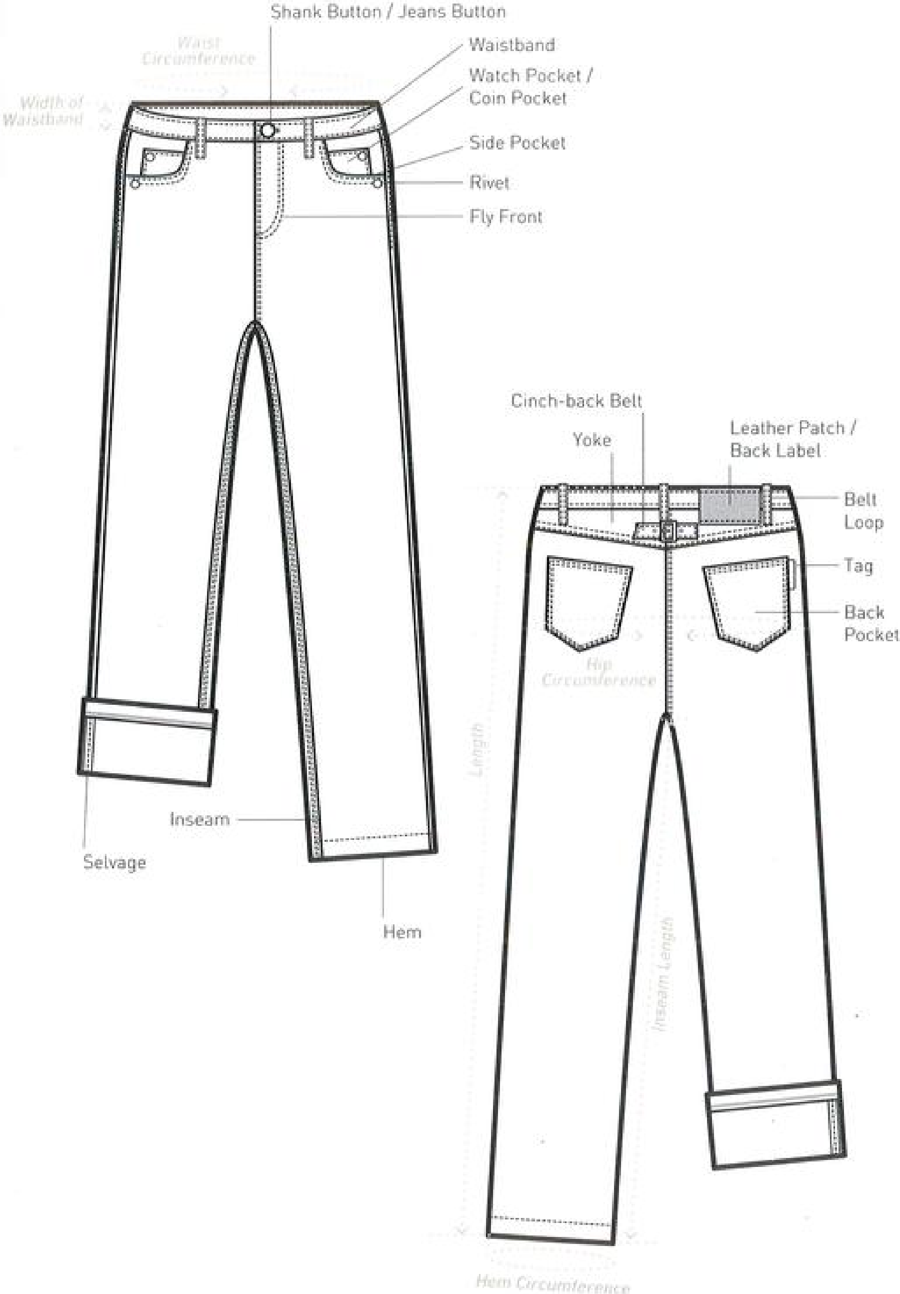
Known for its strong and durable qualities, denim is a cotton warp-faced twill fabric woven by passing the weft under two or more weft threads. Most indigo denim is customarily dyed only on the warp threads and uses undyed, plain white weft threads, thus displaying a visible blue color on the warp-dominant side of the fabric, while the reverse retains the white color of the weft threads as a result of warp-faced twill weaving. Jeans are generally defined as trousers made of denim or dungaree cloth.

DENIM JACKET DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS

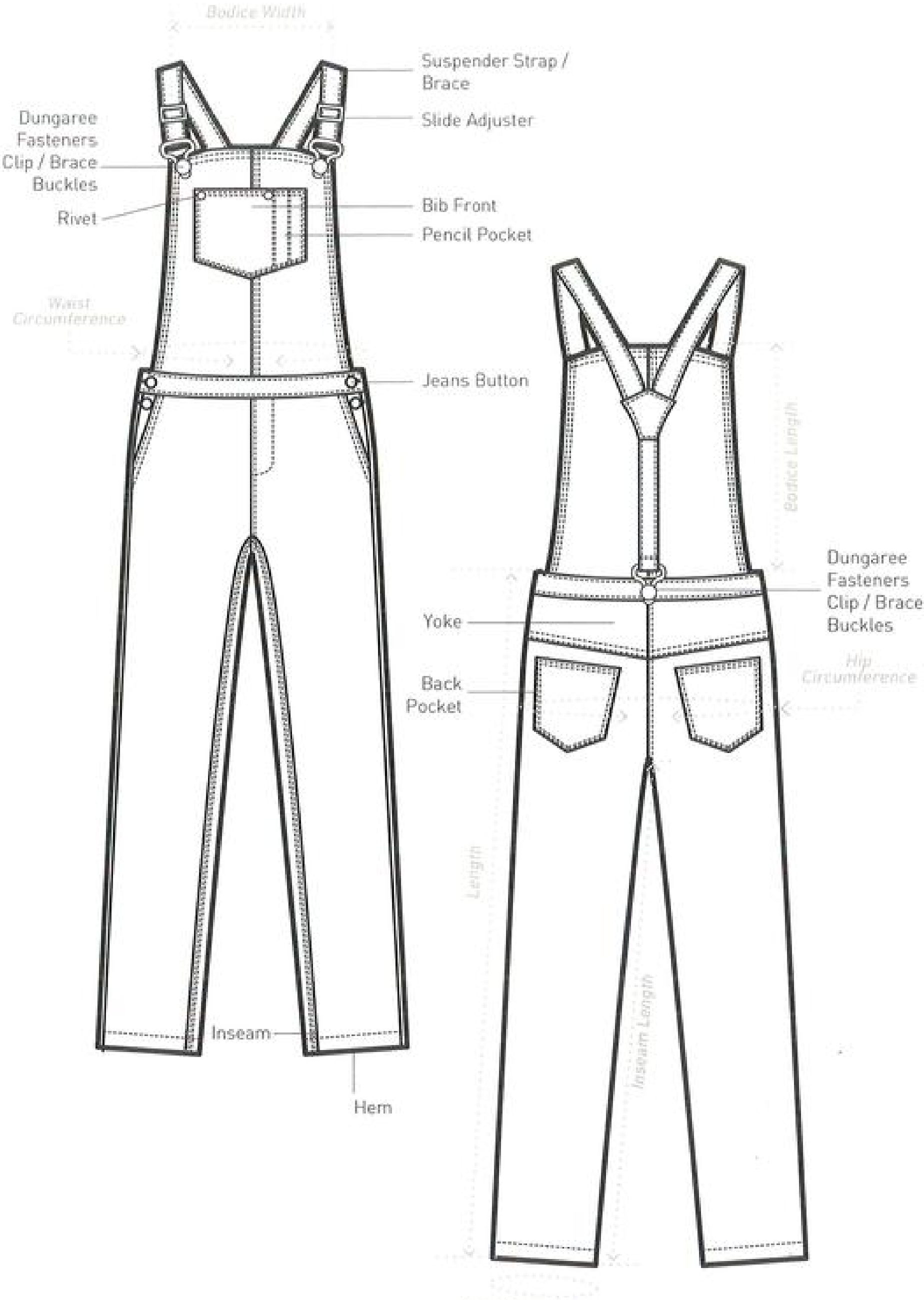




JEANS DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS



DUNGAREES DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS





Standard Denim Jacket



Stormrider Jacket



Sherpa-lined Denim Jacket



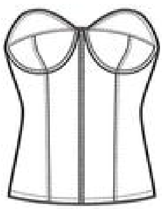
Cropped Denim Jacket



Denim Shirt



Denim Bustier



Denim Corset



Denim Skirt

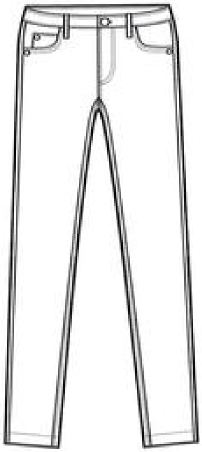


Denim Shorts

Straight Jeans

In 1871, Jacob Davis invented blue jeans and jointly patented the design with Levi Strauss in 1873. Levi Strauss & Co. also trademarked the orange thread used for stitching their jeans, which serves as a brand-distinctive feature as well as matching the color of the copper rivets. Originally designed for cowboys and miners in the 1950s, jeans have become a fashion staple nowadays, with approximately 450 million pairs sold every year in the United States alone.





Skinny Jeans



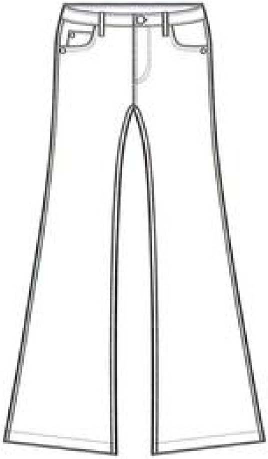
Tapered Jeans



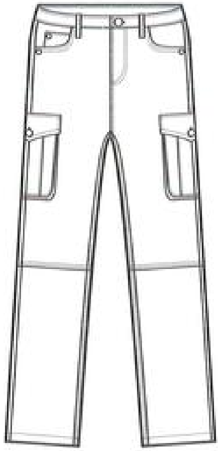
Baggy Jeans



Wide Leg Jeans



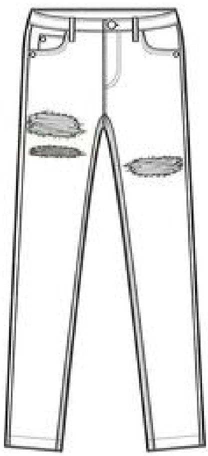
Flared Bottom Jeans



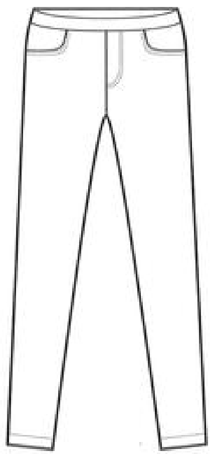
Cargo Jeans



Button Fly Jeans

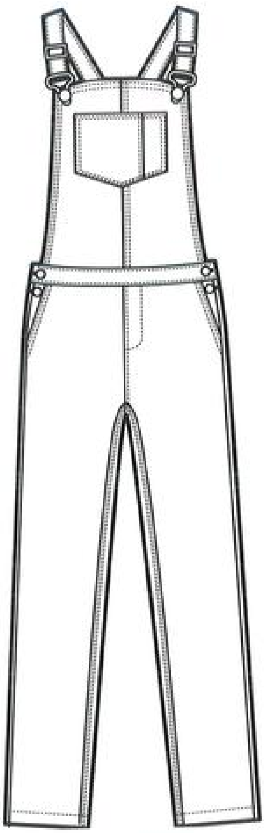


Ripped Jeans

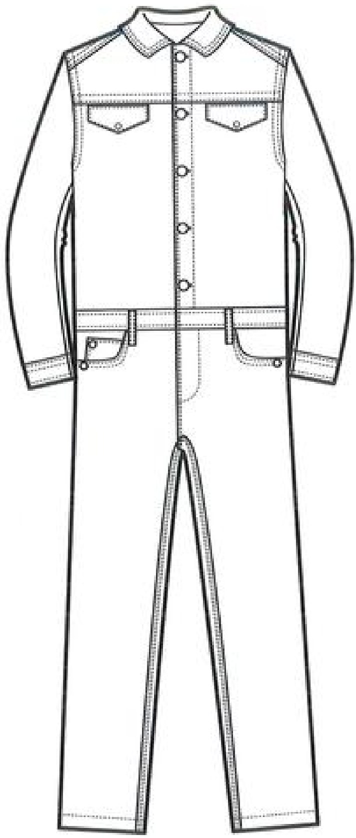


Jeggings

Jeggings are usually made of a spandex-blend denim or are a type of leggings made to look like denim jeans with fake pockets and belt fly



Denim Dungarees

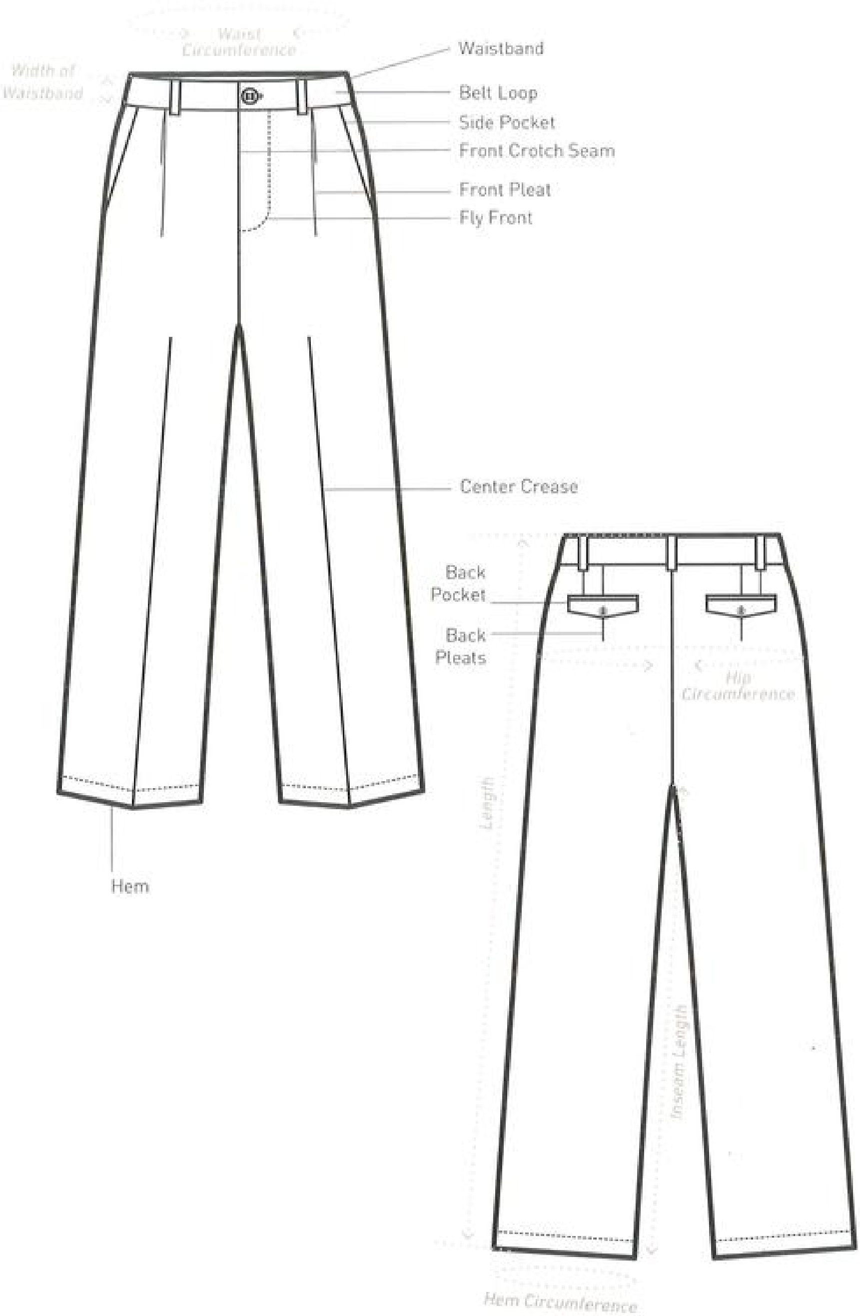


Denim Jumpsuit /
Denim Overalls

2.9 PANTS

Pants [called trousers in British English] are a type of garment which covers the legs separately from the waist to the ankles. The variation in which the pants legs only reach above, below or at knee length is called shorts. In the majority of Western society, pants have existed since ancient times and were worn throughout the Medieval Age, subsequently becoming the most common type of lower-body clothing for men in the modern era. Trousers have been increasingly worn by females since the mid-20th century.

PANTS DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS



TYPES OF PANTS

WAIST LEVELS

Under Bust

High-waisted

Normal Waist / High Rise

Low-waisted / Low Rise

LENGTHS OF PANTS

Micro Length / Hot Pants

Mid-thigh Length / Shorts

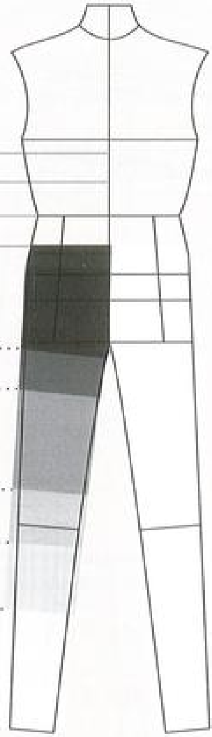
Above-the-knee Length / Bermuda Pants

Below-the-knee Length / Pedal Pusher

Mid-calf Length / Capri Pants

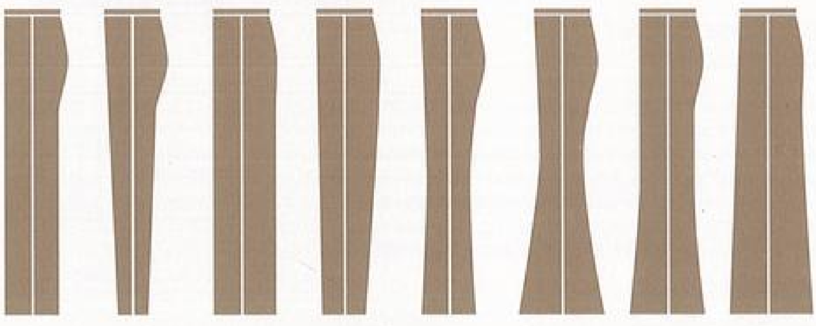
Ankle Length / Cropped Pants

Full Length



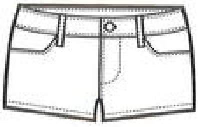
SILHOUETTES OF PANTS

(SIDE VIEW)



Straight   Slim Fit   Baggy   Peg Top   Boot Cut   Bell Bottom   Flare   Wide Leg

WOVEN PANTS



Micro Shorts / Hot Pants



Bloomers



Tap Pants

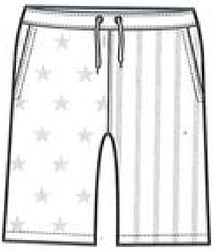


Bermuda Shorts / Dress Shorts

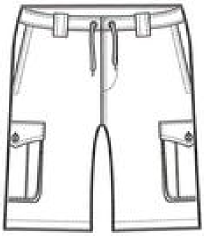
Also known as dress shorts or walking shorts, Bermuda shorts are a type of short pants worn by both males and females as part of a semi-casual outfit. The name is derived from the Bermudas, a British Overseas Territory where the shorts became popular and were considered appropriate business attire when made from suiting materials and paired with a dress shirt, tie, blazer and knee-length socks.



Shorts



Surfboard Pants / Boardshorts



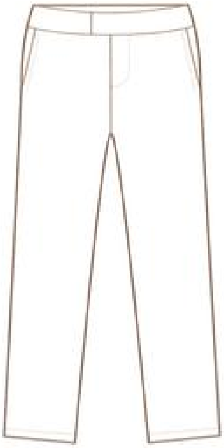
Cargo Shorts



Preppy Shorts

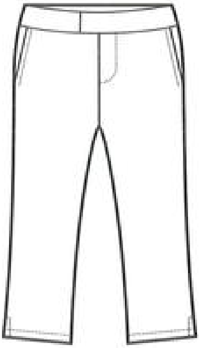


Baggy Bermudas

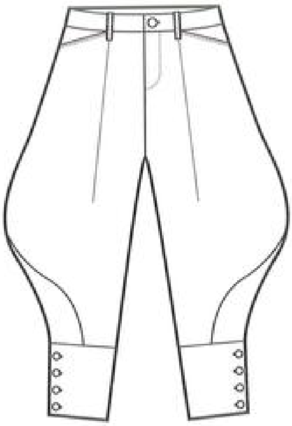


Capri Pants

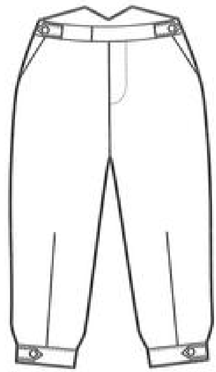
With legs cropped at mid-calf length, Capri pants are a favorite style worn in warm weather. First introduced in 1948 by European fashion designer Sonja de Lennart, Capri pants were named after the Italian Isle of Capri, where they became highly sought after in the late 1950s to early 60s. American actress Grace Kelly helped popularize the style as she was one of the first movie stars to wear them on the island.



Pedal Pusher Pants



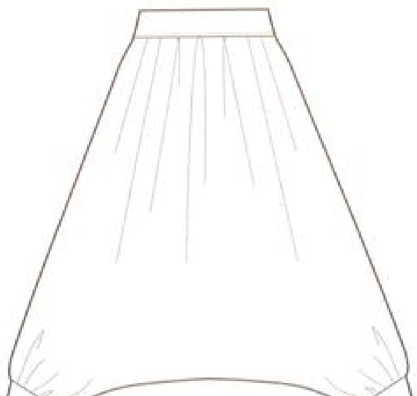
Riding Breeches

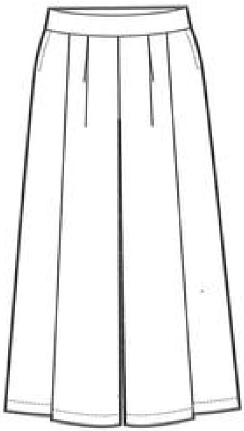


Plus Fours

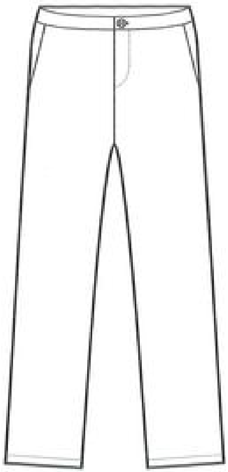
Sarouel Pants

Also known as the sirwals, sarouel pants are worn in Muslim communities and also some places in India. They were originally introduced from Persia to Muslim countries.

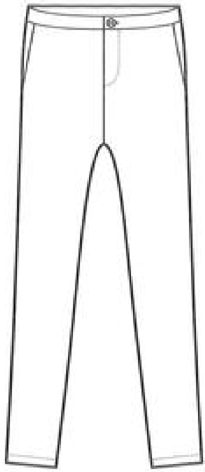




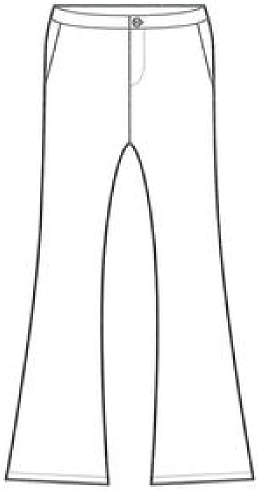
Gaucho Pants



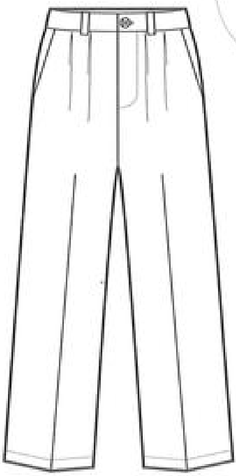
Straight Pants



Slim-fit Pants / Drainpipe Trousers



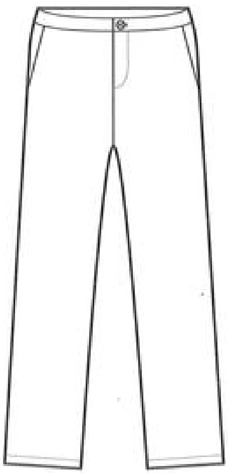
Bell-bottom Pants



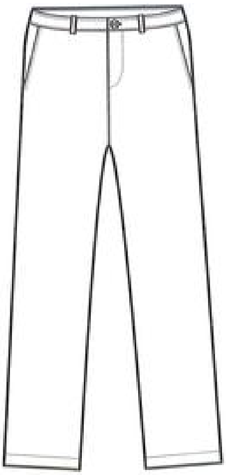
Tailored Pants



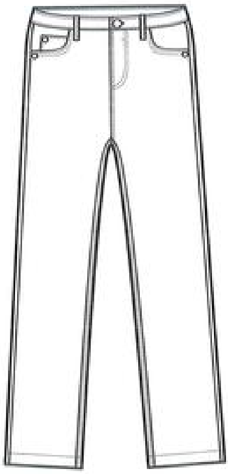
Tuxedo Pants



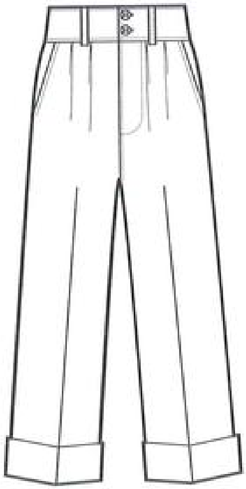
Flat Front Pants



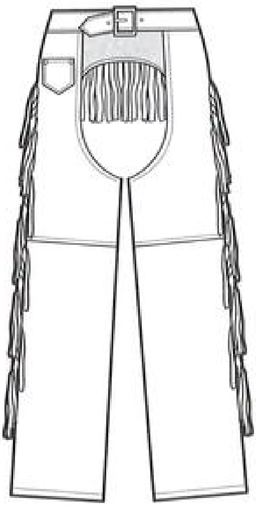
Chinos
made from chino cloth



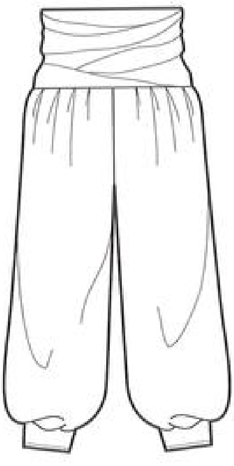
Jeans



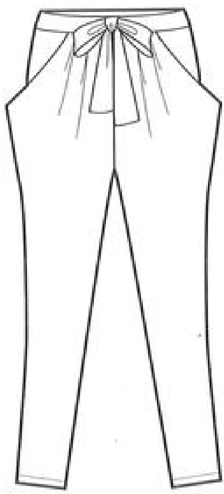
Oxford Bags



Chaps / Cowboy Pants
seperate pants are worn inside



Zouave Pants

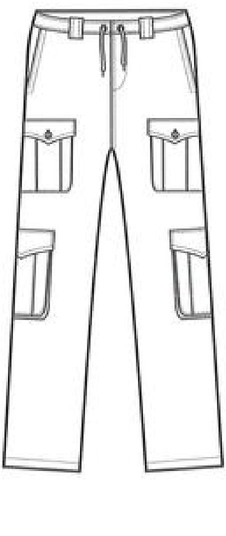


Harem Pants

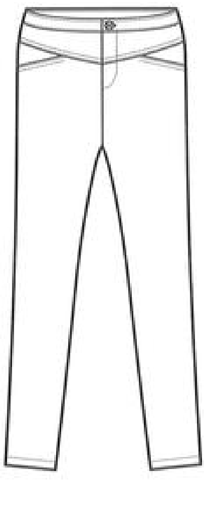
Palazzo Pants

A type of long women's pants cut with loose and dramatically wide legs that flare out from the waist to resemble a skirt, Palazzo pants are usually made from light, flowing and breathable fabrics, making them a popular and flattering choice in hot summer climates.

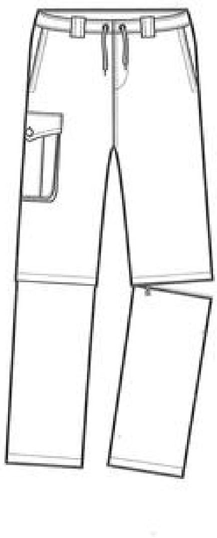




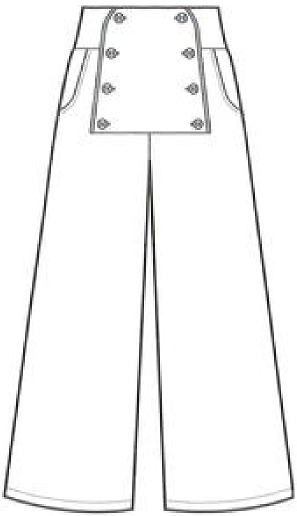
Cargo Pants



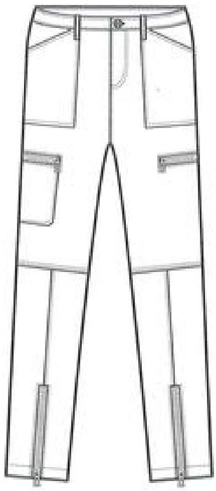
Yoked Pants



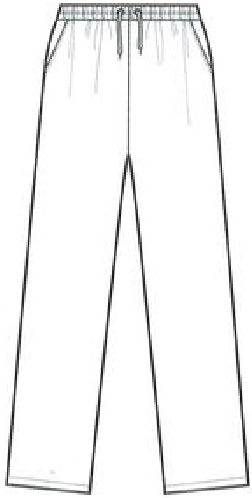
Zip-off Convertible Pants



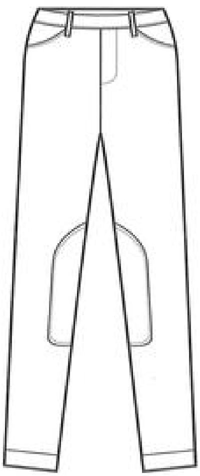
Sailor Pants



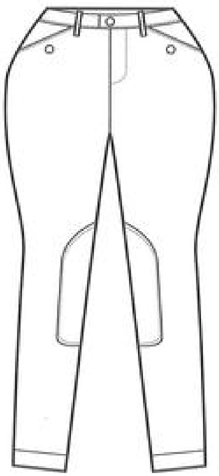
Parachute Pants
made from nylon fabric



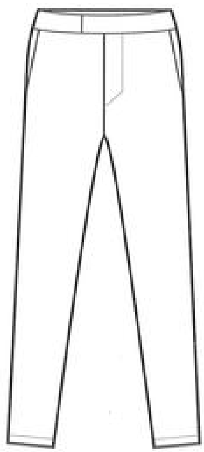
Pajama Pants



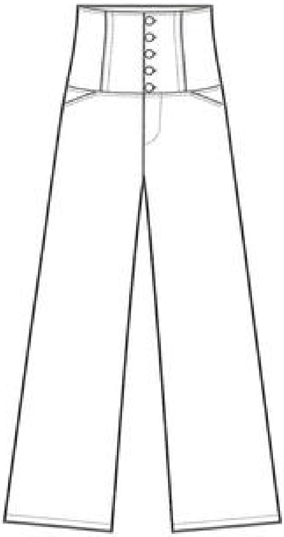
Kentucky Jodhpurs



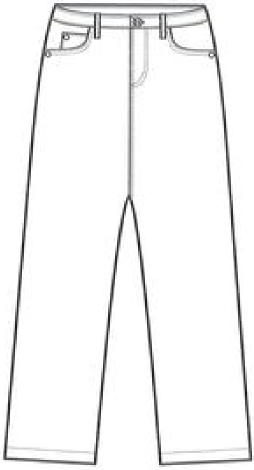
Classic Jodhpurs



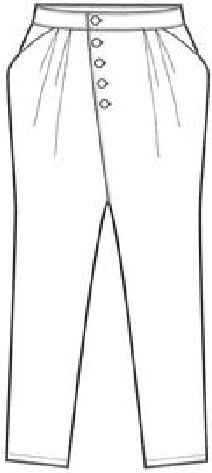
Cigarette Pants



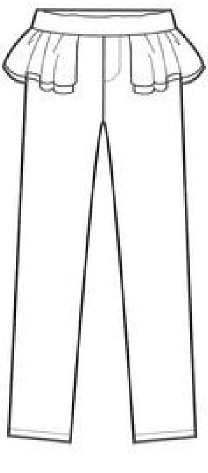
High-waisted Pants



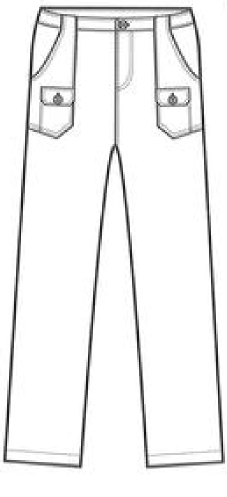
Baggy Pants



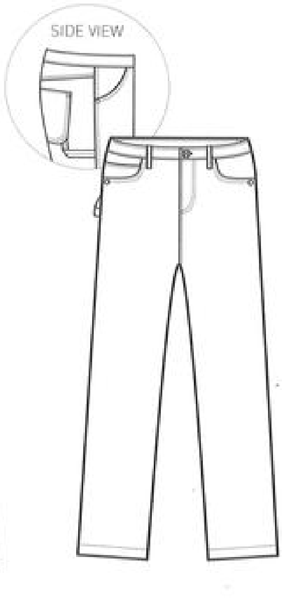
Tapered Baggy Pants



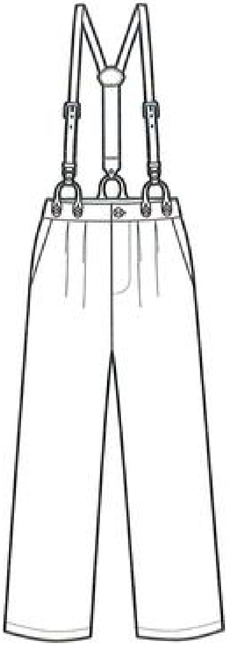
Peplum Pants



Bush Pants



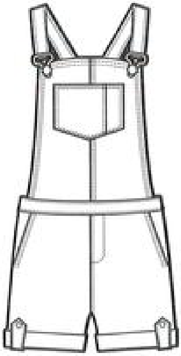
Carpenter Pants



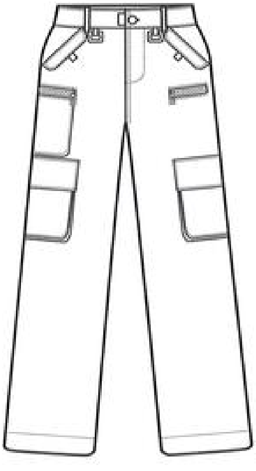
Suspender Pants



Dungarees / Overalls



Short Dungarees

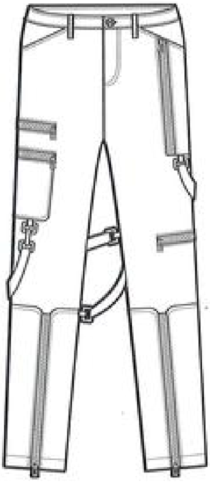


Ski Pants



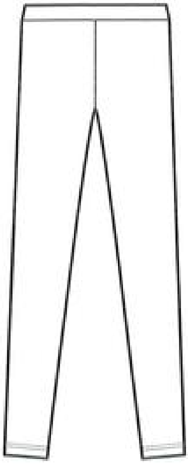
Phat Pants

decorated with UV reflective tape
to add a glowing effect

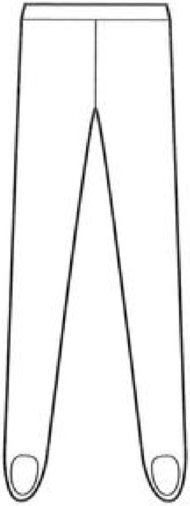


Bondage Pants

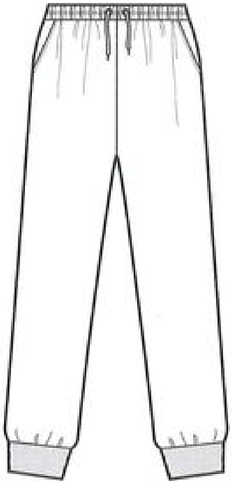
KNIT PANTS



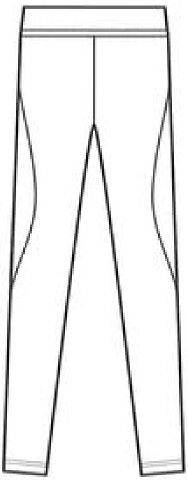
Leggings



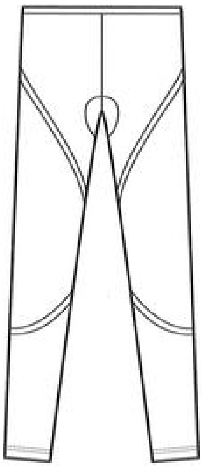
Stirrup Pants



Sweatpants



Yoga Pants



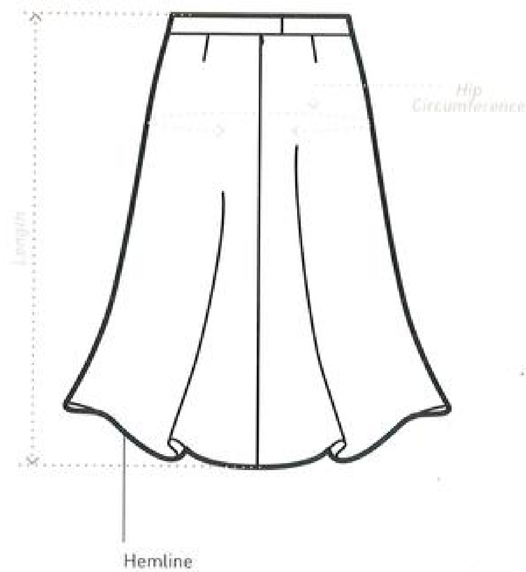
Cycling Pants

2.10 SKIRT

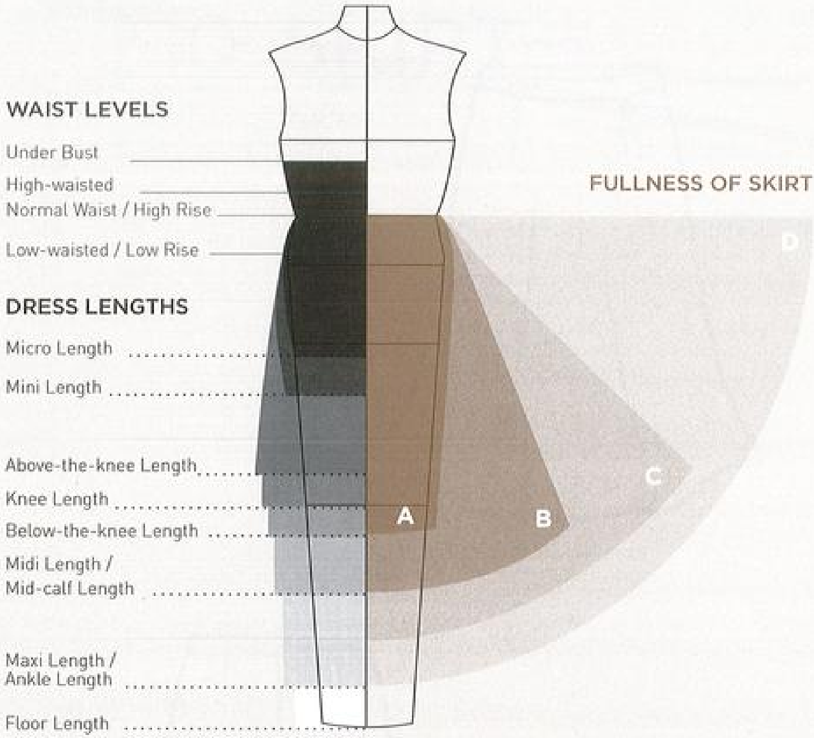
A skirt is generally defined as a tube- or cone-shaped piece of clothing from the waist or hips down, covering all or portions of the legs. The cutting of skirts varies in terms of complexity, with the simplest types consisting of only a single piece of draped fabric, such as pareos. Skirts are usually tailored to fit at the waist or hips and flare towards the hem, creating a full silhouette by inserting darts, pleats, godets or panels. Variations of skirts exist in many different cultures and are worn by both genders, such as sarongs, lungis and kangas worn by women in South and Southeastern Asia, and kilts worn by men in Scotland and Ireland.

SKIRT DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS

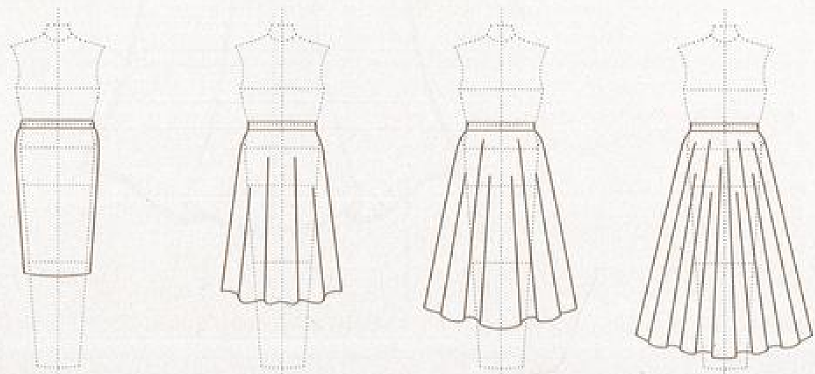




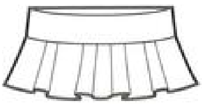
LENGTHS AND FULLNESS OF SKIRT



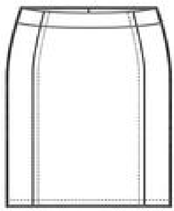
FULLNESS OF SKIRT



A Pencil Skirt B A-line Skirt C Semi-circular Skirt D Circular Skirt



Micro Skirt



Leather Skirt



Denim Skirt



Balloon Skirt



Culotte Short Skirt



Mini Skirt

Mini skirts are distinguished by their high hemlines, which always hit well above the knees and usually at mid-thigh length. The style peaked in popularity during the Swinging Sixties of London but remains fashionable till today. It is generally acknowledged that André Courrèges and Mary Quant invented the skirt at approximately the same time. Quant thought of the mini skirts as practical and liberating, letting women run freely for the bus.



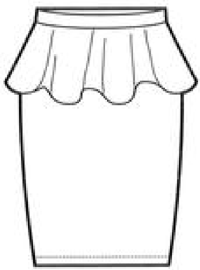
Skort



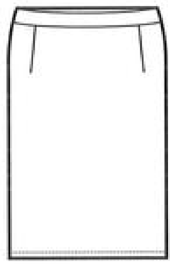
Rah-rah Skirt



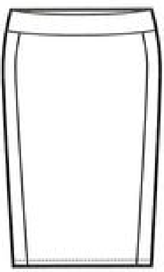
Sarong Skirt / Pareo Skirt



Peplum Skirt



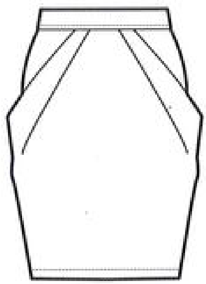
Sheath Skirt



Pencil Skirt / Tapered Skirt



Dirndl Skirt

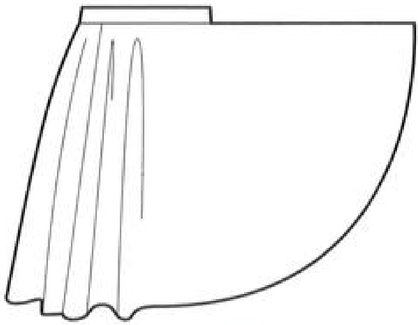


Peg-top Skirt

A-line Skirt

The term 'A-line skirt' was first introduced by French couturier Christian Dior as the label of one of his three collections for Spring/ Summer 1955. Fitted at the hips, usually with seams and/or darts, and widening towards the hem, an A-line skirt is defined by a silhouette that resembles the shape of the capital letter A. It is free from visible ease-enhancing features such as pleats, vents or slits to maintain a clean and streamlined structure.

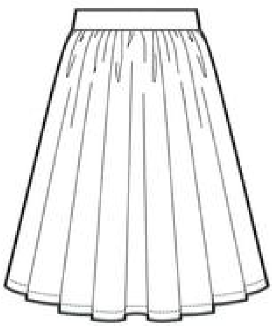




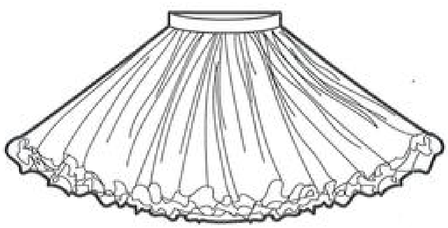
Circular Skirt



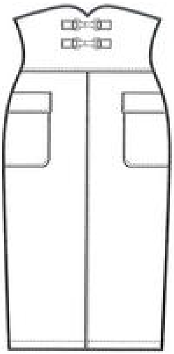
Flared Skirt / Skater Skirt



Full Skirt



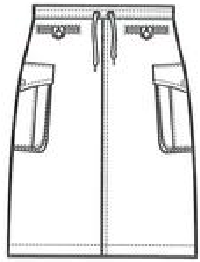
Tutu Skirt



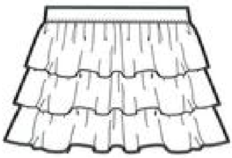
High-waisted Skirt



Yoke Skirt



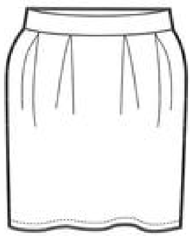
Cargo Skirt



Ruffle Skirt



Button-down Skirt



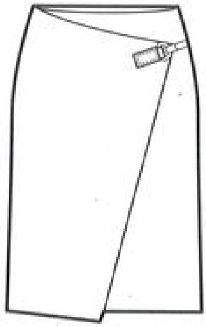
Bell Skirt



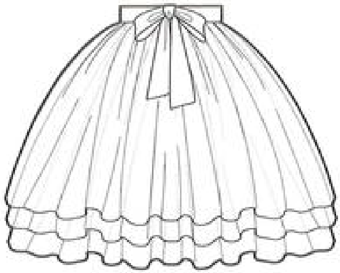
Draped Skirt



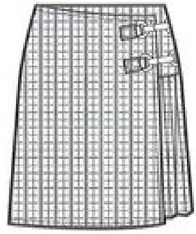
Apron Skirt



Wrap Skirt



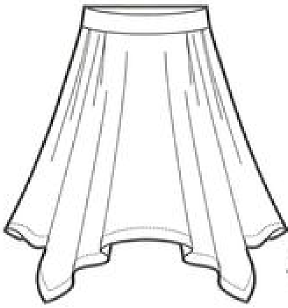
Mini Crinoline Skirt



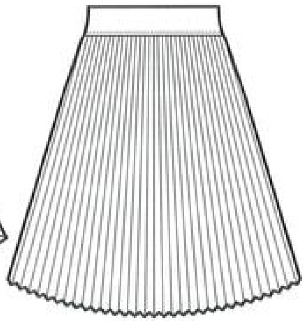
Kilt



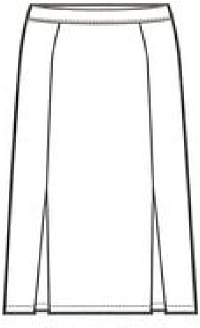
Ballerina Skirt



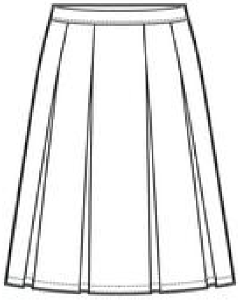
Handkerchief Skirt



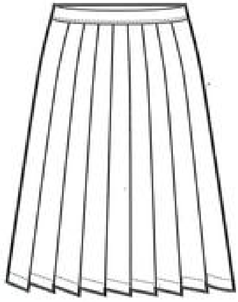
Sunray Pleat Skirt



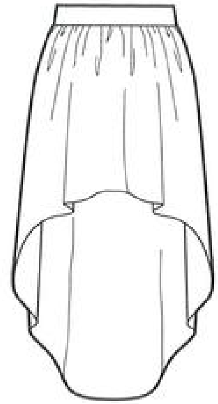
Kick Pleat Skirt /
Inverted Pleat Skirt



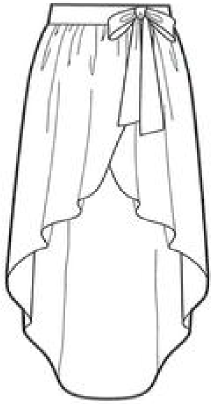
Box Pleat Skirt



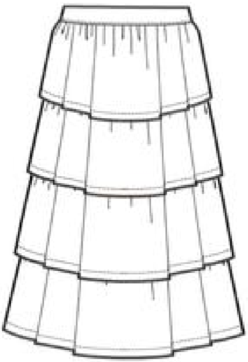
Side Pleat Skirt /
Knife Pleat Skirt



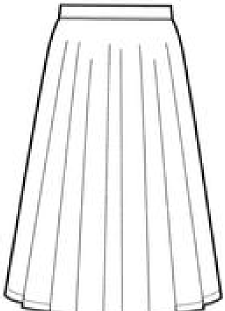
High-low Skirt



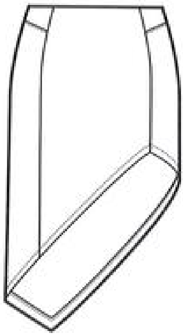
Cascade Skirt



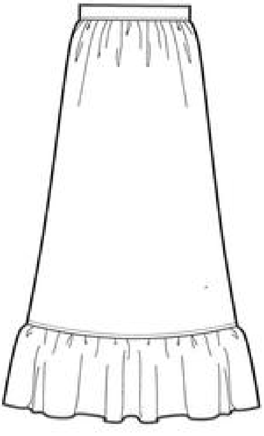
Tiered Skirt



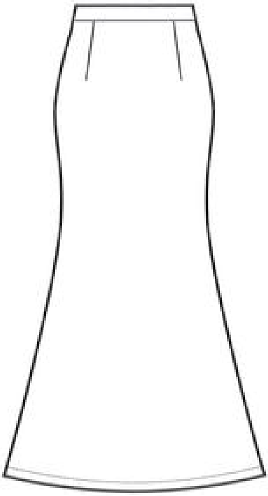
Midi Skirt



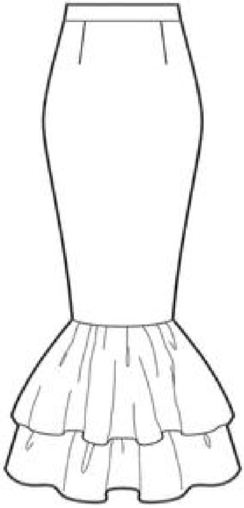
Asymmetric Skirt



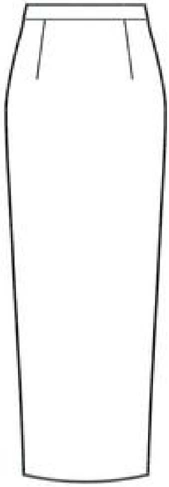
Prairie Skirt



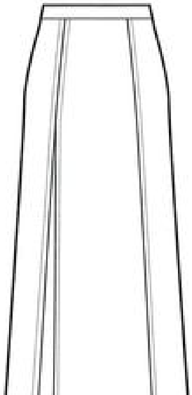
Trumpet Skirt



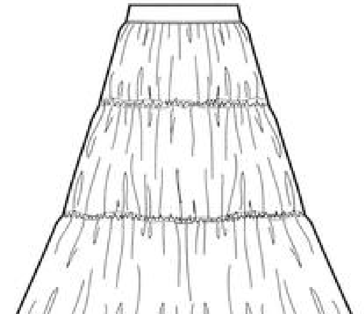
Mermaid Skirt / Fishtail Skirt



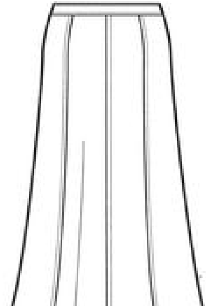
Hobble Skirt / Wiggle Skirt



Slit Skirt



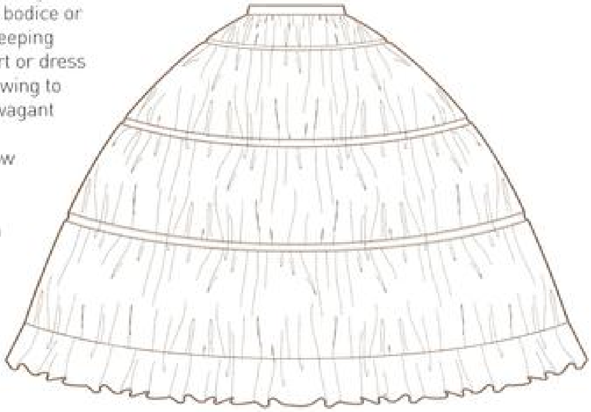
Gypsy Skirt

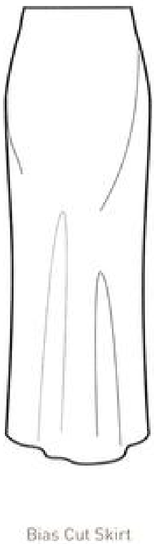


Eight-gore Skirt

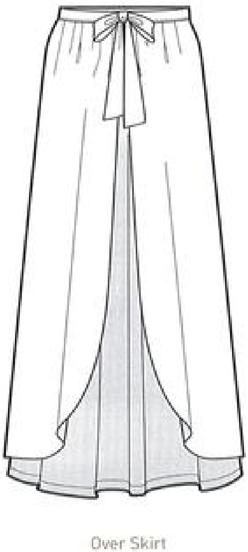
Petticoat Skirt for Gown

A petticoat generally refers to any separate skirt or skirt-like undergarment worn with a gown, bedgown, bodice or jacket, with the purpose of keeping warm or giving the outer skirt or dress the defined shape desired. Owing to modern-day trends for extravagant weddings and elaborate bridalwear, petticoats are now commonly worn to support the full-skirted silhouette of wedding gowns and to retain their intended shapes.



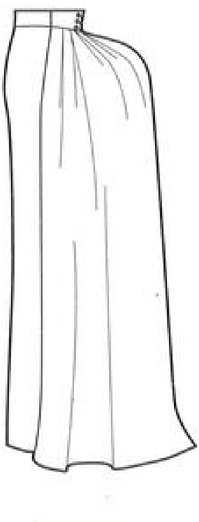


Bias Cut Skirt

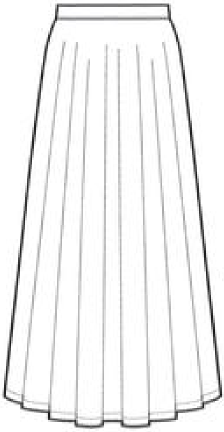


Over Skirt

SIDE VIEW



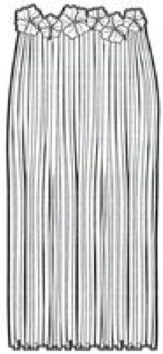
Bustle Skirt



Maxi Skirt



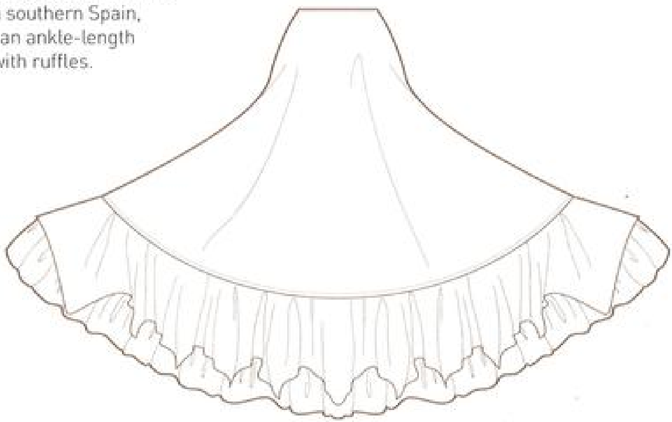
Poodle Skirt



Grass Skirt / Hula Skirt

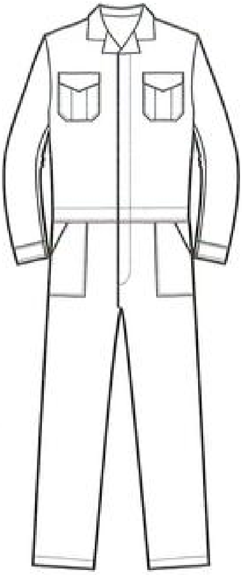
Flamenco Skirt

Part of the costume known as 'traje de flamenca' (flamenco outfit) worn by female performers of the Flamenco, a type of Spanish folk music and dance from the Andalusia region in southern Spain, a flamenco skirt is an ankle-length skirt embellished with ruffles.

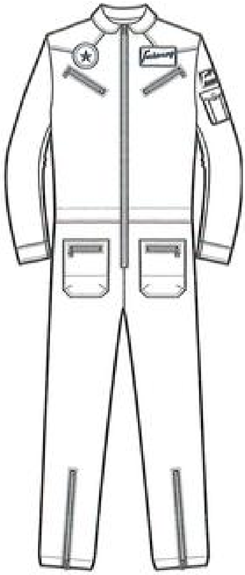


2.11 JUMPSUIT AND OVERALLS

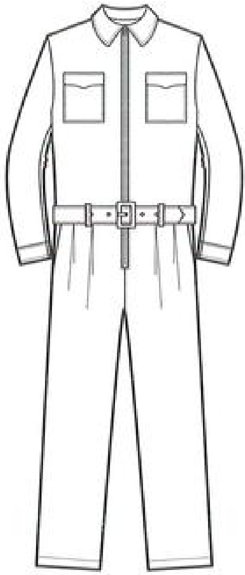
Originally referring to the functional one-piece clothing worn by skydivers and parachuters, the term 'jumpsuit' has nowadays become broadly adapted to describe any all-in-one garment with a conjoined bodice and pants, with or without sleeves.



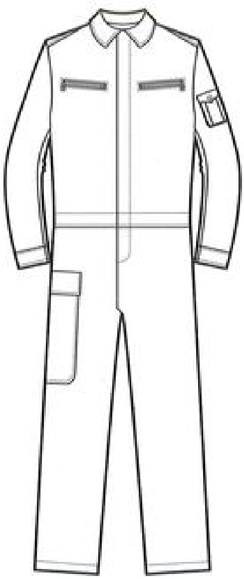
Workers Jumpsuit



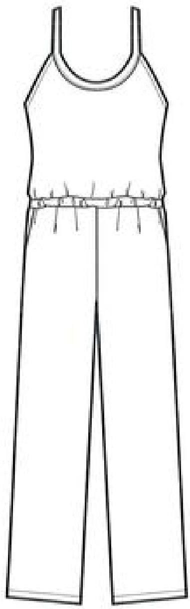
Aviator Jumpsuit



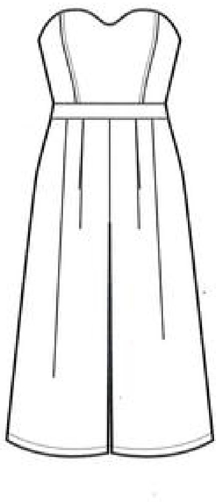
Siren Suit



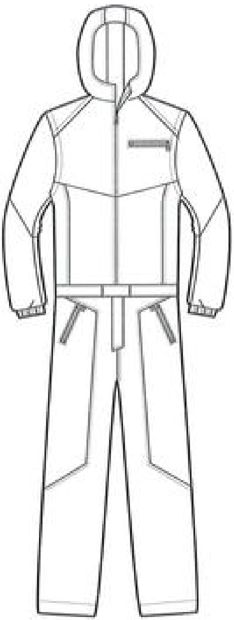
Boilersuit / Coveralls



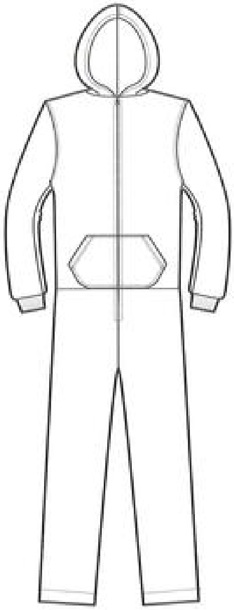
Camisole Jumpsuit



Culotte Jumpsuit



Ski Jumpsuit



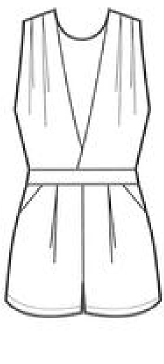
Onesie



Dungarees / Overalls



Catsuit



Playsuit / Rompers

2.12 SUIT

A standardized set of garments comprising multiple components (jacket, trousers and vest) made of the same fabric and designed to be worn together and 'follow' each other, suits derive their name from the French word *suite*, which means 'following', and from a Late Latin derivative of the Latin verb *sequor*, meaning 'I follow'. Brooks Brothers is generally acknowledged for creating the first 'ready-to-wear' suit, which could be purchased already manufactured and sized, and ready for tailoring. Haggar Company pioneered the concept of suit separates in the USA, introducing the idea of individually sold jackets and pants which remains popular on the market today.

SUIT CLASSIFICATION

A suit is a set of garments made from the same fabric. There are four main types of suits:

- / **Two-piece Suit**
- / **Three-piece Suit**
- / **Single-breasted Suit**
- / **Double-breasted Suit**

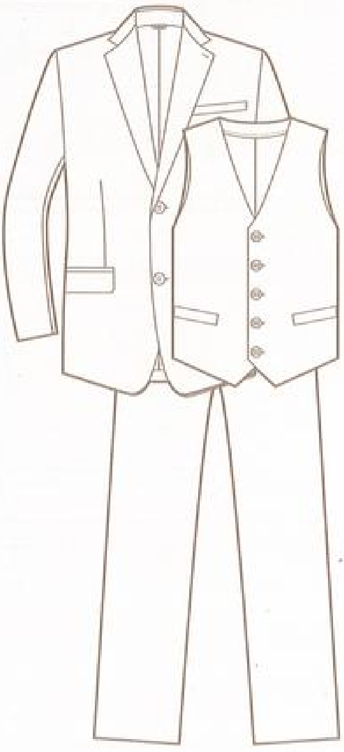
Suits are commonly sold in four ways nowadays:

/ **Bespoke**
custom-made by the tailor from a pattern created from the customer's measurements

/ **Ready-to-wear**
produced in standard sizes

/ **Made-to-measure**
a pre-made pattern is modified to fit the customer

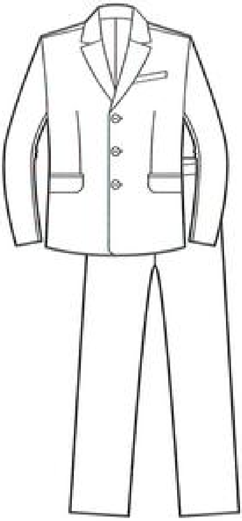
/ **Suit Separates**
jacket and pants are sold separately to allow the customer to choose the size that is best for them



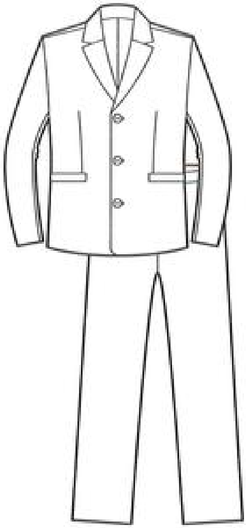
Three-piece Suit

A modern spin on the classic men's suit, a three-piece suit includes a vest in addition to the jacket and trousers. Also known as a 'vested suit', the three-piece suit is in fact more traditional than its more common two-piece counterpart, as it was the established standard prior to the 1960s. With three components, the vested suit greatly enhances versatility and wearability, as it allows the wearer the flexibility of either wearing all three pieces together or just two pieces, such as the jacket and trousers without the vest, or alternatively only the trousers with the vest while indoors.

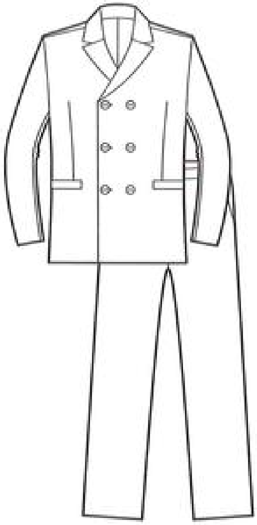
SUITS FOR MEN



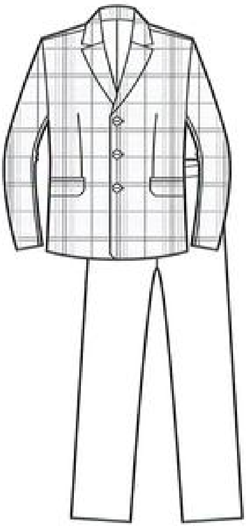
Two-piece Suit



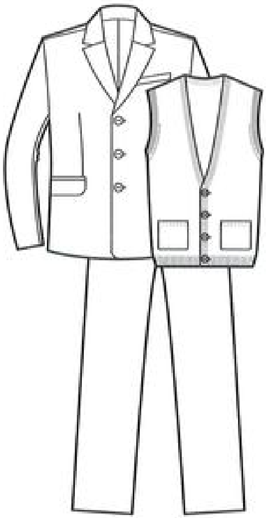
Single-breasted Suit



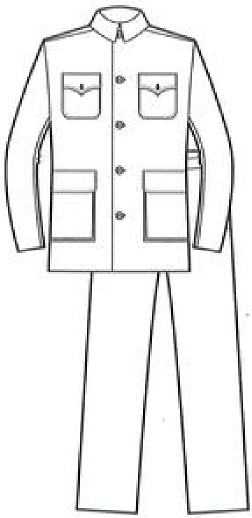
Double-breasted Suit



Separates

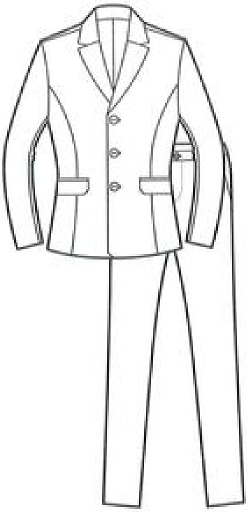


Cardigan Suit

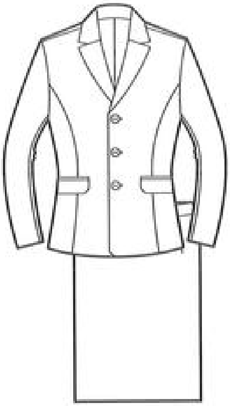


Mao Suit / Tunic Suit

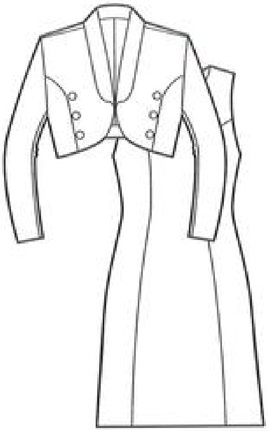
SUITS FOR WOMEN



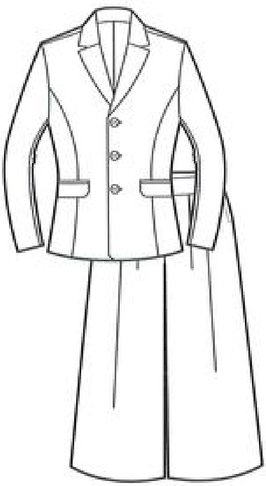
Pant Suit



Skirt Suit



Bolero Suit



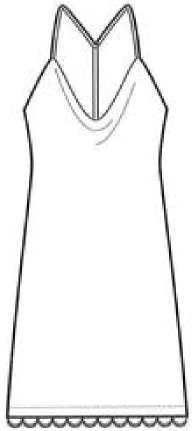
Culotte Suit



Chanel-style Suit

2.13 SLEEPWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR

Nightwear is a type of garment intended to be worn for sleeping, the style of which may vary depending on the season. Warmer styles may be worn in colder months and vice versa.

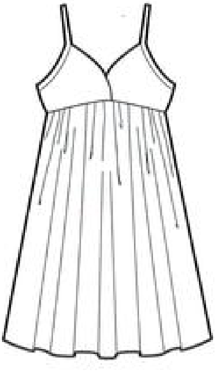


Slip Dress

Nightgown

Also called a nightie or nightdress, a nightgown is a loose-fitting item of nightwear, worn almost only by women nowadays. It can be made of cotton, silk or nylon, sometimes embellished with lace appliqué or embroidery at the bodice and hem.



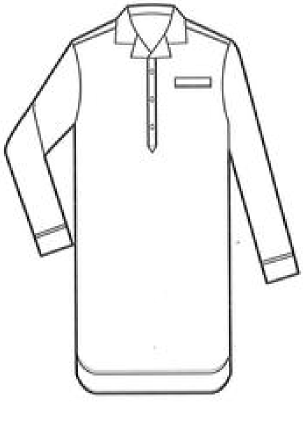


Babydoll

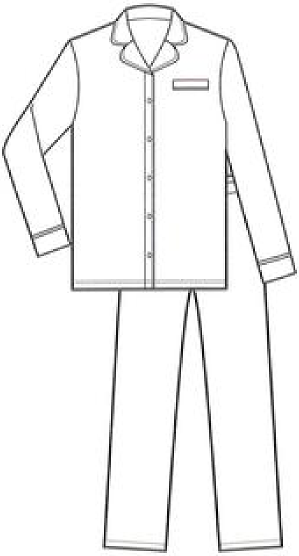


Negligee

made of soft and sheer fabric



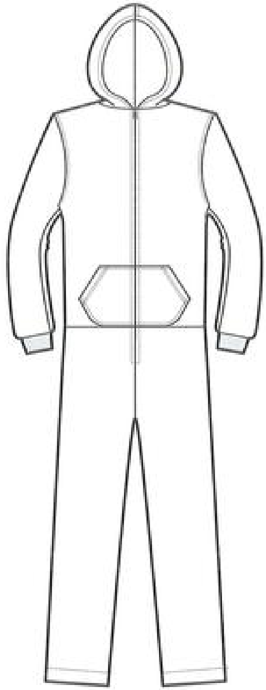
Nightshirt



Pajama Set



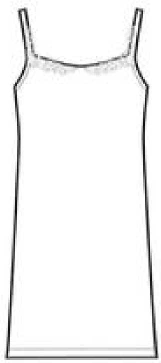
Dressing Gown / Bathrobe



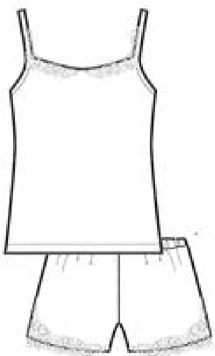
Onesie



Kimono Nightwear



Chemise

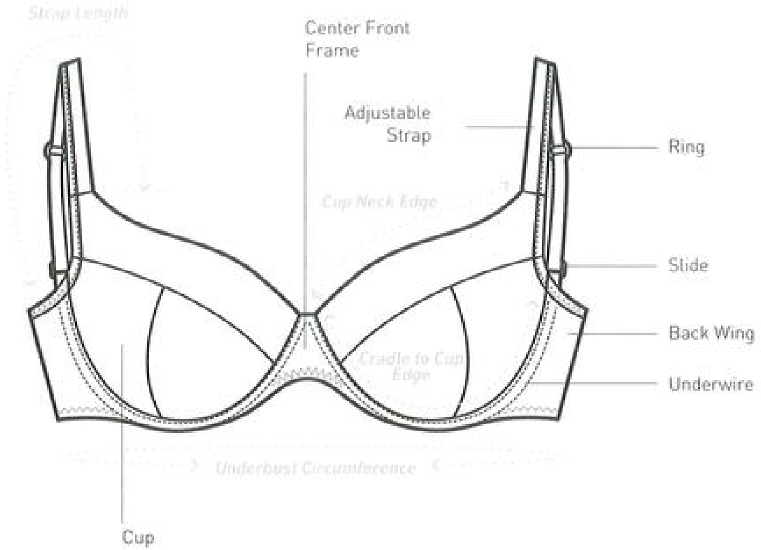


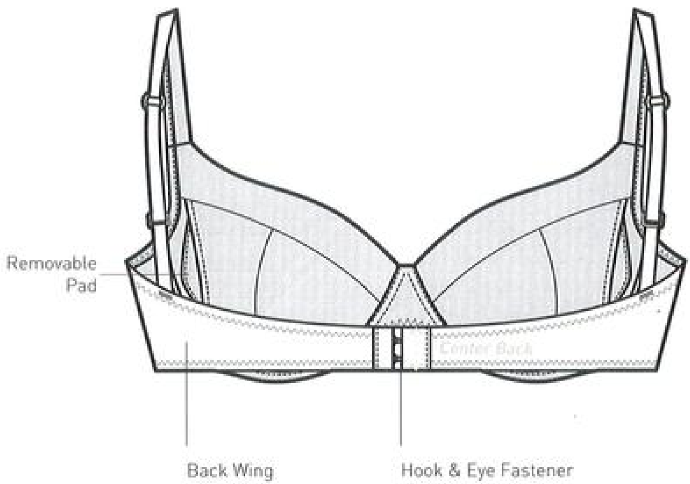
Camisole Pajama Set

2.14 UNDERWEAR

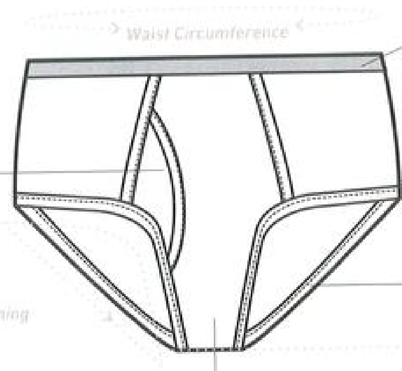
Worn beneath outer clothing and usually directly touching the skin, underwear includes both upper and lower body garments and may consist of one or more layers. A main purpose of underwear is to keep outer garments from direct contact with the body, hence preventing them from being damaged and soiled by bodily substances, as well as lessening their abrasion and friction against the skin. It also helps shape, conceal and support parts of the body.

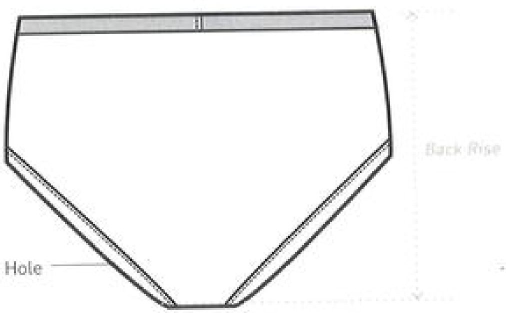
BRASSIERE DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS





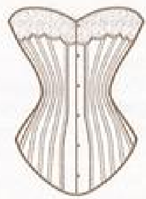
MEN'S BRIEF DETAILS & MEASUREMENTS





EVOLUTION OF BRAS / BRASSIERES

Designed to push the breasts upward, corsets dominated the undergarment trend amongst wealthier women in the Western world starting from the 16th century. During the late 19th century, clothing designers started experimenting with ways to modernize corsets, such as segmenting them into various parts: girdle-like devices for restricting the abdomen, and breast-suspenders supported by the shoulder.





The first modern brassiere was patented in 1889 by German inventor Christine Hardt. In 1912, the first brassiere specifically developed for mass production was introduced by Sigmund Lindauer, who came from a family of corset makers from Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt, Germany. Lindauer subsequently patented his design in 1913, and it was put into mass production by Mechanische Trikotweberei Ludwig Maier und Cie. in Germany. In 1914, Mary Phelps Jacob was granted a patent in the United States for her 'backless brassiere', the first brassiere design that has been recognized as the foundation of modern-day bras.

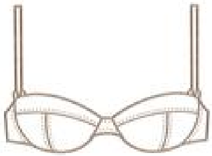




Due to the shortage of metal during World War I, corsets were gradually replaced by brassieres, which were worn by most fashion-conscious women in Europe and North America by the time the war ended. The brassiere trend subsequently spread to the rest of the world and became widely adopted by women in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

BRAS

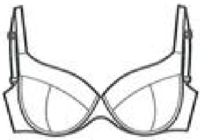
Balconette



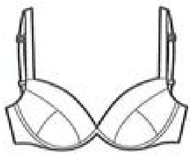
First introduced in about 1938 in the United States and becoming mainstream in the 1950s, the balconette bra is designed to lift the breasts and enhance their appearance with its balcony-like shape, from which it got its name 'balconette', literally meaning 'little balcony'. A balconette cup always cut horizontally just above the bust line.



Full Support Bra



Full Cup Bra



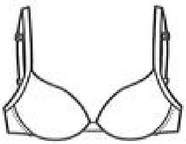
Plunge Bra



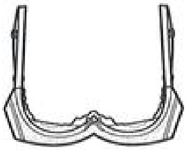
Soft Cup Bra



Padded Bra / Push-up Bra



Contour Bra / Molded Cup Bra



Shelf Bra / Open Cup Bra



Underwire Bra



Front Closure Bra



Demi Cup Bra / Half Cup Bra

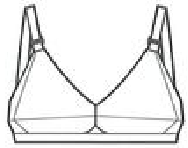
Demi cup bras cover half to three quarters of the breasts and can uplift the breasts as well as create cleavage. The industry generally cuts a demi cup to 1" above the nipple point.



Longline Bra



Maternity Bra



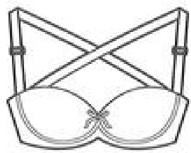
Bullet Bra



Strapless Bra



Racerback Bra



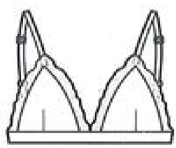
Convertible Bra



Backless Bra



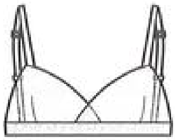
Posture Bra



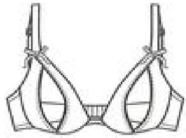
Triangle Bra



Sheer Bra



Bralette



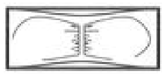
Peephole Bra



Sleep Bra



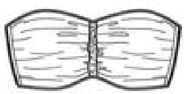
Training Bra



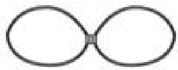
Tube Bra



Athletic Bra / Sports Bra

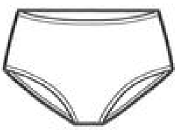


Bandeau

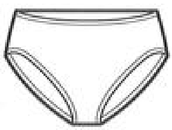


Adhesive Bra / Nude Bra

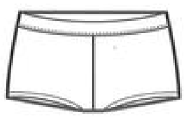
PANTIES / KNICKERS



Classic Briefs

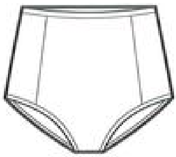


High-cut Briefs



Boyleg Briefs / Boyshorts / Girl Boxers

PANTIES / KNICKERS (CONT'D)



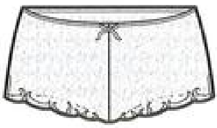
Control Briefs

BACK VIEW

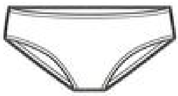


G-string

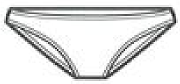
First seen in Earl Carroll's theater productions during the Jazz Age, the G-string was part of the costumes worn by showgirls. The letter 'G' is believed to stand for 'groin' as deemed by linguist Robert Hendrickson. It may be worn as underwear instead of panties to avoid showing a visible panty line.



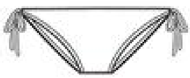
French Knickers



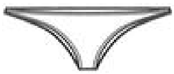
Hipsters



Bikinis

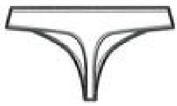


String Bikinis



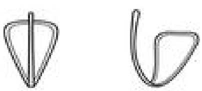
Tangas

BACK VIEW



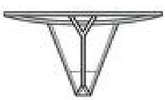
Cheeky Thongs

BACK VIEW 3/4 VIEW



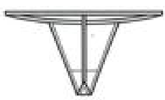
C-string

BACK VIEW



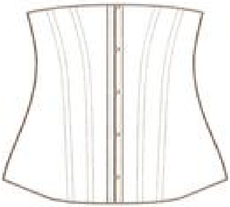
V-string

BACK VIEW



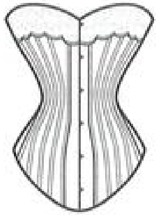
T-back

CORSETRY

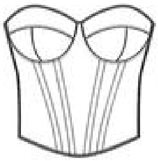


Waist Cincher

Boned and back-laced, a waist cincher is a type of belt intended to make the wearer's waist physically smaller or to create the impression of such. It was first made popular around 1947, when Christian Dior introduced it with the brand's iconic style the 'New Look'. Only around 6 to 7 inches, it differs from a historical Victorian corset mainly with its narrower length.



Hourglass Corset



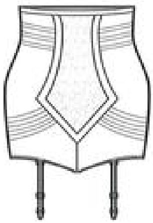
Bustier



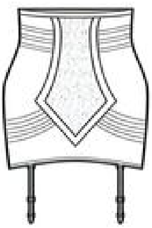
Torsolette / Basque



Corselet / Corselette / Merry Widow



Panty Girdle



Open Bottom Girdle

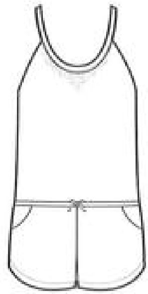


Pointed Cincher

SLIPS



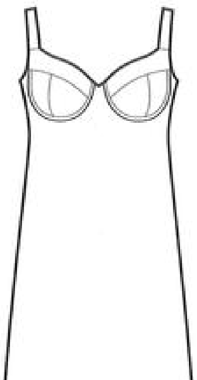
Slip Dress



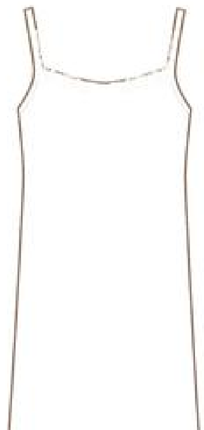
Teddy



Teddiette



Bra Slip



Chemise

Meaning 'shirt' in French, chemises were traditionally worn as smock shirts by both men and women. Nowadays, they generally mean sleeveless, loose-fitting undergarments or lingerie that are not cinched at the waist.

OTHER WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR



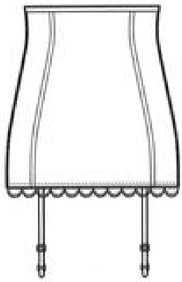
Bodysuit



Garter Briefs



Suspender Belt / Garter Belt

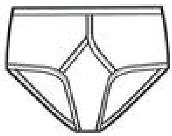


High-waisted Garter Skirt

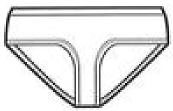


Garter

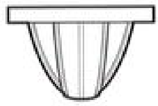
MEN'S UNDERPANTS



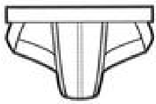
Y-front Briefs



Narrow Front Briefs

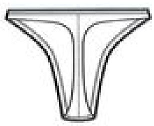


Tanga

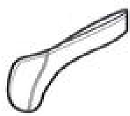


Jock Strap

BACK VIEW

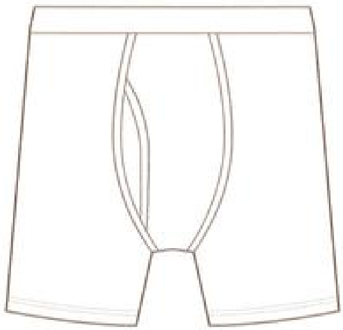


Thong



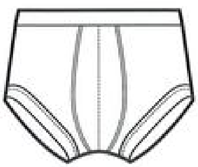
Unilateral Thong

MEN'S UNDERPANTS (CONT'D)



Boxer Briefs

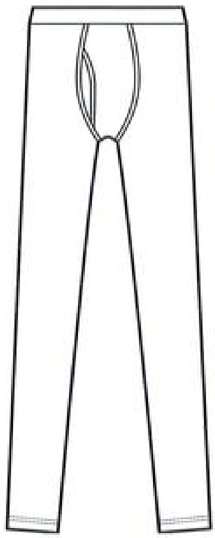
A newer, hybrid form of men's undergarment, boxer briefs are cut with longer legs like boxer shorts, but offer a tighter fit like briefs. They were first introduced by John Varvatos, head of menswear design at Calvin Klein in 1990.



Trunks



Boxer Shorts



Long Johns

THE DETAIL IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE ESSENTIAL IS. WHEN IT IS INADEQUATE, IT DESTROYS THE WHOLE OUTFIT.

/ CHRISTIAN DIOR

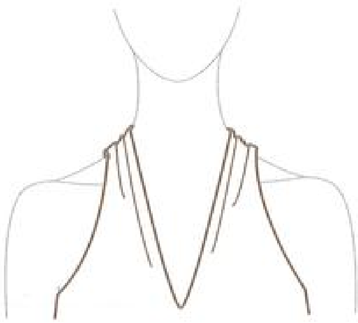
03 DETAIL

NECKLINE / COLLAR / LAPEL / SLEEVE / CUFF / OPENING / POCKET / JACKET DETAIL / SHIRT DETAIL / PANTS DETAIL / JEANS DETAIL

3.1 NECKLINE

Halterneck

A halterneck garment features a single strap or material which runs around the wearer's neck. One of the most famous dresses in history is the white halterneck dress worn by Marilyn Monroe in the 1955 movie, *The Seven Year Itch*.

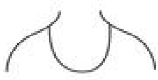




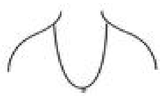
Round



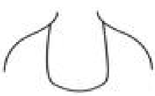
V-neckline



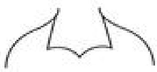
Oval



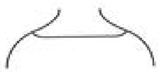
U-neckline



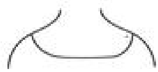
Horseshoe



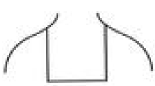
Sweetheart



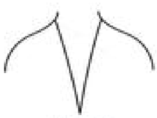
Boat / Bateau



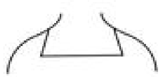
Scoop



Square



Plunge

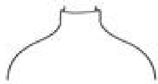


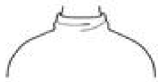
Trapeze

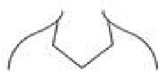


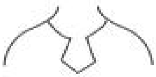
V-shaped Crew


Asymmetric


High / Bottle


Turtleneck


Diamond

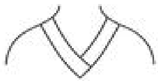

Keyhole

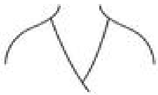

Heart-shaped


Scalloped


Petal


Ballerina


Wrapped

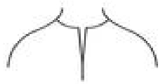

Surplice

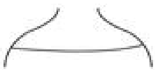

Strapless

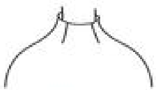

Florentine


Notched


Slashed

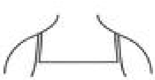

Suit

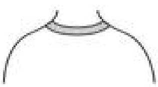

Off-the-shoulder

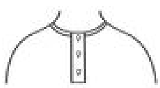

Funnel

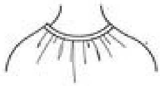

Zigzag

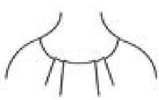

One-shoulder


Camisole

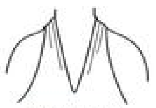

Crew

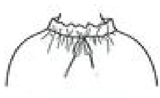

Henley


Gathered


Tucked


Cowl

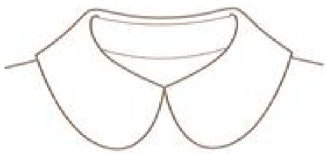

Halterneck


Drawstring

3.2 COLLAR

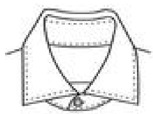
Peter Pan Collar

The Peter Pan collar is named after the costume of Maude Adam who starred as Peter Pan in the 1905 play, Peter and Wendy. It has been mainly associated with children's wear since the 1920s.

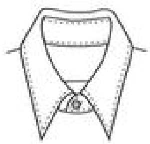




Regular



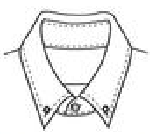
Spread



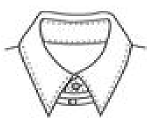
Pointed / Barrymore



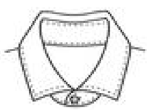
Long Button-down



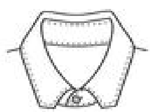
Short Button-down



Tab



Full Cutaway



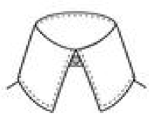
Mitered



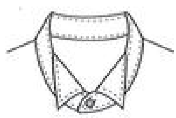
Round



Eton

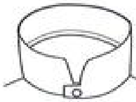


Edwardian

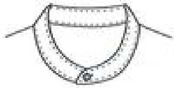


Wing

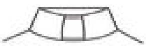

Narrow


Imperial


Stand-away

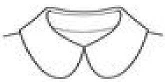

Banded / Stand

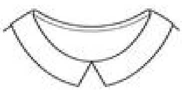

Mandarin


Clerical

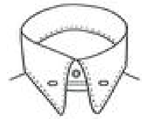

Flat


Open


Peter Pan


Low


Horseshoe

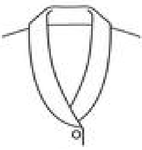

Pinned


Puritan


Asymmetric

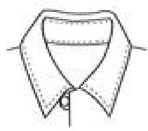

Notched


Chelsea


Shawl


Double


Sailor / Middy

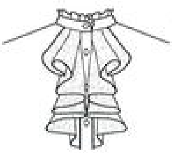

Loop

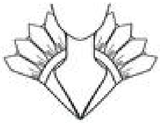

Flat Knit / Polo


Johnny

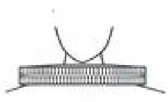

Pussy Bow


Poet


Jabot


Medici


Pierrot

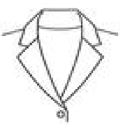

Ruff Collar

3.3 LAPEL

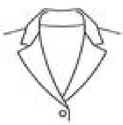
Notched Lapel

A lapel which is sewn to the collar at an angle and creates a stepped effect is called a notched lapel. Notched lapels are always found on single-breasted suit jackets.





Notched



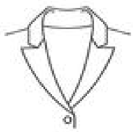
Semi-notched



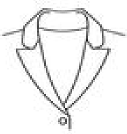
Fish Mouth



Peaked / Pointed



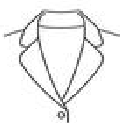
Semi-peaked



Round Collar Peak



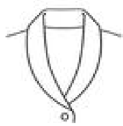
Round Peak



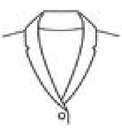
Clover



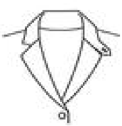
Half Clover



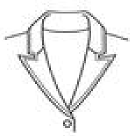
Shawl



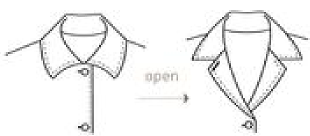
Notched Shawl



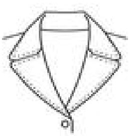
Tab



Framed



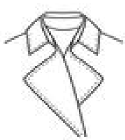
Balmacaan



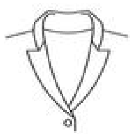
Ulster



Chesterfield



Napoleon



L-shaped



T-shaped

3.4 SLEEVE

Bouffant Sleeve

A bouffant sleeve is a larger and fuller version of the puff sleeve. It is usually gathered at the cuff and the shoulder.





Set-in



Raglan



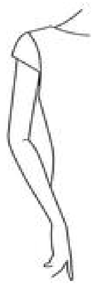
Semi-raglan



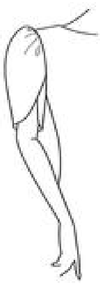
Epaulet



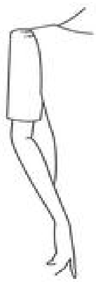
Yoke



Cap



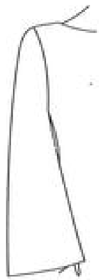
Tulip



Tucked



Flare



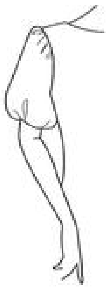
Angel



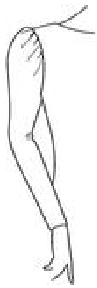
Puff



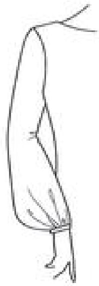
Dropped Puff



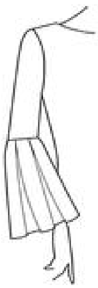
Balloon



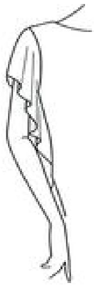
Gigot / Leg o'Mutton



Bishop



Lantern



Butterfly



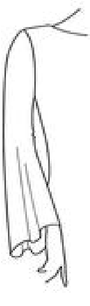
Tiered



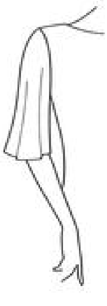
Handkerchief



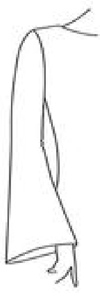
Short Bell



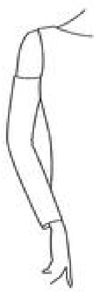
Bell / Trumpet



Cornet



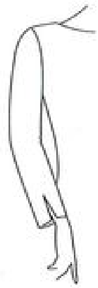
Funnel



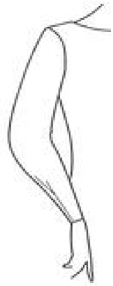
Cold Shoulder



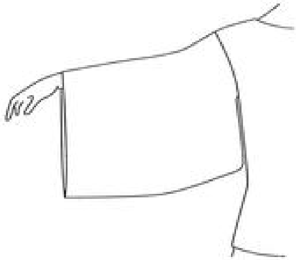
Two-piece Sleeve



Slashed



Crescent



Traditional Kimono Sleeve



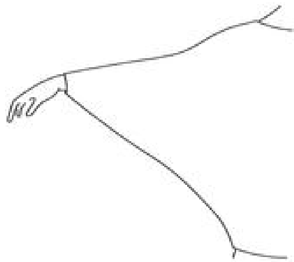
Pagoda



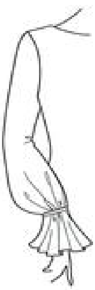
Paned



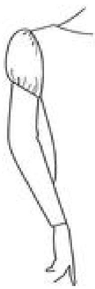
Virago



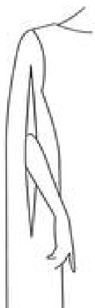
Batwing



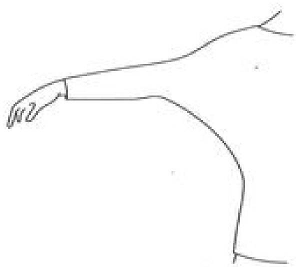
Poet



Juliet



Hanging

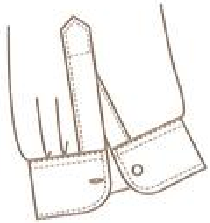


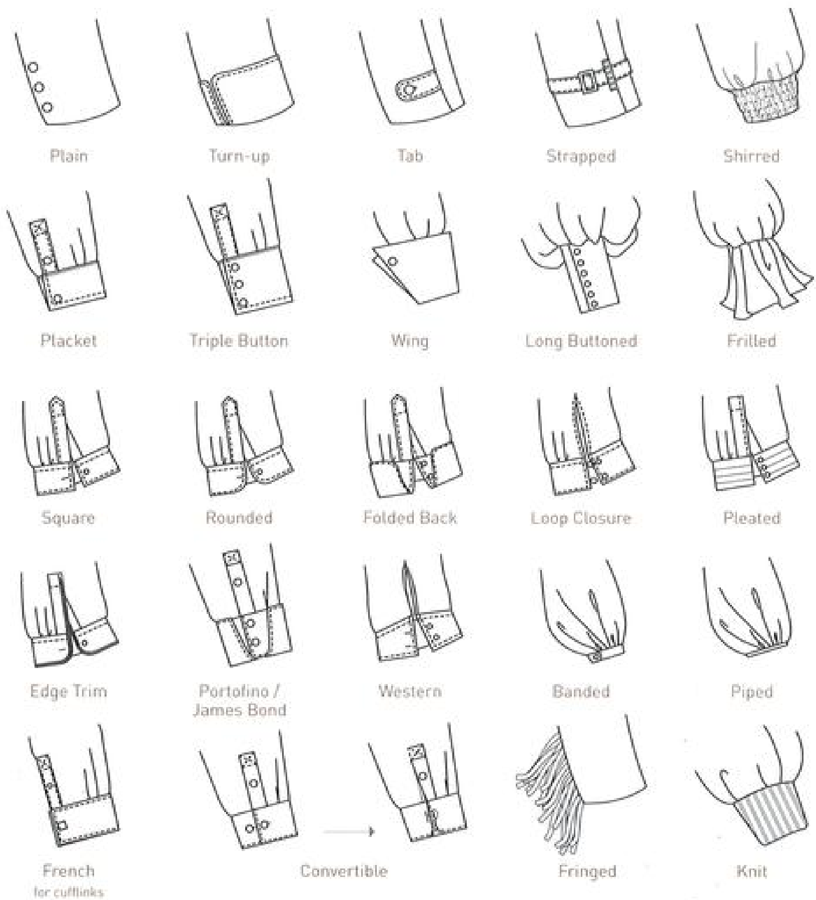
Dolman

3.5 CUFF

Cuff

The extra layer of fabric which is attached to the end of a sleeve is called a cuff. It is always divided along one edge, allowing enough room for the hand to pass through, and fitting around the wrist after fastening, usually with one or more buttons.

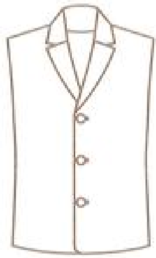




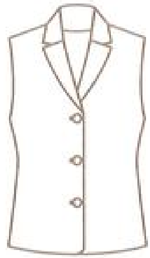
3.6 OPENING

Opening

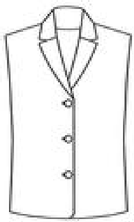
It can be dated back to over a century ago when the buttons on men's and women's clothing were on different sides. It is believed that men always dressed themselves, so having buttons on the right hand side would be suitable for most men (who are right-handed). Women who could afford fancy clothing with buttons would rely on maids to help them get dressed. Maids would prefer to have buttons on their own right hand side (which is on the left side of the clothing).



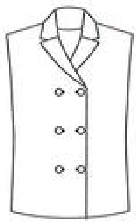
Men's Jacket Opening



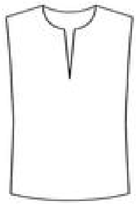
Women's Jacket Opening



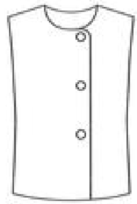
Single-breasted



Double-breasted



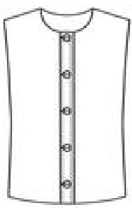
Slashed



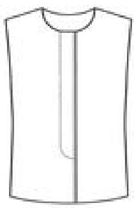
Button



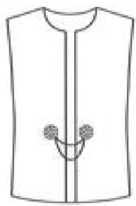
Zipper / Slide Fastener



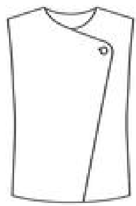
Placket



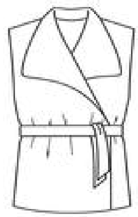
Fly Front



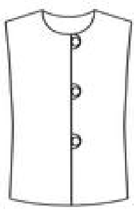
Chained



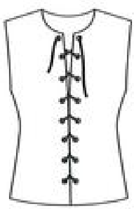
Asymmetric



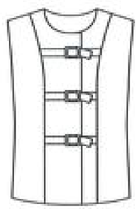
Wrap



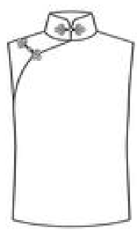
Button & Loop



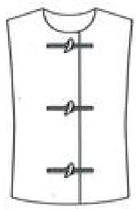
Lacing



Buckle



Chinese Button

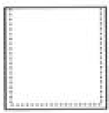


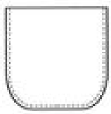
Toggle

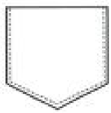
3.7 POCKET

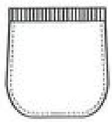
POCKET TYPES


Patch

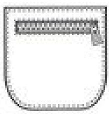

Top-stitched Square Patch

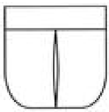

Rounded

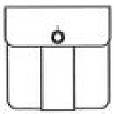

Angled

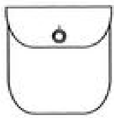

Rib Top


U-line

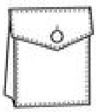

Patch Pocket with Zipper

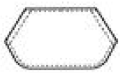

Inverted Pleated

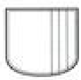

Box Pleated

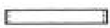

Patch Pocket with Flap


Basic Flap

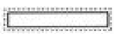

Bellows / Cargo

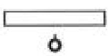

Kangaroo Pouch


Pencil Pocket


Welt / Besom


Barchetta Curved Welt


Top-stitched Welt

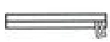

Welt Pocket with Button

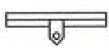

Jetted

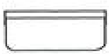

Top-stitched Jetted


Reinforced Western Jetted

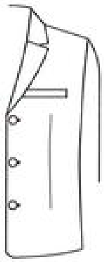

Reinforced Jetted


Jetted Pocket with Zipper

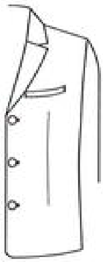

Jetted Pocket with Tab


Jetted Pocket with Flap

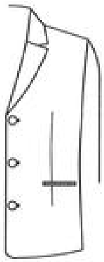
POCKETS ON JACKETS



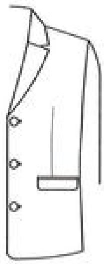
Welt



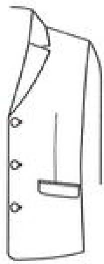
Barchetta Curved Welt



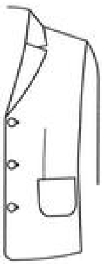
Jetted



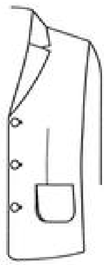
Jetted with Flap



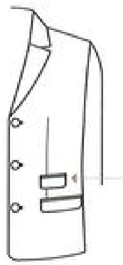
Slanted Flap



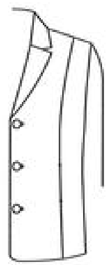
Patch



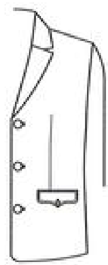
Bellows



Ticket Pocket

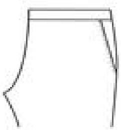


Seam

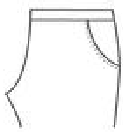


Western Flap

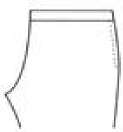
POCKETS ON PANTS



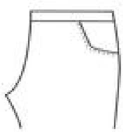
Slant / Slashed



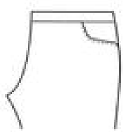
Curved



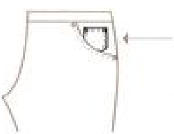
Seam / Vertical



L-shaped



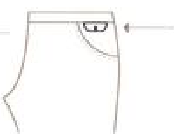
Frogmouth.



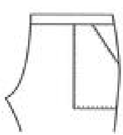
Coin Pocket



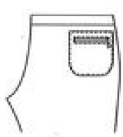
Zippered Coin Pocket



Flapped Watch Pocket / Fob Pocket



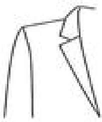
Rectangular Patch



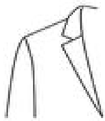
Patch Pocket with Zipper

3.8 JACKET DETAIL

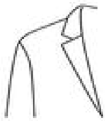
SHOULDER LINES



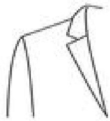
Straight



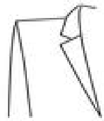
Natural



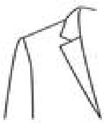
Dropped



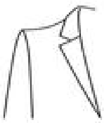
Wide



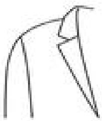
Square



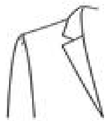
Roped
has slightly more padding than a natural shoulder



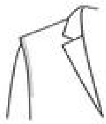
Concave / Pagoda



Arched

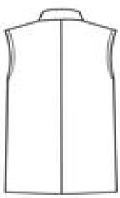


Neapolitan / Spalla / Manica Camicia

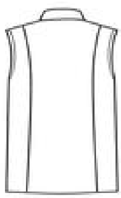


Extended

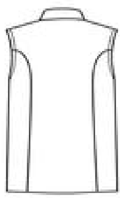
BACK DART AND SEAM



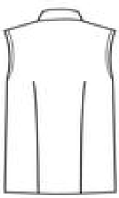
Center Back Seam



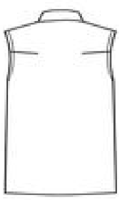
Princess Seam



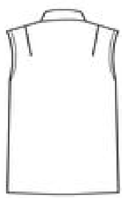
Armhole Princess Seam



Waist Dart

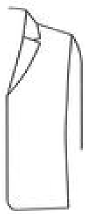


Armhole Dart

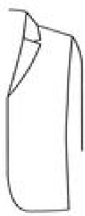


Shoulder Dart

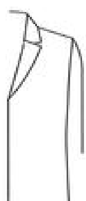
FRONT CUT



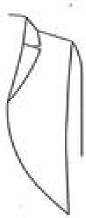
Rounded Cut



Regular Cut



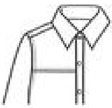
Square Cut

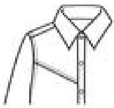


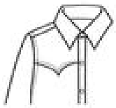
Cutaway

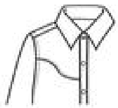
3.9 SHIRT DETAIL

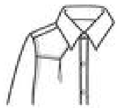
FRONT YOKES

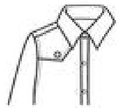

Horizontal


Diagonal


Western

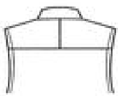

Scalloped

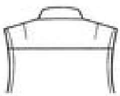

Inverted Pleat

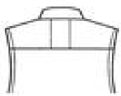

Snap Down

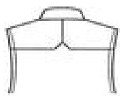
BACK YOKES

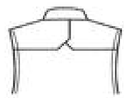

Horizontal


Split


Darted

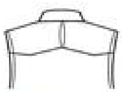

Perpendicular Pieced

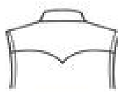

Notched


Overlapped Notched

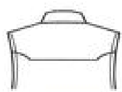

Horizontal with Insert


Rounded

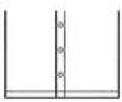

Gusset Split

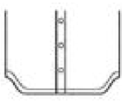

Western

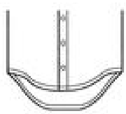

Western 2

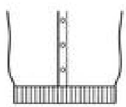

Scalloped

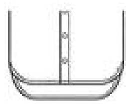
HEMS


Straight

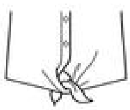

Shirt Hem

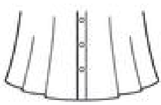

Shirttail Hem


Banded

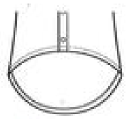

Baseball


Gathered


Tie


Flare

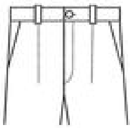

Peplum


High-low

3.10 PANTS DETAIL

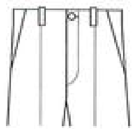
PANTS FRONT


Flat Front

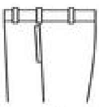

Single Pleat


Double Pleat

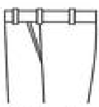

Extended Waistband


Self-extended Waistband

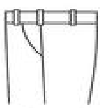
SIDE POCKETS

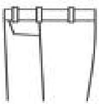

Seam / Vertical


1/8 Slashed


1/4 Slashed

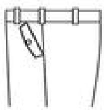

1/2 Slashed

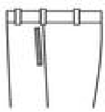

Curved


L-shaped

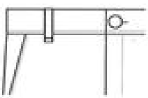

Frogmouth

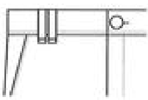

Zipper

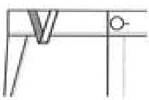

Flap

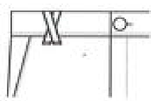

Jetted

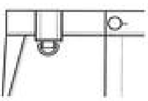
BELT LOOPS

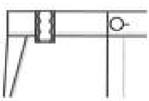

Basic

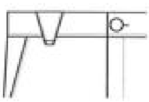

Double

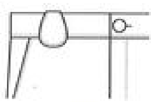

V-shaped


X-shaped


Wide with D-Ring


Leather-trimmed Wide Loop


Inverted Trapezoid


Horseshoe

3.11 JEANS DETAIL

Five Pocket Jeans

Five pocket jeans are the most common type of jeans on the market. However, the original Levi Strauss & Co. prototype, which was produced in 1873, only had three pockets (two on the front and one at the back). It was not until 1905 that Levi's added a watch pocket (coin pocket) inside the front right pocket and a final back pocket to their 501XX jeans.

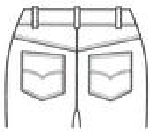


3 pockets on the front

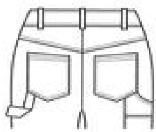


2 pockets at the back

BACK POCKETS



Traditional



Carpenter



No Pockets



Oval-shaped



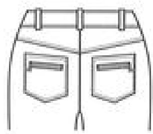
Embellished



Western Style Pockets with Flaps



Flap Pockets with Buttons



Patch Pockets with Zippers

FRONT POCKETS



Traditional Five Pocket



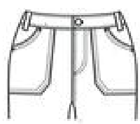
Stitched Round Pocket



Patch Pocket



Embellished Pocket



Mitered Patch Pocket

TO WEAR DREAMS ON ONE'S FEET IS TO BEGIN TO GIVE A REALITY TO ONE'S DREAMS.

/ ROGER VIVIER

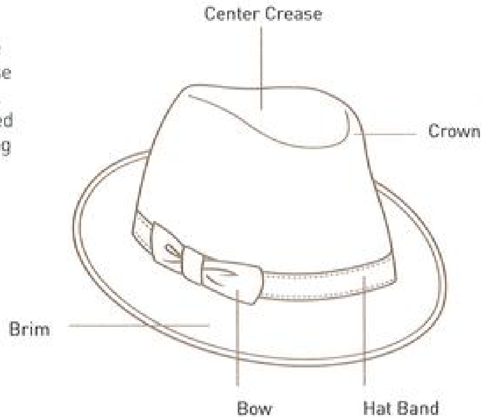
04 ACCESSORIES

HAT AND CAP / MASK / EYEWEAR / TIE / SCARF / BAG / WALLET / WATCH / GLOVES / HAND FAN / BELT / HOSIERY (SOCKS, STOCKINGS AND TIGHTS) / SHOES / GEM / RING / BODY PIERCING AND EARRINGS / NECKLACE / BRACELET / OTHER ACCESSORIES

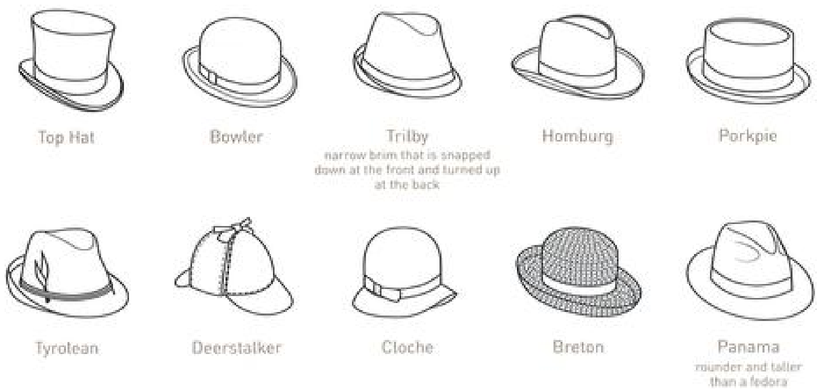
4.1 HAT AND CAP

Fedora

Typically made of felt with a wide brim, the fedora hat is distinguished by its lengthwise crease down the crown and pinched sides. Soaring to popularity after it was introduced in 1891, it soon eclipsed the similar-looking but dressier homburg hat.



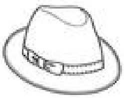
HAT & CAP TYPES

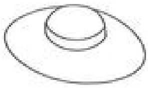


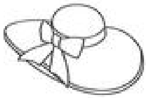


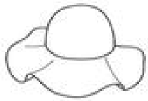
Deerstalker

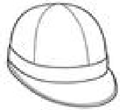
Commonly made of wool tweed, the deerstalker hat is constructed from six or eight triangular panels with round edges which are sewn together. It is typically worn for hunting in rural areas, especially for deer stalking. Made famous by Sherlock Holmes, who is always seen wearing a deerstalker in the novels and movies, this type of hat hence became the standard headgear for detectives.


Fedora


Cartwheel Hat
always has a lower crown than a picture hat

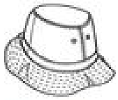

Picture Hat
has a wide brim with decorations


Floppy Hat

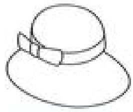

Jockey Cap

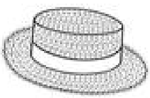

Pillbox

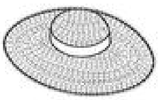

Pillbox with Veil

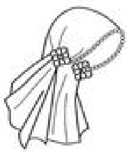

Bucket Hat

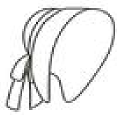

Tulip Hat

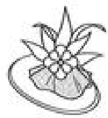

Mushroom Hat
with a brim facing down

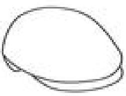

Boater

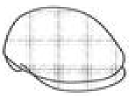

Straw Hat

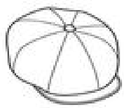

Juliet Cap

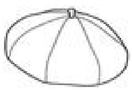

Bonnet

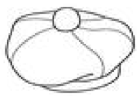

Fascinator

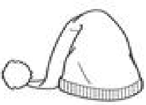

Flat Cap

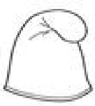

Tweed Flat Cap


Newsboy Cap
rounder and fuller than a flat cap

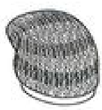

Beret

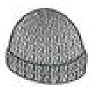

Tam o' Shanter

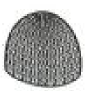

Nightcap


Phrygian Cap

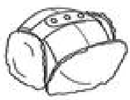

Crochet Hat


Rasta Hat
a colorful cap which can be knitted, woven or sewn

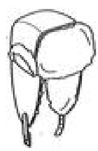

Beanie


Toque


Bobble Hat


Ushanka


Cossack Cap


Russian Trapper



Baseball Cap

The baseball cap features a rounded crown typically made out of six panels, and a stiff and slightly curved front peak. Particularly popular among young people worldwide, it is often worn as a sun hat by university and college students for outdoor activities. One of its variants is the trucker hat, which has a plastic mesh back and a foam front.



4.2 MASK



Domino Mask

Traditionally worn at the Venetian Carnival, the domino mask is a type of small, half mask which covers only the eyes and the surrounding area. It is very similar to the Colombina mask, which offers slightly more coverage. The domino mask is occasionally dubbed the 'burglar mask' or 'bandit mask', as it is often worn by either thieves or superheroes in comics to conceal their identities.

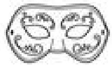
MASK TYPES



Medico Della Peste



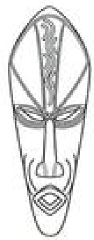
Volto (Larva)



Colombina



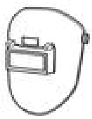
Zanni



Traditional Africa Mask



Japanese Hannya



Welding Mask



Ski Mask



Gas Mask



Chinese Opera Mask

In Beijing opera performances, Beijing opera masks are painted with colorful facial makeup, with each color symbolizing a different meaning and characteristic of the role. 'Face changing' is a famous trick in which the performer changes their mask in front of the audience in the blink of an eye. The art is regarded as a national secret as it requires masterful technique which remains a mystery to the public.

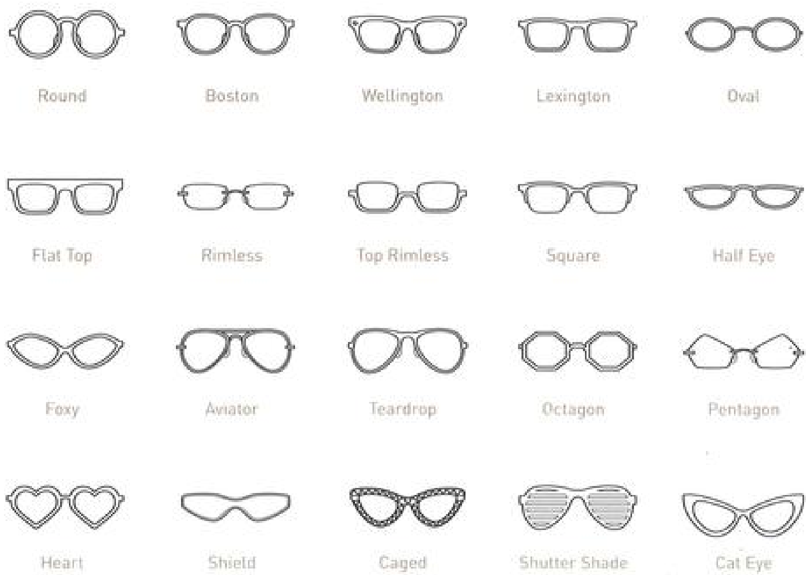
4.3 EYEWEAR

Aviator Sunglasses

First introduced in 1936 for U.S. military pilots, the aviator sunglasses' original form featured large, slightly convex lenses that bent around the human eye for all-rounded protection. It became widely popular along with the rise of the hippie counterculture, where large metallic sunglasses were a major trend.

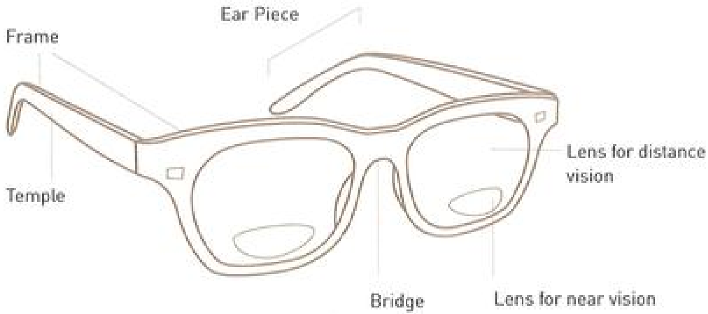


FRAME SHAPES



Horn-rimmed Glasses

Originally made of authentic horn or tortoiseshell, horn-rimmed glasses are more often than not made of thick acetate or plastic that imitate those materials. One of the first types of eyeglasses to become a trendy fashion item, horn-rimmed glasses have become popular since 1917 after comedian Harold Lloyd began wearing a rounded pair in his movies.



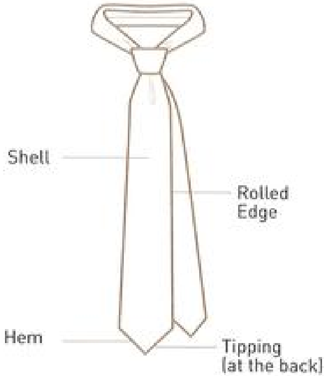
GLASSES TYPES



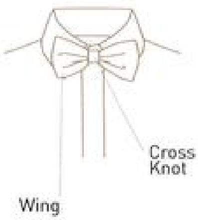
4.4 TIE

Tie

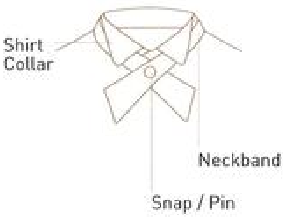
A component of formal attire for men, a tie is also a compulsory part of many school and work uniforms. Traditionally, and for more proper occasions, the top button of the shirt should be fastened when wearing a tie, with the tie knot resting between the two collar points. A more casual alternative is to have the tie knotted loosely around the neck with the top shirt button undone.



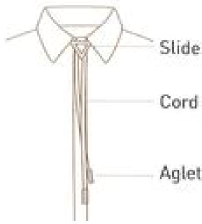
Bow Tie



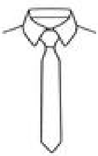
Continental Tie



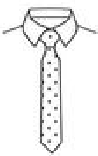
Bolo Tie



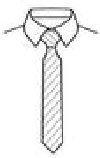
TIE TYPES



Tie



Club Tie



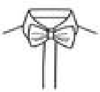
British Regimental Tie



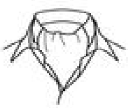
American Regimental Tie



Knit Tie



Bow Tie



Cravat



Ribbon Tie

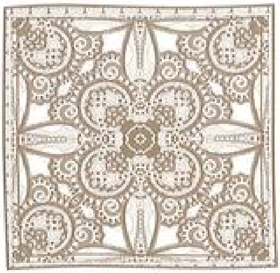


Lavallière



Continental Tie

4.5 SCARF



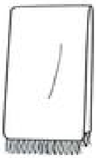
Scarf

A scarf is an item of clothing worn around the neck or close to the head for various purposes, such as for warmth, cleanliness, fashion or religious reasons. Scarves worn for cleanliness or religious reasons are commonly made of more breathable, sheer and softer textiles in triangular or rectangular shapes, while those worn for warmth are usually made of wool, and sometimes real animal skins and fur.
Variants of fur scarves include boas, fur collars and zibellinos. As styling accessories, fabric scarves can be worn and tied in various ways.

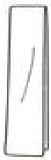
SCARF TYPES



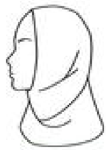
Shawl



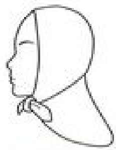
Stole



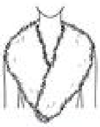
Muffler



Headscarf
called hijab in Islamic cultures



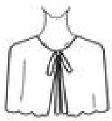
Babushka



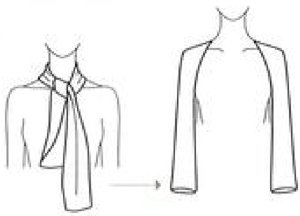
Fur Collar



Shoulder Wrap



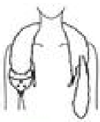
Capelet



Shrug



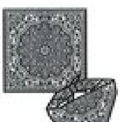
Snood Circle / Infinity Scarf



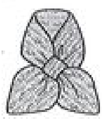
Zibellino



Boa
long round scarf made of feather, pleated silk or fur



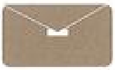
Bandana



Crochet Ascot Scarf

4.6 BAG

COMMON BAG SILHOUETTES



Clutch



Saddle



Baguette



Hobo



Tote



Bowling



Duffle



Backpack



Messenger



Bucket



Doctor

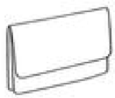
Handbag

Purses were initially used by early modern Europeans, both men and women, for carrying coins. Made of leather or soft fabric, they were always very small in size. During the Industrial Revolution in England, increased railway travel led to the demand for larger-sized bags as purses were too small and the materials were not durable enough for the journey.

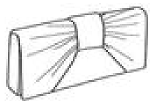


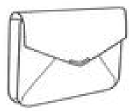
BAG TYPES


Bracelet Bag

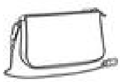

Clutch

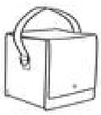

Minaudière

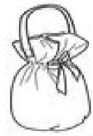

Evening Bag

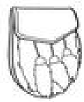

Envelope Clutch


Kiss Lock Handbag


Pochette


Box Bag


Pompadour Bag


Sporran

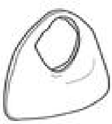

Bermuda Bag

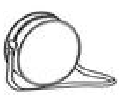

Sally Jess Bag


Inro


Muff Bag


Tote Bag


Hobo Bag

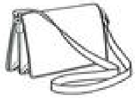

Canteen Bag

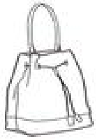

Pannier Bag


Satchel


Chanel Bag


Medicine Bag


Accordion / Compartment Bag

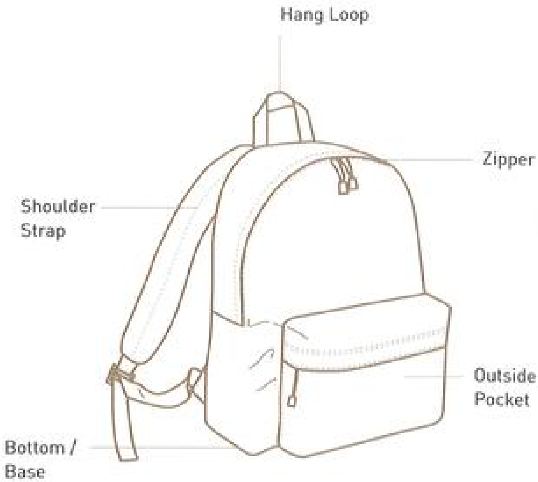

Bucket Bag


Squaw Bag


Saddle Bag


Straw Bag / Beach Bag

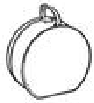
Backpack

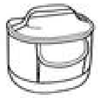


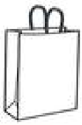

Woven Tote Bag


Kenya Bag

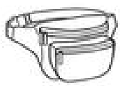

Basket


Hat Box

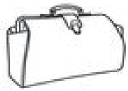

Lunchbox Bag


Shopping Bag


Belt Bag


Waist Bag / Belt Pack


Sling Bag

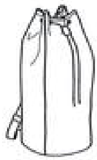

Doctor Bag

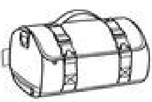

Duffle Bag


Boston Bag

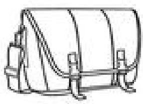

Gladstone Bag


Weekender

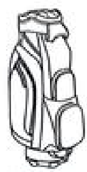

Boxer Bag


Roll Bag


Bowling Bag

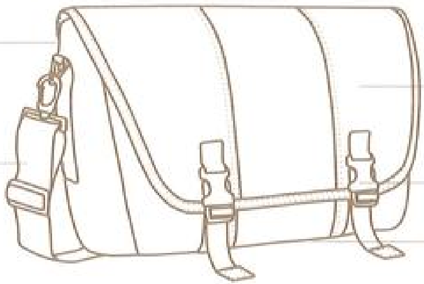

Courier Bag / Messenger Bag

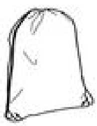

Tennis Bag


Golf Bag

Messenger Bag

The modern-day messenger bag originated from the utility lineman's bag manufactured by De Martini Globe Canvas Company in the 1950s, which was designed for linemen to keep essential gear and tools easily accessible while climbing utility poles.





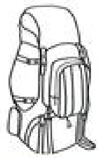
Drawstring Bag



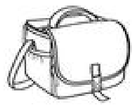
School Bag



Rucksack



Backpack



Camera Bag



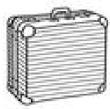
Portfolio



Computer Bag



Briefcase



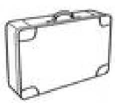
Rigid Case



Cosmestic Case



Attaché Case



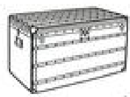
Suitcase



Trolley Case



Pilot Case



Trunk



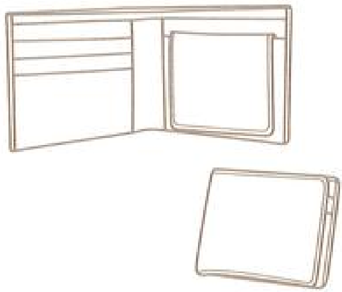
Kelly Bag

Hailed as a symbol of status, the Hermès Kelly bag got its name when Grace Kelly, the Princess of Monaco, was spotted using the handbag to shield her baby bump from the paparazzi. After the photo was published, the bag quickly received attention and gained popularity.

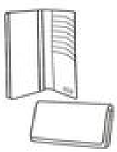
4.7 WALLET

Wallet

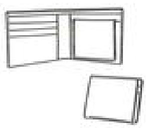
A wallet is a small, typically pocket-sized and portable flat case used for carrying cash, identity cards, bank cards, photographs, etc.



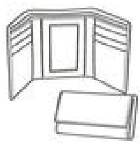
WALLET TYPES



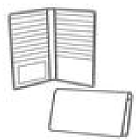
Continental Wallet



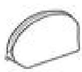
Bifold Wallet



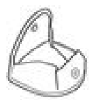
Trifold Wallet



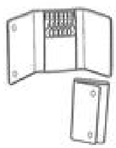
Credit Card Wallet



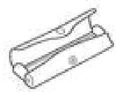
Purse



Coin Purse



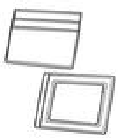
Key Case



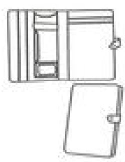
Spectacle Case



Business Card Holder



Card Holder



Writing Case



Money Clip

4.8 WATCH

Chronograph Watch

First introduced in 1816, the chronograph watch is a type of mechanical watch that combines the functions of a stopwatch and a display watch, originally designed for tracking astronomical objects. Besides its core time-telling and stopwatch functions, many specialized chronographs feature intricate detailing and complex features, and as a result cost considerably more than the basic types. Nowadays, chronograph watches are widely used in car racing, diving, and for navigating aircraft and submarines.



SHAPES





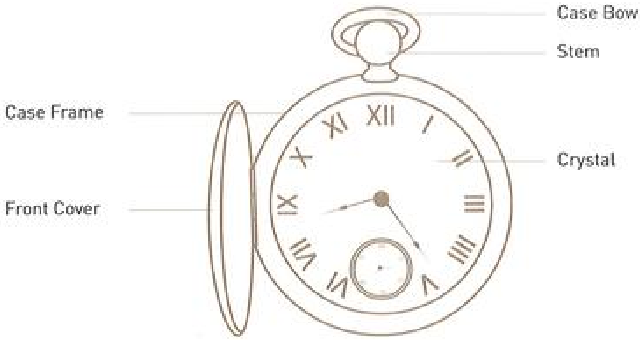
Dive Watch

Dive watches are water-resistant watches designed for use during diving. Modern dive watches must conform to ISO 6425 standards, which regulate and attribute watch models that are suitable for underwater diving to a minimum depth of 100m.

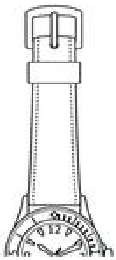
Digital / Sport Watch

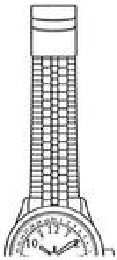


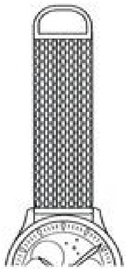
Pocket Watch

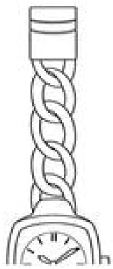


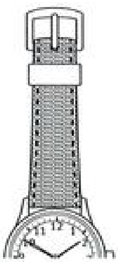
STRAPS

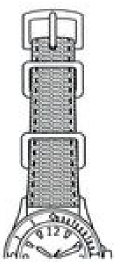

Leather Strap

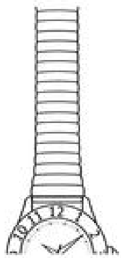

Stainless Steel Link Bracelet

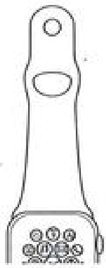

Milanese Strap


Chain Watch Strap


Woven Strap


Nato Strap

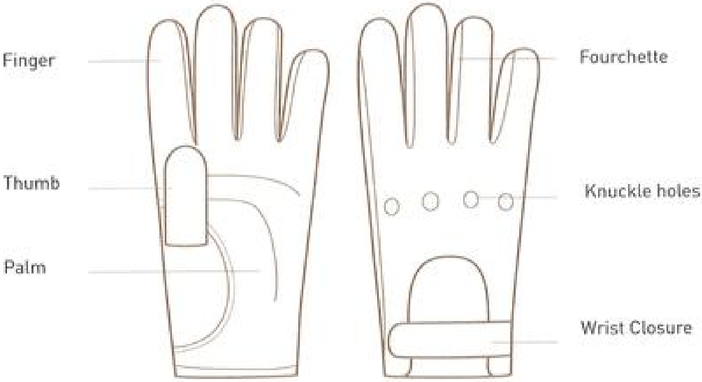

Expandable Strap


Sport Band

4.9 GLOVES

Driving Gloves

Driving gloves were initially used to keep motor car drivers' hands clean, because racing cars in the early days usually used wooden steering wheels taken directly from road cars. Modern driving gloves are made of soft, thin leather to minimise stress. They are designed with short cuffs to enable more movement, and feature openings at the knuckles and back of the hands for maximized flexibility. As fashionable as they are functional, both full-finger and fingerless driving gloves have become popular accessories among street dancers.

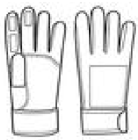


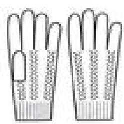
GLOVE TYPES

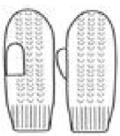

Short Gloves

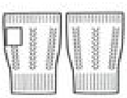

Wrist Length Gloves

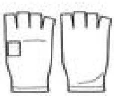

Slip-on Gloves


Walking Gloves

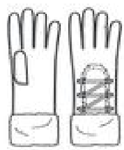

Knit Gloves


Mittens


Fingerless Mittens

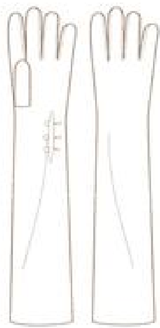

Fingerless Gloves

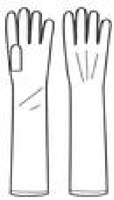

Half Gloves


Igloo Gloves

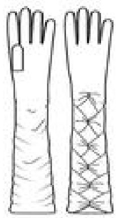
Opera Gloves

Opera gloves are a type of formal, elbow-length gloves that are tight-fitting to such an extent that women often need the help of talcum powder and buttonhooks to put them on. They are alternatively known as the Mousquetaire because of the openings at the wrists, which are fastened by a three-button or snap closure. In the 17th to 19th centuries, it was regarded as bad etiquette to put on or take off gloves entirely in public, so women would unbutton the Mousquetaire openings to slip their palms out, while tidily folding in the gloves' finger sections.

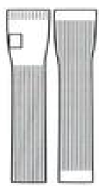




Long Gloves



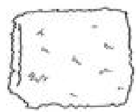
Long Arm Gloves



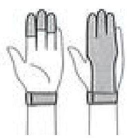
Fingerless Long Gloves



Gauntlets



Muff / Handwarmer



Archer's Gloves

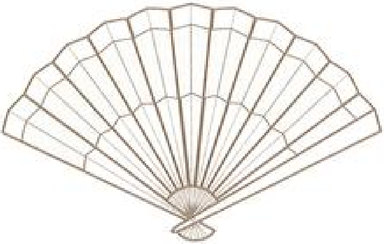


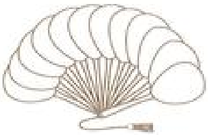
Oven Gloves

4.10 HAND FAN

Pleated Fan

A type of folding fan made of a pleated curved leaf of paper, lace, silk or other sheer materials, which is glued onto two sticks of identical lengths riveted together at the end.

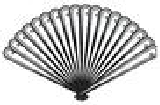




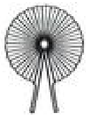
Jenny Lind Fan

Similar in structure as the brise fan, the Jenny Lind fan is also known as the petal fan, due to the petal-shaped leaf attached to every rib. When opened up, the fan appears to have a single connected fan leaf. The petal leaves can be made of a variety of materials, such as silk, lace, paper and feathers.

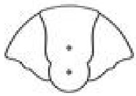
HAND FAN TYPES



Brise Fan



Cockade Fan



Trifold Fan



Uchiwa Fan



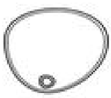
Chinese Fixed Fan



Fixed Feather Fan



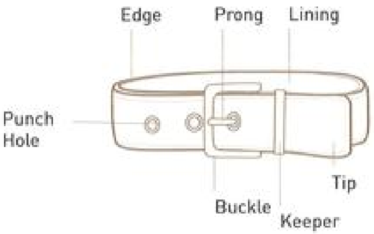
Comfyhold Fan



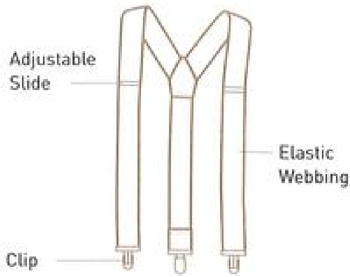
Thumbhold Fan

4.11 BELT

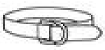
Belt



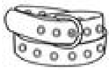
Suspenders



BELT TYPES


D-Ring Belt


Mesh Metal Belt


Grommet Belt

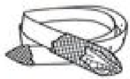

Surcingle Belt
a woven belt with a leather tab and metal buckle


Braided Leather Belt

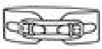

Webbing Belt with Cam Buckle

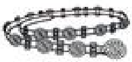

Metal Stretch Belt

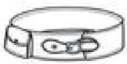

Ribbon Belt

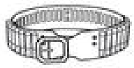

Snake Belt

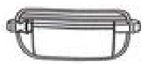

Western Belt


Cinch Belt

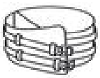

Concha Belt

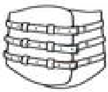

Safari Belt


Cartridge Belt

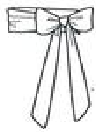

Money Belt


Cummerbund

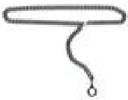

Polo Belt


Kidney Belt


Obi Belt

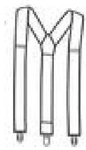

Sash Belt


Ring Belt


Chain Belt

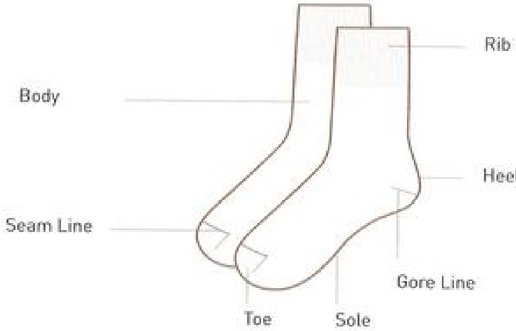

String Belt


Sam Browne Belt


Suspenders

4.12 HOSIERY

SOCKS, STOCKINGS AND TIGHTS



SOCK TYPES



Foot Socks / No-show socks

Sneaker Socks

Ankle Socks

Crew Socks

Bobby Socks
socks with thick uppers that are turned down to form a thick cuff at ankle height



Knee-high Socks

Over-the-knee Socks

Loose Socks

Thong Socks / Tabi

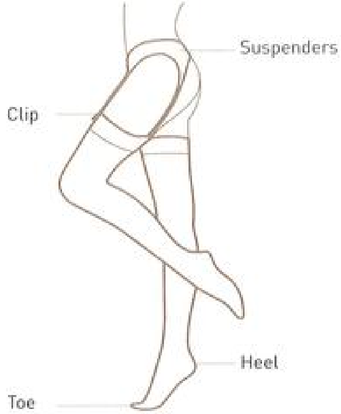
Toe Socks

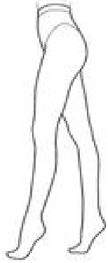


Leg Warmer

Traditionally designed for keeping ballerinas' legs warm, leg warmers have nowadays become a fashion item with both functional and styling purposes. They can be mixed and matched with a variety of footwear and leggings, such as layered inside or outside boots, over leggings and stockings, etc. New parents have also found leg warmers useful for keeping babies and toddlers warm while changing their diapers.

STOCKING & TIGHT TYPES

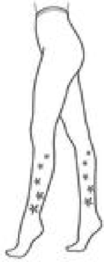




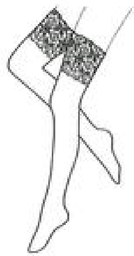
Tights / Pantyhose



Control Tights



Tattoo Tights

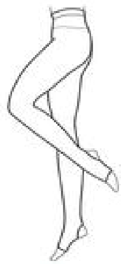


Hold-ups

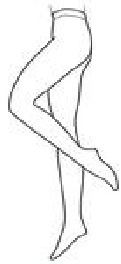


Seamed Stockings

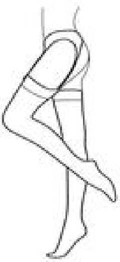
Nylon-made seamed stockings were greatly popular in the 1940s, but production was halted a mere one month after its launch due to World War II. American women came up with the idea of paint-on hosiery to imitate the appearance of seamed stockings - covering the length with nude-tone cosmetics and then drawing on a 'seam' at the back with an eyebrow pencil.



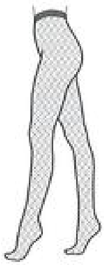
Open Toe Tights



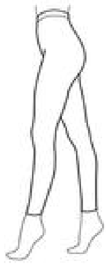
Bare Invisible Tights



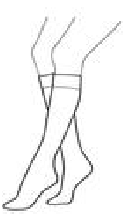
Stockings & Suspenders



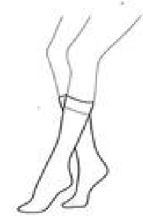
Fishnet Tights



Footless Tights



Knee-high Stockings

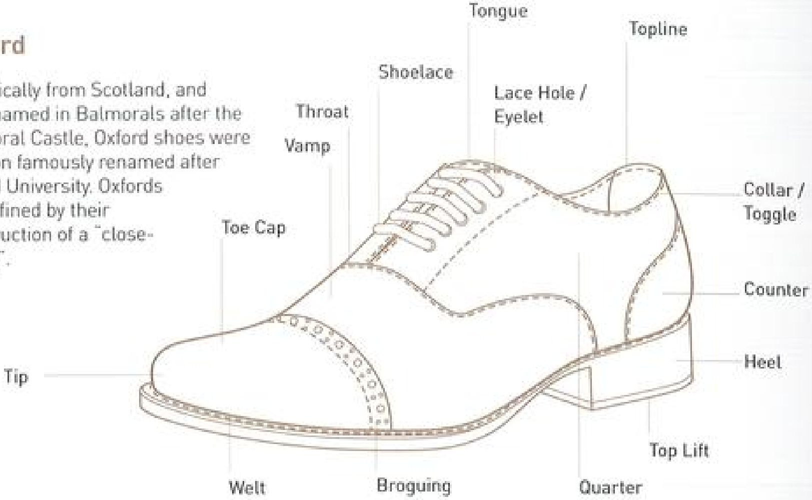


Calf-high Stockings

4.13 SHOES

Oxford

Historically from Scotland, and once named in Balmorals after the Balmoral Castle, Oxford shoes were later on famously renamed after Oxford University. Oxfords are defined by their construction of a "close-lacing".

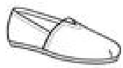


FLATS


Ballet Flat


Folding Ballet Flat / Pixie Flat


Espadrille

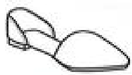

Slip-on

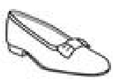

Thong




Clog


Mule


d'Orsay Flat


Opera Pump


Boat Shoe / Deck Shoe


Moccasin

Mary Jane

Initially known as bar shoes, the term Mary Jane was introduced in 1904, when the Brown Shoe Company started marketing this type of shoes after the popular comic characters Buster Brown and his sister Mary Jane.


Wallabee


Loafer

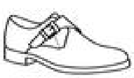

Penny Loafer


Brogue


Buck


Spectater


Balmoral / Galosh Oxford


Monkstrap


Derby


Blucher


Wingtip

SANDALS

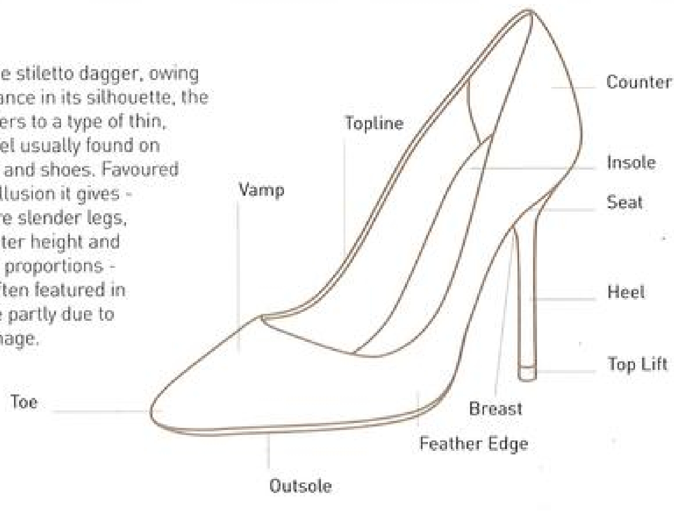


HIGH HEEL SHOES



Stiletto

Named after the stiletto dagger, owing to the resemblance in its silhouette, the stiletto heel refers to a type of thin, narrow high heel usually found on women's boots and shoes. Favoured for the optical illusion it gives - longer and more slender legs, tinier feet, greater height and more flattering proportions - the stiletto is often featured in popular culture partly due to its seductive image.

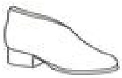


Athletic Shoe

Athletic shoes typically feature a flexible sole and deeper tread to provide traction, with additional elements under the heel to enhance shock absorption. Nowadays due to the expansion of the industry and designs, the name "athletic shoes" is mostly based on the design of the shoe sole rather than the upper.



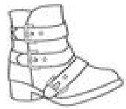
BOOTS


Flat Shoe Boot

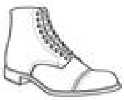

Ankle Boot


Chukka


Desert Boot


Multi-buckle Boot


Steel-toe Boot


Dress Boot


Duck Boot


Work Boot


Australian Boot


Hiking Boot


Jodhpur Boot


Deck Boot


Harness Boot


Pecos Boot

Chelsea / Side Gore Boot

Chelsea boots, characterized by elastic side gores, can be traced back to the Victorian era when they were worn by men and women alike. Shoemaker Anello & Davide reimagined the Chelsea boots in the 1960s with cuban heels and pointed toes for The Beatles. This variant became known as the Beatle boots.

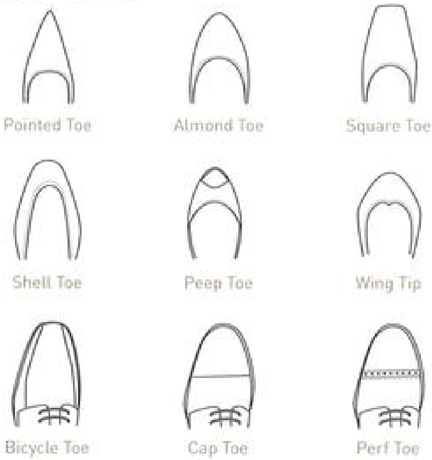




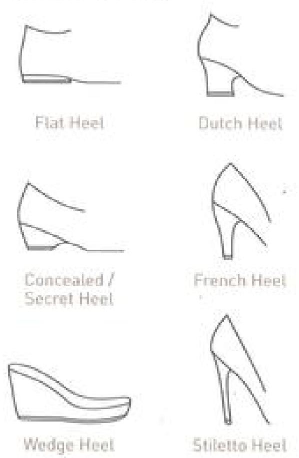
ATHLETIC SHOES & SNEAKERS



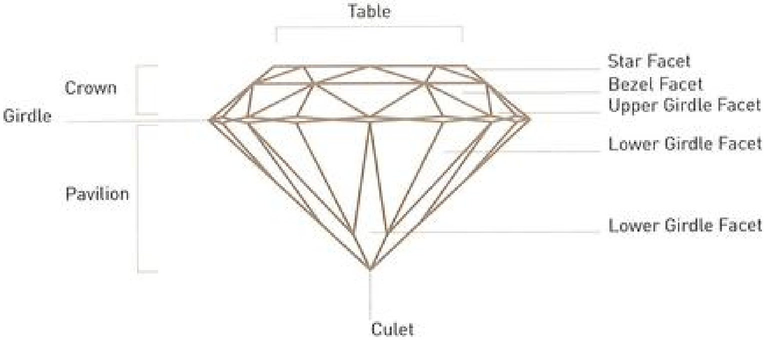
TOE TYPES



HEEL TYPES



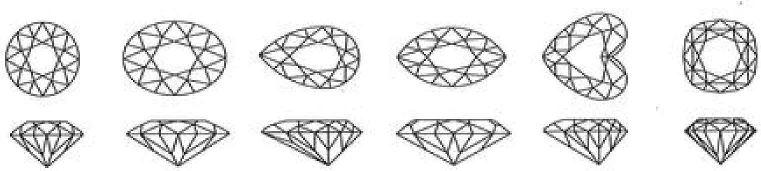
4.14 GEM



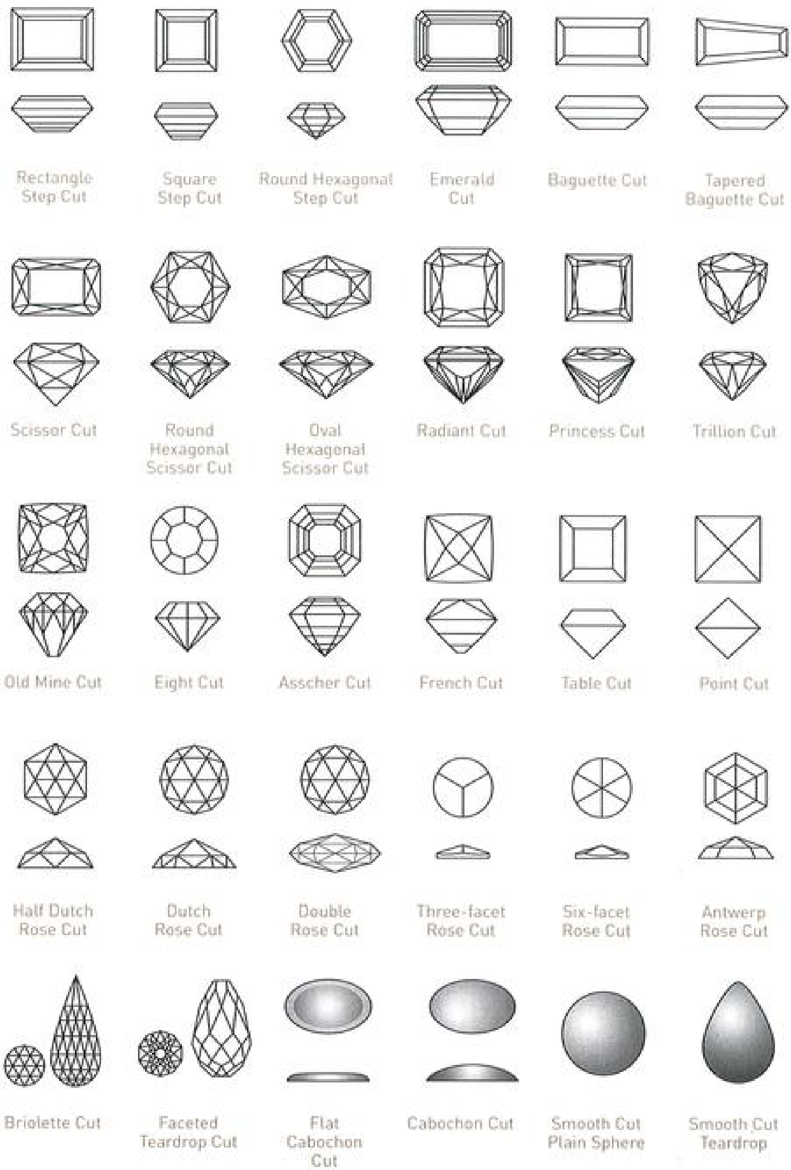
HARDNESS OF DIFFERENT GEMS

MINERAL	HARDNESS SCALE	SCRATCH TEST	OTHER FACTS
Talc	1	scratchable with fingernail	used in talcum powder
Gypsum	2	scratchable with fingernail	ingredient of plaster
Calcite	3	scratchable with copper coin	used in cement
Fluorite	4	scratchable with nail	used in toothpaste
Apatite	5	scratchable with nail	mineral in bones
Feldspar	6	scratch with porcelain tile	ingredient of glass
Quartz	7	scratches window glass	ingredient of glass
Topaz	8	scratches glass	gems
Corundum	9	scratches topas	rubies & sapphires
Diamond	10	scratches corundum	used in rings

GEM CUTS



Round Brilliant Cut — Oval Cut — Pear Cut — Marquise Cut — Heart Cut — Cushion Cut


Rectangle Step Cut
Square Step Cut
Round Hexagonal Step Cut
Emerald Cut
Baguette Cut
Tapered Baguette Cut
Scissor Cut
Round Hexagonal Scissor Cut
Oval Hexagonal Scissor Cut
Radiant Cut
Princess Cut
Trillion Cut
Old Mine Cut
Eight Cut
Asscher Cut
French Cut
Table Cut
Point Cut
Half Dutch Rose Cut
Dutch Rose Cut
Double Rose Cut
Three-facet Rose Cut
Six-facet Rose Cut
Antwerp Rose Cut
Briolette Cut
Faceted Teardrop Cut
Flat Cabochon Cut
Cabochon Cut
Smooth Cut Plain Sphere
Smooth Cut Teardrop

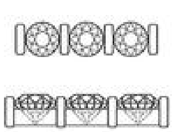
4.15 RING

Engagement Ring Set

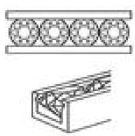
A matching set consisting of an engagement ring and a wedding band that complement each other. The engagement ring is worn after an engagement and before the wedding, and the wedding band is worn after the wedding ceremony. Some brides choose to wear only the wedding band after the ceremony, while others may opt to weld the two together.
A larger, set center stone is commonly found on engagement rings, whereas wedding bands usually use smaller pavé stones.



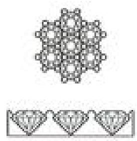
GEM SETTINGS



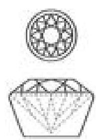
Bar Setting



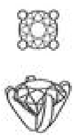
Channel Setting



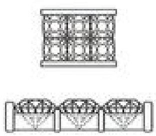
Pavé / Bead Setting



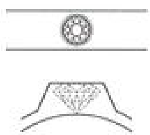
Bezel Setting



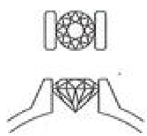
Prong Setting



Invisible Setting



Flush Setting



Tension Setting

RING TYPES


Solitaire Ring


Tension Ring


Flush Setting Ring


Bezel Ring


Halo Ring


Band Ring

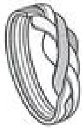

Charm Ring

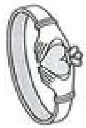

Posy Ring

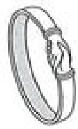

Spiral Ring

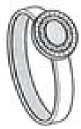

Triple Ring


Crossover Ring

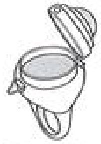

Puzzle Ring


Irish Claddagh Ring


Fede Ring

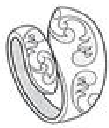

Round Ring


Peace Ring


Poison Ring
with a container under or inside the bezel


College Ring


Hollow Ring


Spoon Ring


Signet Ring


Sovereign Ring
has a gold sovereign as primary decorative feature

Eternity Ring

An eternity ring is a type of women's ring, normally gifted to the wife by her husband on a special occasion or significant anniversary, such as a 50th anniversary. It is a precious metal band of gold or silver, set with a continuous pavé line of identical gems, typically diamonds, to symbolize eternal love.
The concept was conceived in the 1960s as a means of promoting smaller diamonds of less than 0.25 carats. Marketing strategies involved campaign slogans targeting husbands, with the most famous one being "She married you for richer or poorer. Let her know how it's going", which made the idea greatly popular.

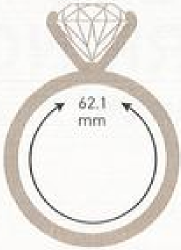


RING SIZE CHART





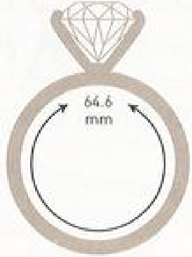
Size 9.5



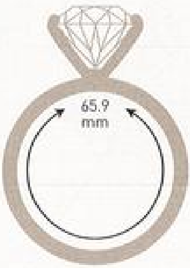
Size 10



Size 10.5



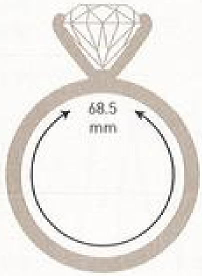
Size 11



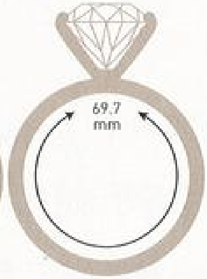
Size 11.5



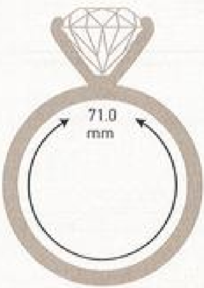
Size 12



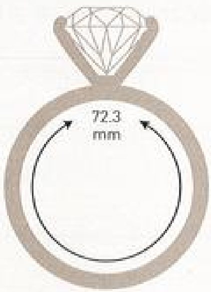
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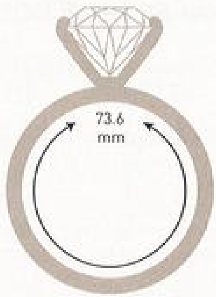
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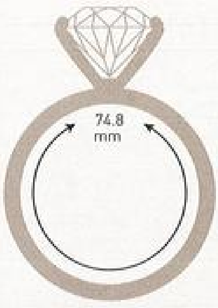
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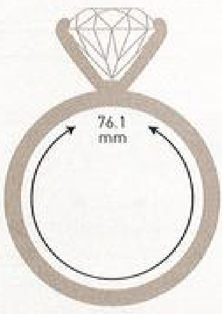
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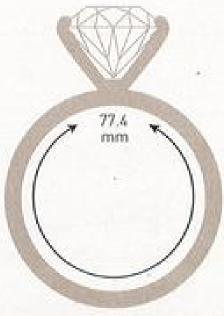
Size 14.5



Size 15



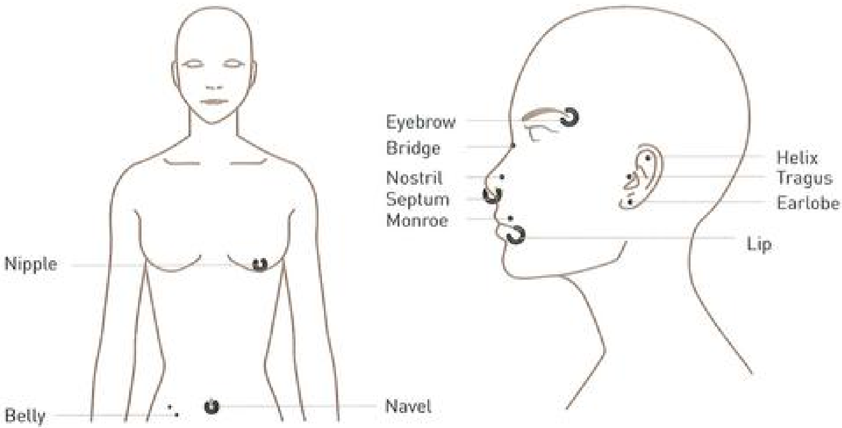
Size 15.5



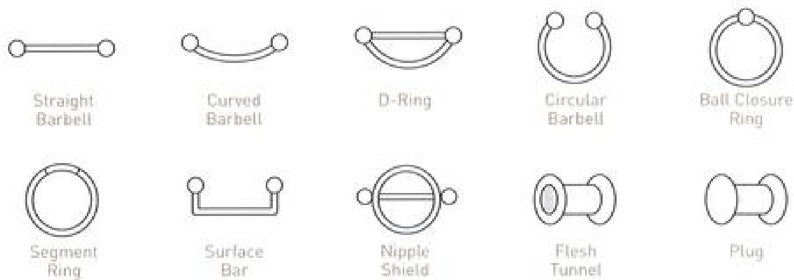
Size 16

4.16 BODY PIERCING AND EARRINGS

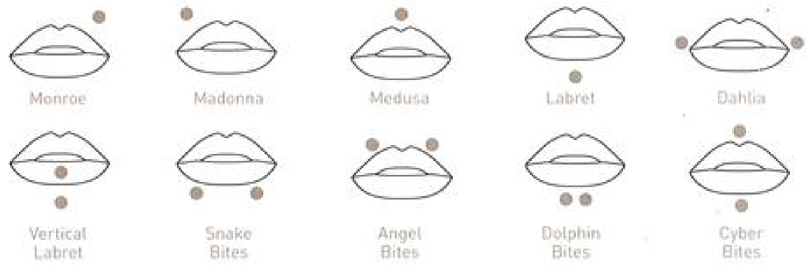
COMMON BODY PIERCING POSITIONS



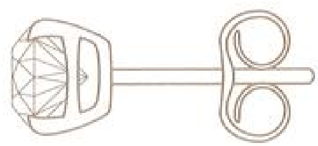
DIFFERENT BODY PIERCING RINGS AND BARS



LIP PIERCINGS

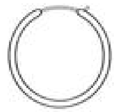


EARRING TYPES

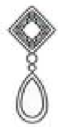


Stud Earring

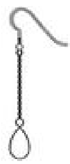
A stud earring is the most basic type of earring for pierced ears. A gem or ornament is mounted on a narrow post, which is inserted through an ear piercing and held in place by a clutch back on the other side, creating the impression of the ornament floating in front of the ear. Besides being a favoured accessory for its simple design, it is also commonly used in other parts of the body.



Hoop Earring



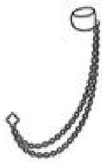
Drop Earring
hung just below the earlobe and is often stationary or moves very little



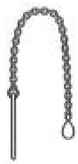
Dangle Earring



Tassel Earring

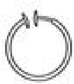


Chain Ear Cuff

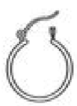


Chain Ear Wire

EARRING FASTENERS



Snap Back



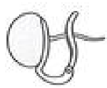
Hinged Earwire



Screw Back



Clip-on



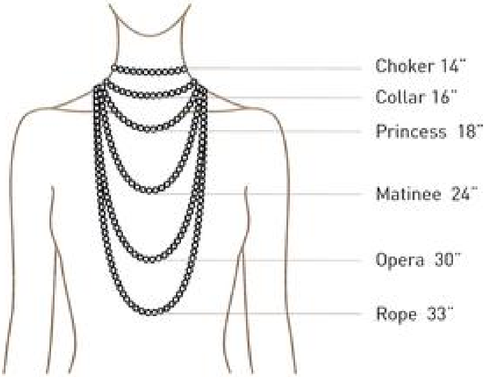
Omega Back / French Clip Back



Fish Hook

4.17 NECKLACE

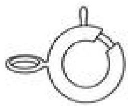
LENGTHS OF NECKLACE

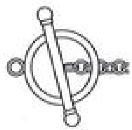


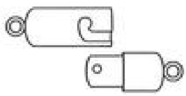
CLASP TYPES

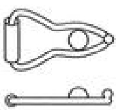

Lobster Clasp

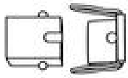

Swivel Lobster Clasp

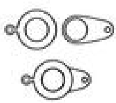

Spring Ring

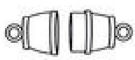

Toggle Clasp

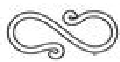

Bayonet Clasp

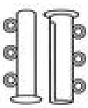

Figure 8 Safety Clasp

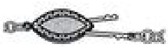

Open Box Clasp

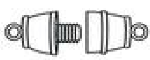

Snap Clasp


Magnetic Clasp


S-Hook


Slide Clasp


Pearl Clasp


Barrel Clasp

NECKLACE TYPES



Pendant



Cross Pendant



Crusader's Cross



Medallion Necklace



Solitaire Necklace



Locket Pendant



Tassel Pendant



Y-Necklace



Lariat Necklace



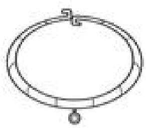
Invisible Necklace



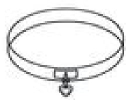
Statement Necklace



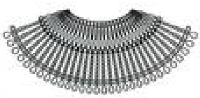
Graduated Necklace



Neck Ring / Torc Necklace



Collar



Egyptian Collar



Esclavage Necklace



Sautoir



Beggar Beads

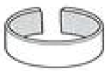
4.18 BRACELET

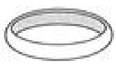


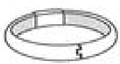
Charm Bracelet

A type of jewellery worn around the wrist, a charm bracelet is decorated with 'charms' of personal significance, such as ornaments, pendants or trinkets that symbolize important events or things in the wearer's life. Renowned jeweller Tiffany & Co. launched their first charm bracelet in 1889 - a link bracelet with a single dangling heart charm - which has now become an iconic design of the brand.

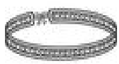
BRACELET TYPES


Cuff


Bangle

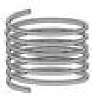

Hinged Bangle


Tennis Bracelet


Friendship Bracelet


Chain Bracelet

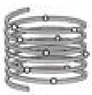

Charm Bracelet

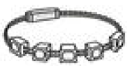

Coiled Bracelet

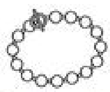

Snake Bracelet

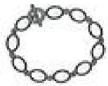

Sport Wristband


Leather Wristband


Spring Bracelet


Slide Bracelet

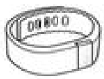

Bead Bracelet


Scarab Bracelet


Expandable Bracelet

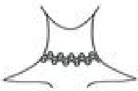

Elastic Bracelet


Identity Bracelet

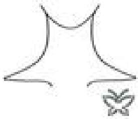

Smart Bracelet


Bracelet Ring

4.19 OTHER ACCESSORIES



Body Wire / Body Tattoo



Stick-on Body Jewelry



Anklet



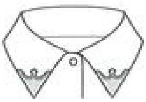
Toe-ankle Chain



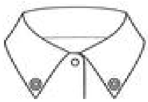
Armlet



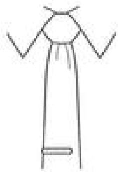
Collar Chain



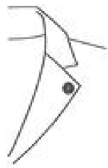
Collar Tips



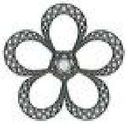
Collar Pins



Tie Pin



Lapel Pin



Brooch



Regimental Badge



Cufflinks



Hat Pin

I LIKE LIGHT,
COLOR,
LUMINOSITY.
I LIKE THINGS FULL
OF COLOR
AND VIBRANT.

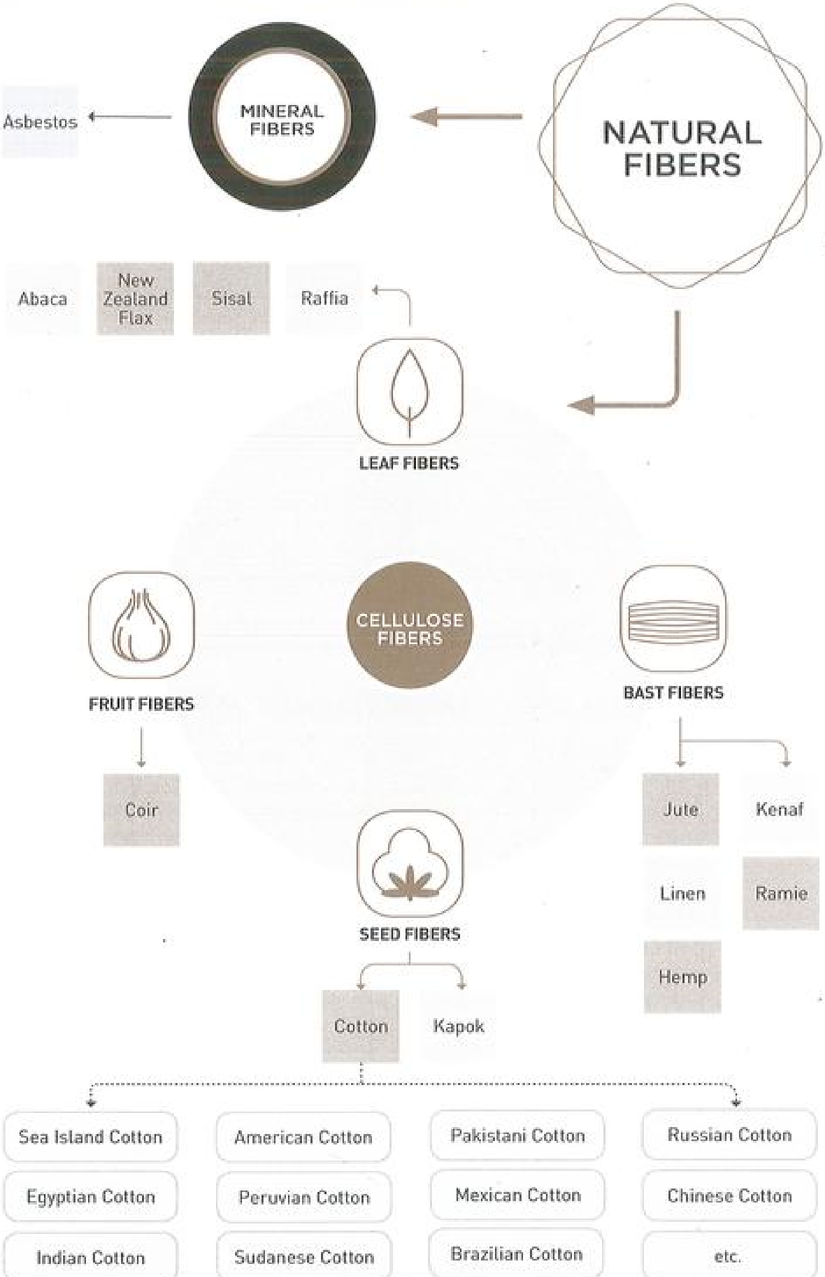
/ OSCAR DE LA RENTA

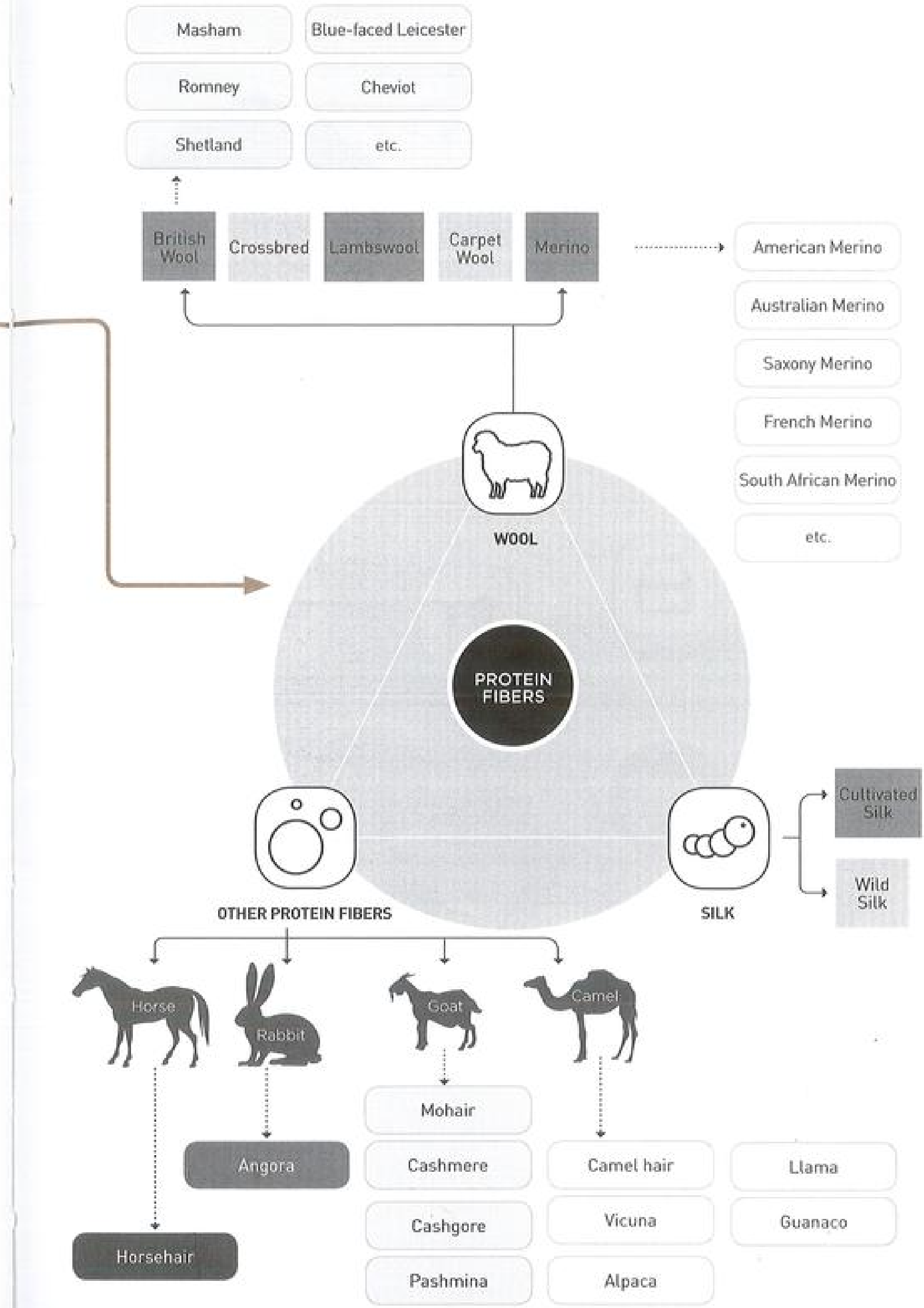
05 TEXTILE

FIBER / YARN / FABRIC (WOVEN, KNIT & NONWOVEN) / LEATHER / LACE / FINISHING (DYEING & PRINTING) / FABRIC PATTERN / ORGANIC TEXTILE / FABRIC SELECTION GUIDE / FABRIC DICTIONARY

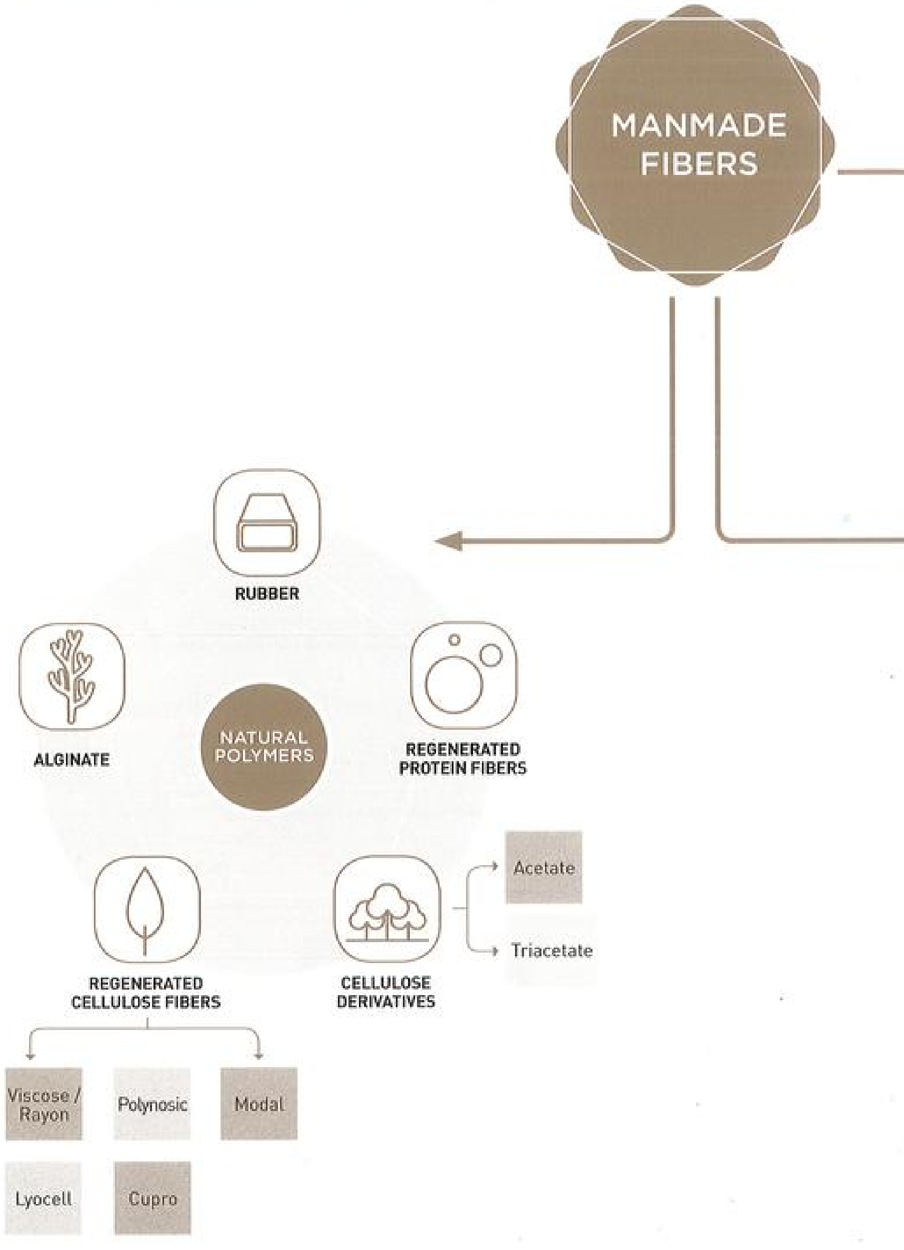
5.1 FIBER

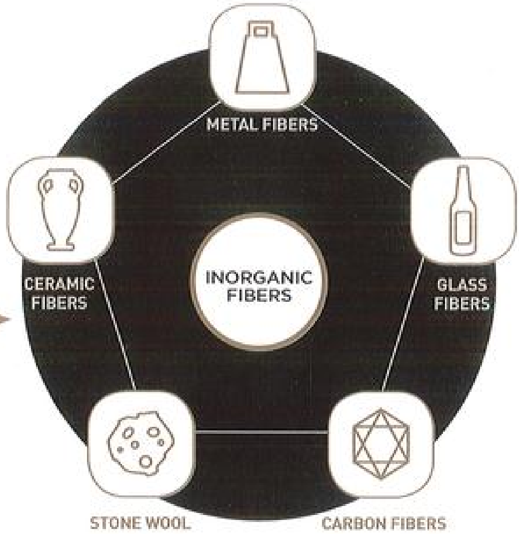
NATURAL FIBER CLASSIFICATION

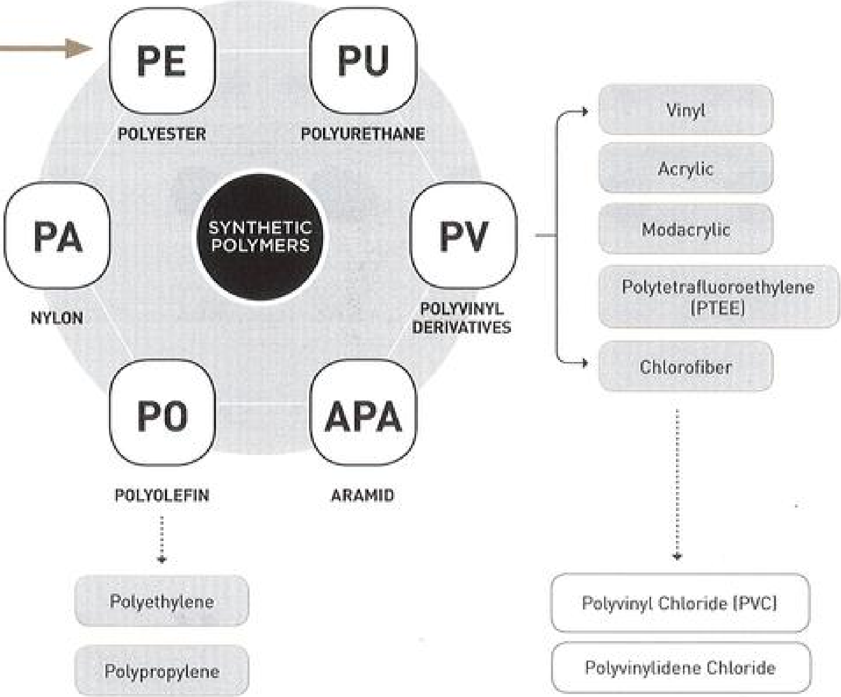



Masham
Blue-faced Leicester
Romney
Cheviot
Shetland
etc.
British Wool
Crossbred
Lambswool
Carpet Wool
Merino
American Merino
Australian Merino
Saxony Merino
French Merino
South African Merino
etc.
WOOL
PROTEIN FIBERS
OTHER PROTEIN FIBERS
SILK
Cultivated Silk
Wild Silk
Horse
Rabbit
Goat
Camel
Mohair
Angora
Cashmere
Camel hair
Llama
Cashgore
Vicuna
Guanaco
Horsehair
Pashmina
Alpaca

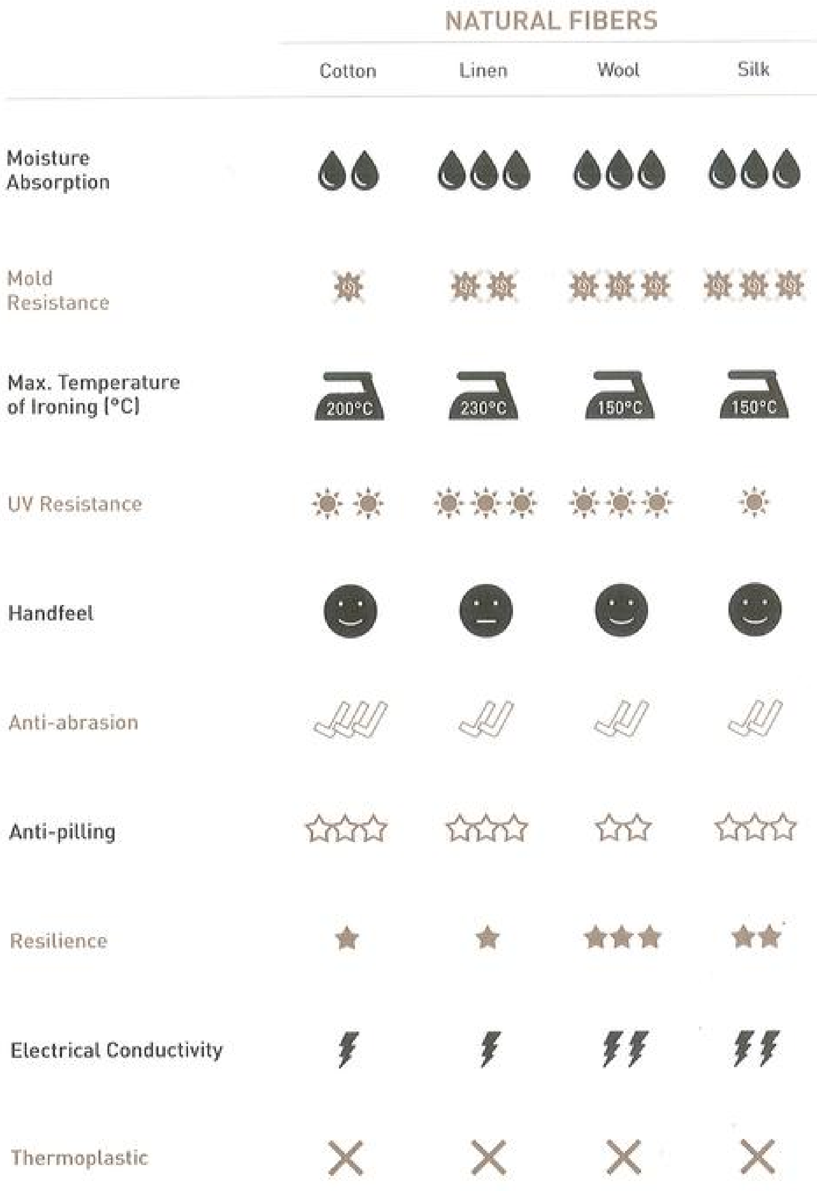
MANMADE FIBER CLASSIFICATION




INORGANIC FIBERS
METAL FIBERS
GLASS FIBERS
CARBON FIBERS
STONE WOOL
CERAMIC FIBERS

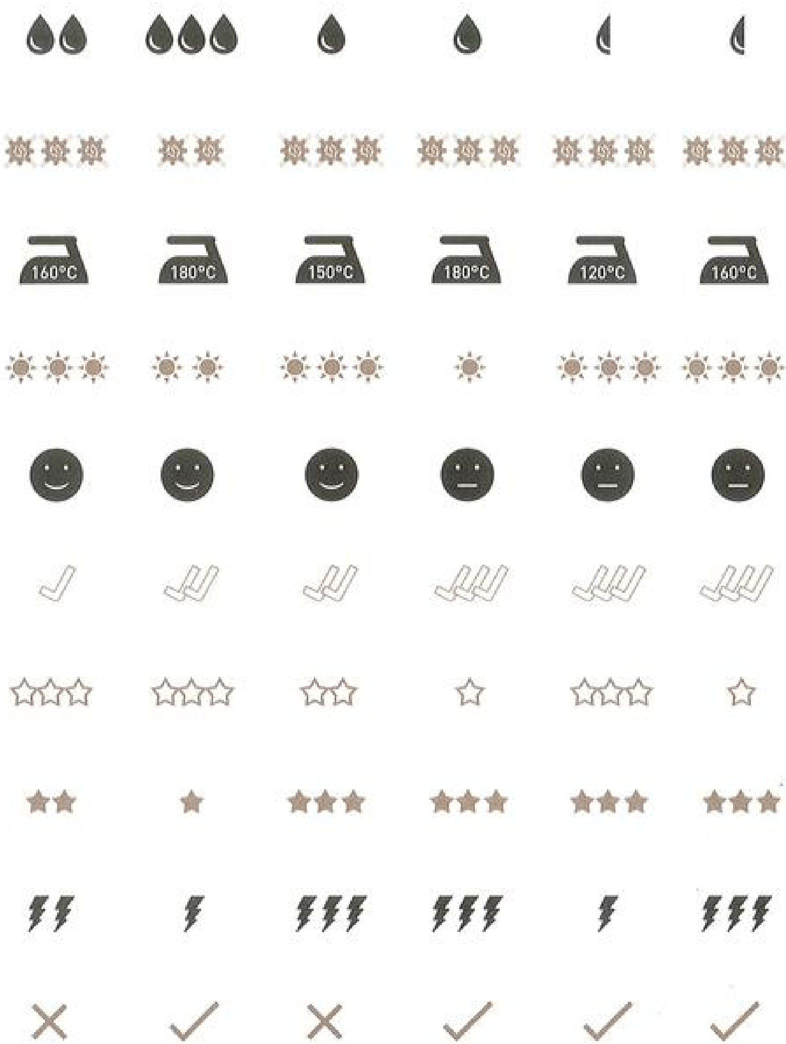

SYNTHETIC POLYMERS
PE
POLYESTER
PU
POLYURETHANE
PV
POLYVINYL DERIVATIVES
APA
ARAMID
PO
POLYOLEFIN
PA
NYLON
Vinyl
Acrylic
Modacrylic
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTEE)
Chlorofiber
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
Polyvinylidene Chloride
Polyethylene
Polypropylene

COMMON FIBER PROPERTIES



MAN-MADE FIBERS

Acetate | Viscose / Rayon | Acrylic | Nylon | Polyolefin | Polyester



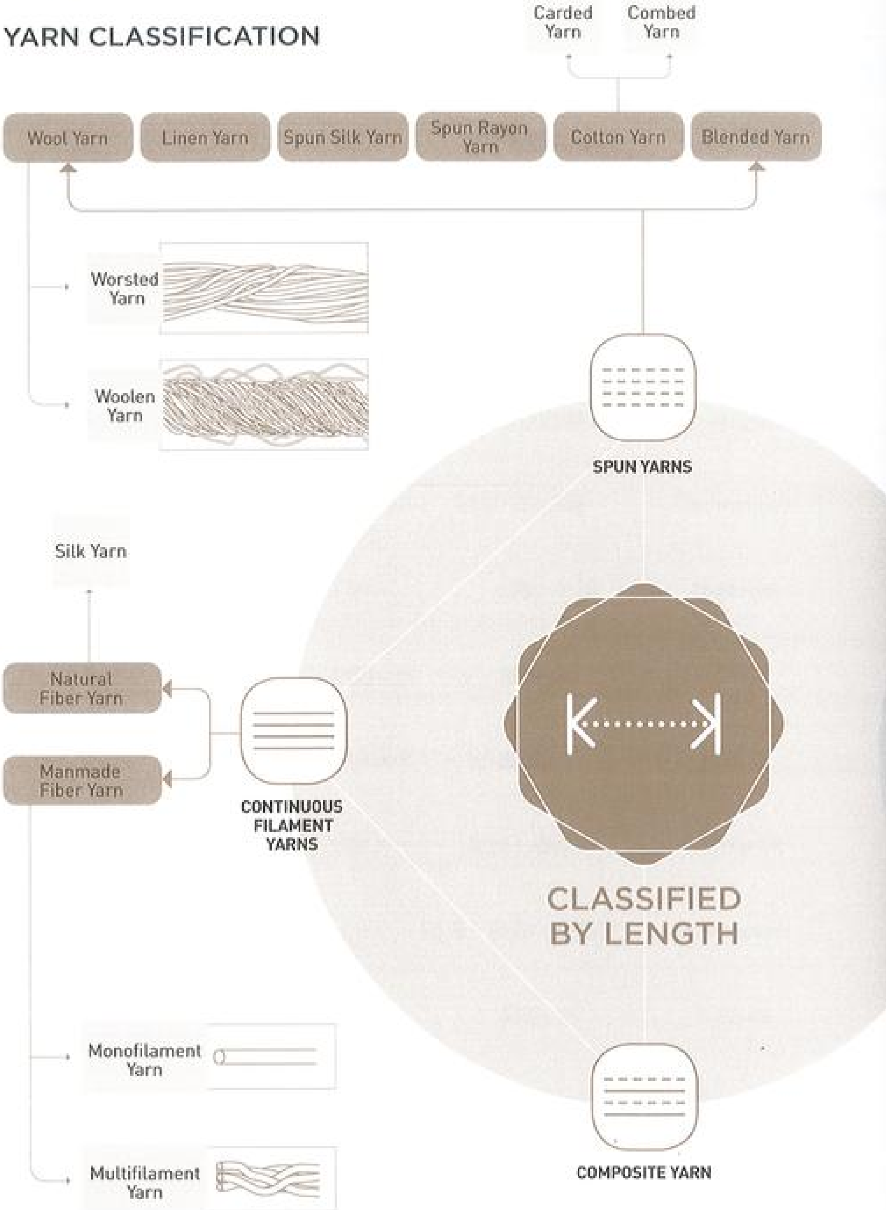
FIBER NAMES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

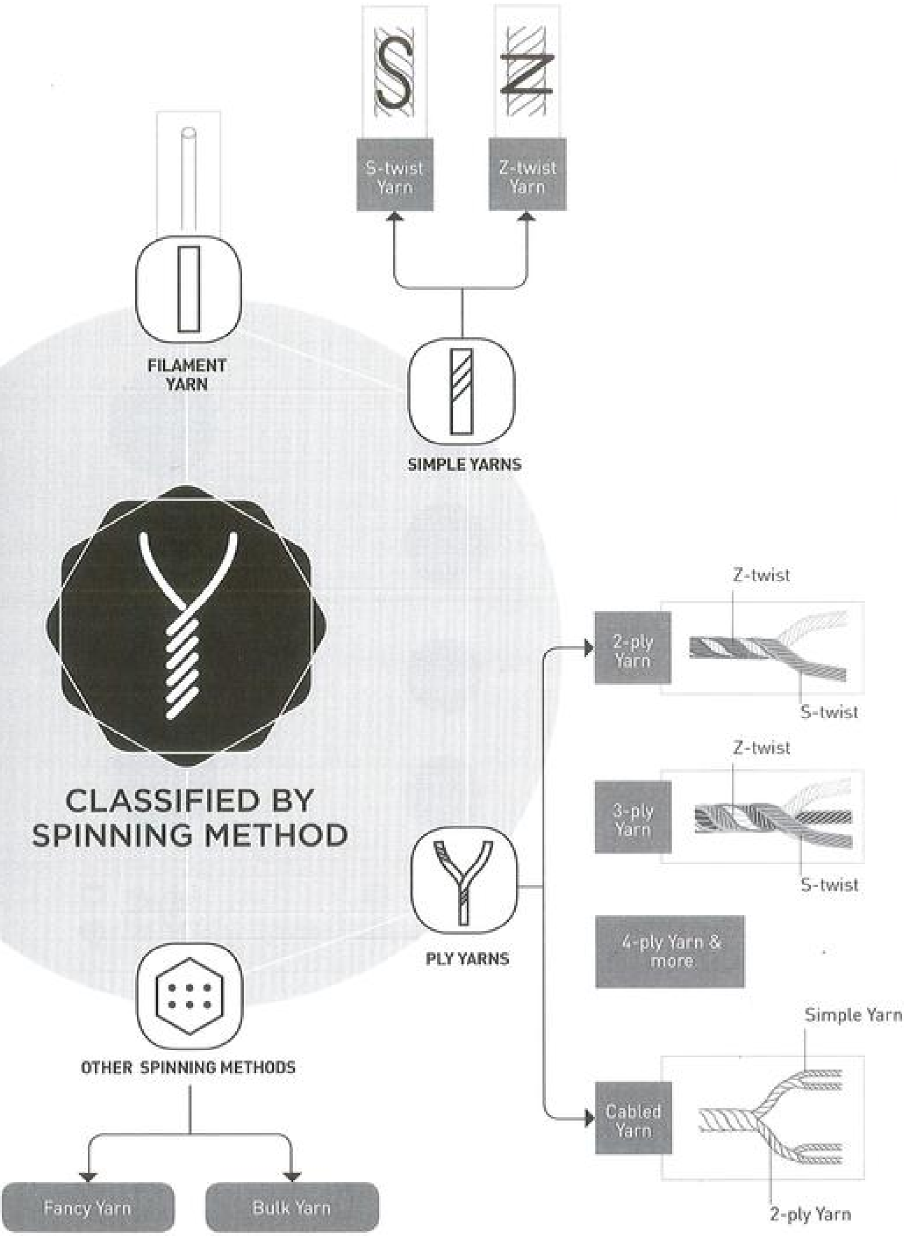
CODE	ENGLISH	FRENCH	GERMAN	ITALIAN
AC	Acetate	Acétate	Acetat	Acetato
PC	Acrylic	Acrylique	Acryl	Acrilico
WA	Angora	Angora	Angora	Angora
WS	Cashmere	Cachemire	Kaschmir	Cachemire
CO	Cotton	Coton	Baumwolle	Cotone
LI	Linen	Lin	Leinen	Lino
PA	Nylon	Nylon	Nylon	Nylon
PE	Polyester	Polyester	Polyester	Poliestere
PU	Polyurethane [Spandex / Lycra]	Polyuréthane	Polyurethan	Poliuretano
RA	Ramie	Ramie	Ramie	Ramiè
VI	Rayon	Rayonne	Kunstseide	Raion
SE	Silk	Soie	Seide	Seta
WO	Wool	Laine	Wolle	Lana

SPANISH	CHINESE	JAPANESE	KOREAN
Acetato	醋酯 / 醋纖	アセテート	아세테이트
Acrílico	聚丙烯腈 / 腈綸 / 人造毛	アクリル	아크릴
Angora	安哥拉兔毛 / 兔毛	アンゴラ	앙고라
Cachemira	開司米 / 羊絨	カシミヤ	캐시미어 천
Algodón	棉	棉（コットン）	면
Lino	亞麻	亞麻（リネン）	리넨
Nylon	尼龍	ナイロン	나일론
Poliéster	聚酯 / 滌綸	ポリエステル	폴리 에스테르
Poliuretano	聚氨酯 / 拉架 / 氨綸	ポリウレタン	폴리 우레탄
Ramio	苧麻	苧麻（カラムシ）	라미
Rayón	人造絲 / 黏纖	レーヨン	레이온
Seda	蠶絲	絹（シルク）	실크
Lana	羊毛	ウール	양모

5.2 YARN

YARN CLASSIFICATION

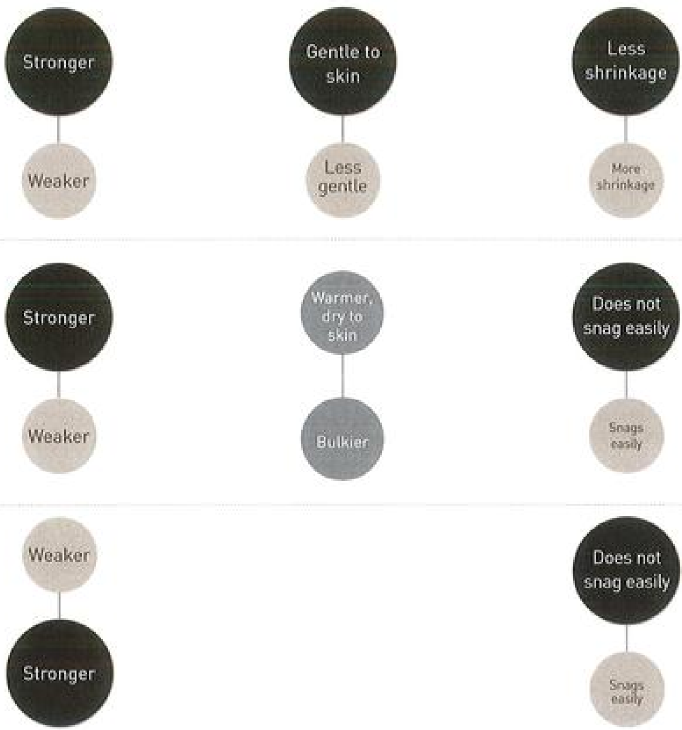



S-twist Yarn
Z-twist Yarn
FILAMENT YARN
SIMPLE YARNS
CLASSIFIED BY SPINNING METHOD
Z-twist
2-ply Yarn
S-twist
Z-twist
3-ply Yarn
S-twist
PLY YARNS
4-ply Yarn & more
Simple Yarn
OTHER SPINNING METHODS
Cabled Yarn
2-ply Yarn
Fancy Yarn
Bulk Yarn

PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF YARNS IN FABRICS

YARN TYPE	AESTHETICS	COST
SPUN YARN		
Combed Yarn	Lustrous	$$$
VS		
Carded Yarn	Loose hairy	$
Worsted Yarn	Smooth, fine	$$$
VS		
Woolen Yarn	Fuzzy, soft	$
Simple Yarn	Fuzzy, soft	$
VS		
Ply Yarn	Bulkier	$$$
CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARN	Lustrous Less likely to lint and pill	$$
BULK YARN	Less lustrous Does not lint but pills easily	$$
FANCY YARN	Interesting texture Lints & pills easily	$$$
COMPOSITE YARN	Varies depending on fiber used	Varies depending on fiber used

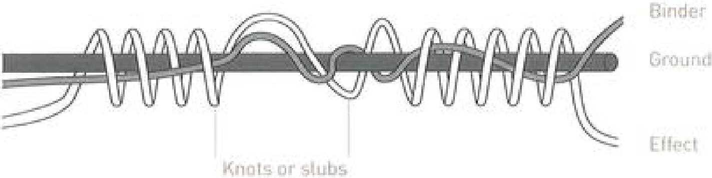
DURABILITY	COMFORT	CARE



DURABILITY	COMFORT	CARE
Stronger Ravels easily	Cooler to skin Poor water absorbency	Snags easily Does not soil easily
Stronger Less raveling than filament yarn	Warmer High water absorbency	Snags easily Soils easily
Weaker Lower abrasion resistance	Warmer High water absorbency	Snags easily Soils easily
Related to Process	Varies depending on fiber used	Varies depending on fiber used

FANCY YARN

STRUCTURE OF FANCY YARN



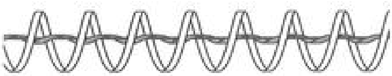
COMMON TYPES OF FANCY YARN



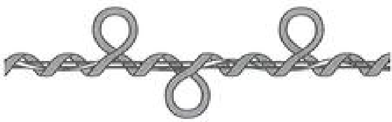
Marled Yarn



Spiral / Corkscrew Yarn



Bouclé Yarn



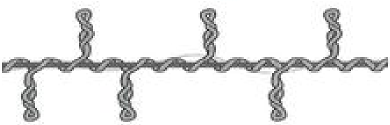
Loop Yarn



Gimp Yarn



Diamond Yarn



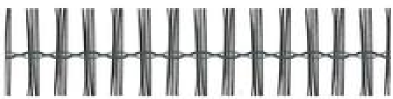
Snarl Yarn



Snap Yarn



Slub Yarn



Chenille Yarn

YARN COUNT

YARN COUNT SYSTEM

INDIRECT SYSTEM



SPUN YARNS

/ used on all spun yarns

/ number of length units per unit mass

/ higher the count number, finer the yarn
lower the count number, coarser the yarn

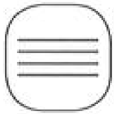
System	Symbol	Length unit	Mass unit	Conversion formula to Nm
Cotton count	NeC/ ECC	840 yd	1 lb	C × 1.693362 C ÷ 0.590541
Metric	Nm	1 km	1 kg	/

Calculation of yarn count :

$$N = \frac{L}{W} \times H$$

N = Yarn count
L = Length
W = Weight of standard regain
H = Length of standard hank (constant)

DIRECT SYSTEM



CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARNS

/ used on all continuous filament yarns

/ number of mass units per unit length.

/ higher the count number, coarser the yarn
lower the count number, finer the yarn

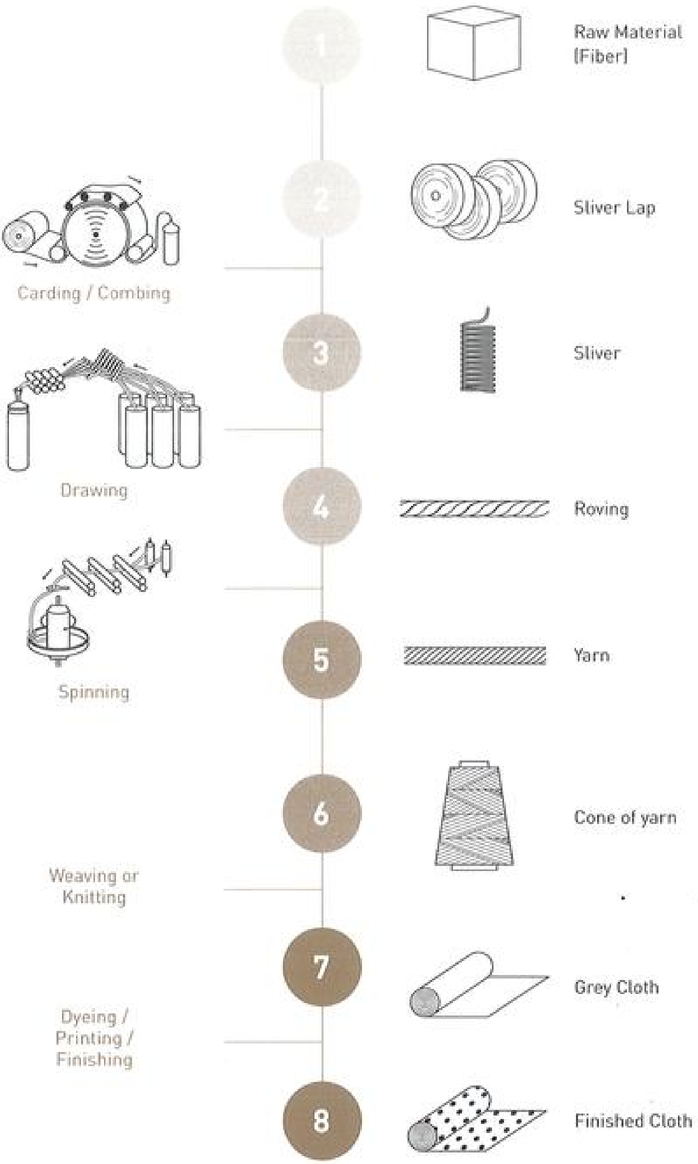
System	Symbol	Mass unit	Length unit	Conversion formula to Nm
Denier	Td	1g	9 km	9,000 ÷ Td
Tex	Tt	1g	1 km	1,000 ÷ Tt

Calculation of yarn count:

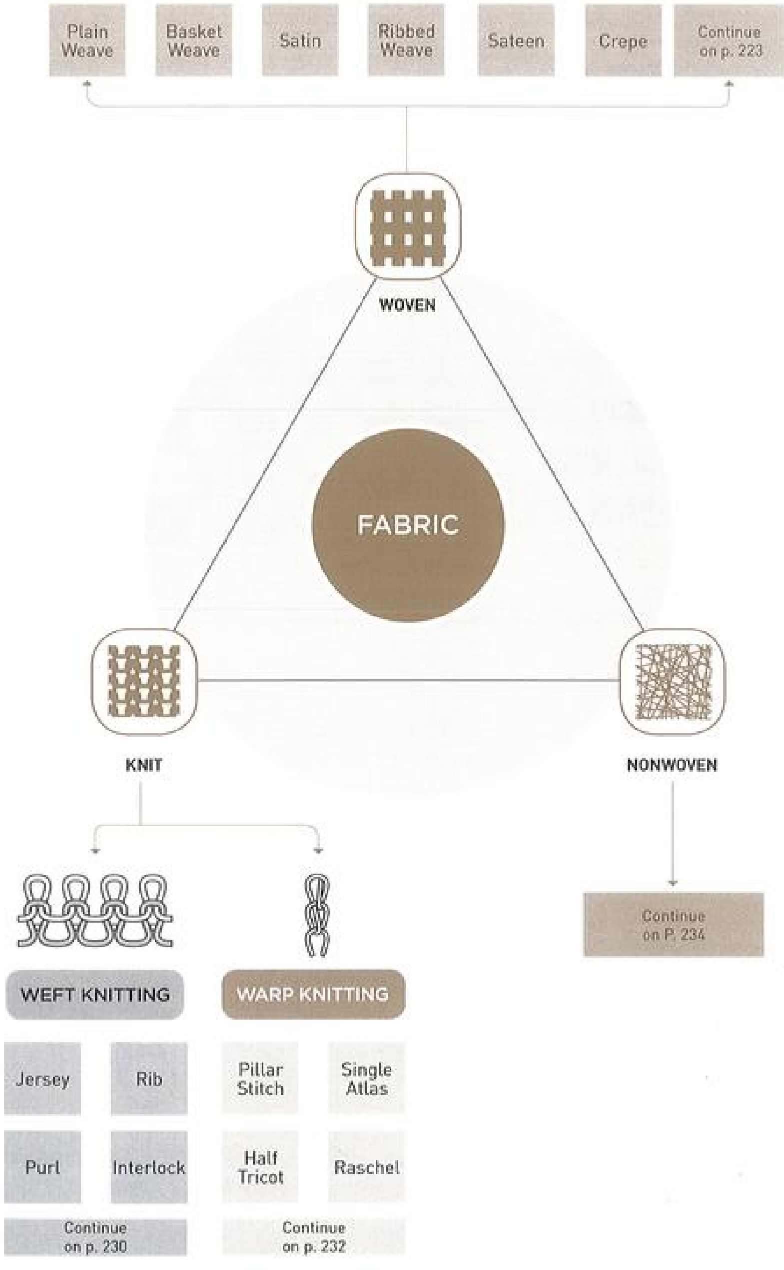
$$N = W \times \frac{H}{L}$$

N = Yarn number
L = Length
W = Weight of standard regain
H = Length of standard hank (constant)

5.3 FABRIC
WOVEN, KNIT & NONWOVEN

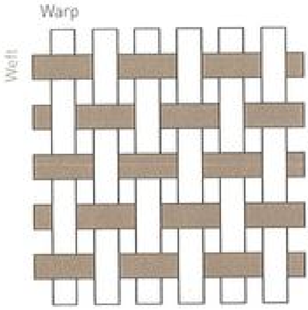


FABRIC CLASSIFICATION

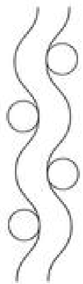


WEAVES

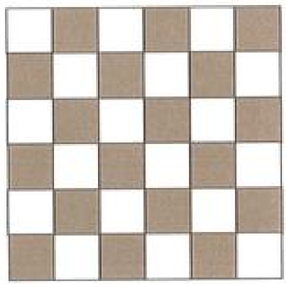
Weaving is one of the most common methods of textile production, forming fabric by interlacing two distinct sets of yarns or threads at right angles. The two sets of threads include the longitudinal-running 'warp' and the lateral-running 'weft' (also known as 'filling'). Different ways of interweaving these threads will result in varying characteristics of the cloth.



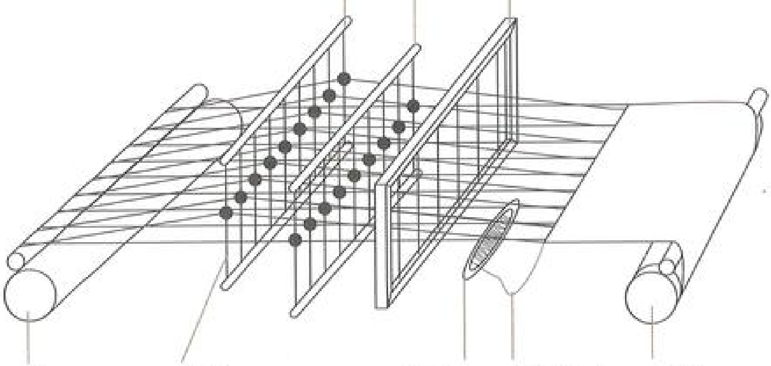
Plan View



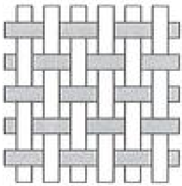
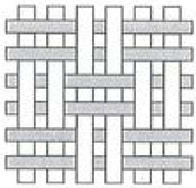
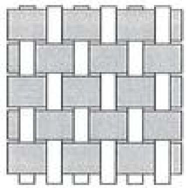
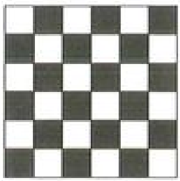
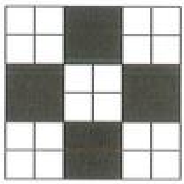
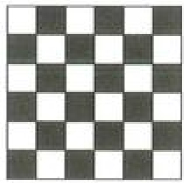
Cross View

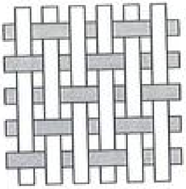
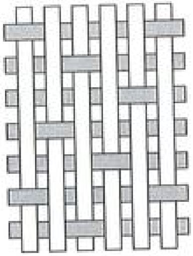
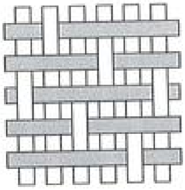
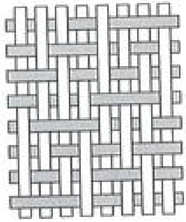
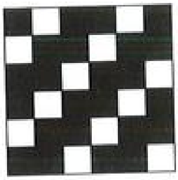
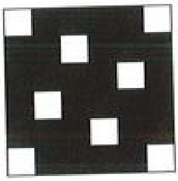
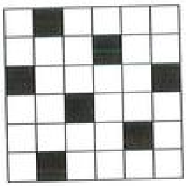
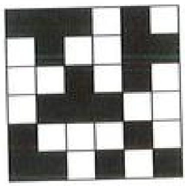


Weave Design Structure

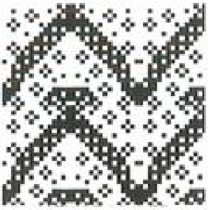
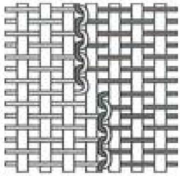
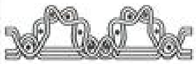
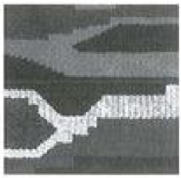


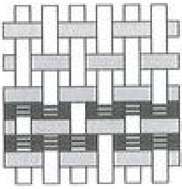
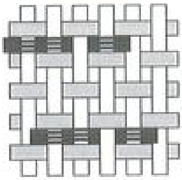
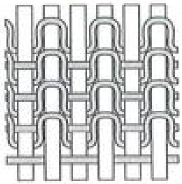
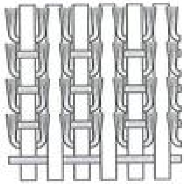
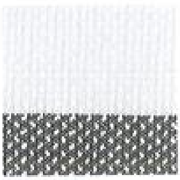
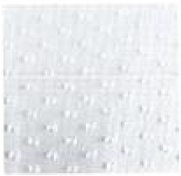
BASIC WEAVES

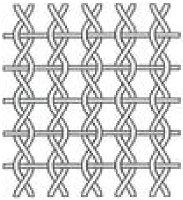
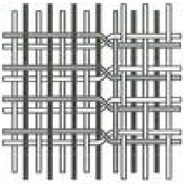
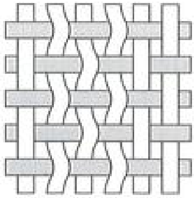
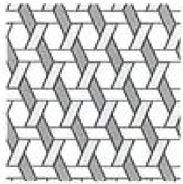
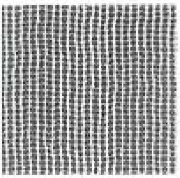
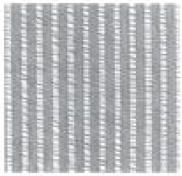
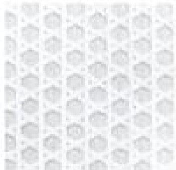
NAME	PLAIN WEAVE	BASKET WEAVE	RIBBED WEAVE
PLAN VIEW			
STRUCTURE			
	Individual weft threads pass over and under each warp alternately in a square pattern.	Simultaneously interlacing two or more warps with one or more fillings, creating a more balanced structure.	Plain weave with distinct wales or cords (a ribbed pattern) woven in the warp or filling.
APPEARANCE	Usually flat with no distinct design, unless yarns of varying colors and thicknesses are used.	A variation of plain weave, basket weave creates an attractive checkerboard pattern, often using contrasting colors in the warp and weft for stronger effect.	A variation of the plain weave, it is woven with a ribbed or corded pattern for texture and design.
PROPERTIES	Easy and inexpensive to produce, offering maximum yardage. Yarn count and balance determine the durability of the fabric. Can be adapted for finishing processes, such as printing.	Inexpensive production. Drapable, absorbent, reasonably resilient and flexible. More easily soiled and less durable than plain weave.	Offers good drape. Prominent ribs affect the durability of the fabric. Tension may cause yarn slippage.
TYPICAL FABRICS	batiste, cheesecloth, cretonne, gingham, percale, voile, plaid	monk's cloth, oxford	bengaline, broadcloth, dimity, faille, poplin, rep, taffeta, grosgrain

	TWILL	SATIN	SATEEN	CREPE
PLAN VIEW				
STRUCTURE				
	Three-shaft or higher. Warp or weft floats over two or more counterpart yarns, progressively stepped up in right or left direction.	Four-shaft or higher. Warp floats in interrupted diagonal.	Four-shaft or higher. Weft floats in interrupted diagonal.	A combination of plain weave and satin or sateen.
APPEARANCE	Left- or right-hand diagonal. Variations of design include houndstooth, chevron (also known as herringbone), corkscrew, etc., which may be enhanced by colored yarns.	Smooth and compact. Interrupted diagonal visible when viewed with magnifying glass.	A variation of satin weave. Smooth and compact.	Textured, crimped and crisp surface with an irregular, indistinct pattern.
PROPERTIES	Strong and firm texture. Better drapability and resilience than plain weave, and with more interesting designs. Possible to develop shine.	Lustrous, with remarkable drapability. Possible snagging of floats.	Similar to satin. Can be made from staple yarns and Schreinerized for a lustrous finish.	Interesting texture. May have good strength, drapability, durability and resilience, depending on a number of factors such as the fiber, yarn twist, structure and compactness.
TYPICAL FABRICS	denim, drill, gabardine, tweed, houndstooth, herringbone	satin, slipper satin, crepe-back satin, duchesse satin	sateen	granite, moss crepe, sand crepe, wool crepe

BASIC FANCY WEAVES

NAME	FIGURE WEAVES		
PLAN VIEW	JACQUARD	TAPESTRY	PIQUÉ
		 TAPESTRY INTERLOCK	CROSS SECTION  weft yarn • warp yarn
PHOTO / STRUCTURE			
	Possible to use any combination of weaves and patterns, as each warp is controlled individually with each pick passage.	A thick fabric with multi-colored, pictorial woven patterns, with the warp yarn controlling the color. Nowadays, it is mostly replaced by jacquard tapestry.	A fabric with pronounced ridges, known as wales or cords, which are upheld by floats on the back surface. In better quality pique textiles, 'stuffer yarns' are laid under the wales or cords to enhance the fullness. Cotton yarn is always used for pique weave.
APPEARANCE	Multi-colored and unlimited variety of intricate designs on all types of backgrounds.	Tapestry is a type of weft-faced weaving, with all warp threads concealed in the finished product, in comparison to cloth weaving where both the warp and weft threads can be seen.	The word 'piqué' originates from the French term for 'quilted', as the raised effect in piqué fabrics resembles those in quilts.
PROPERTIES	Attractive, good drapability and reasonable durability, which depends on the weave and yarn used.	Attractive yet bulky. Used as decorative textile art rather than in apparel.	Interesting finish and surface effects.
TYPICAL FABRICS	brocade, brocatelle, damask, matelassé, jacquard tapestry	jacquard tapestry	waved piqué, loose back piqué

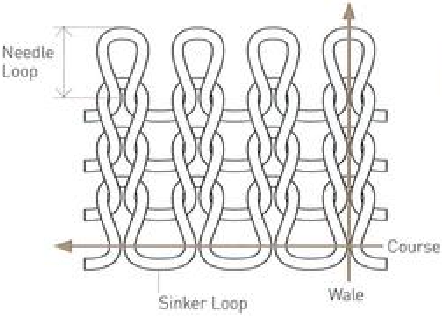
	SURFACE FIGURE WEAVES		PILE WEAVES	
	DOBBY	**SWIVEL**	**UNCUT PILE**	**CUT PILE**
PLAN VIEW				
PHOTO / STRUCTURE	 HUCKABACK Multiple types of interlacings. Could create geometric patterns.	 DOTTED SWISS Surface of fabric is woven with small designs by insertion of extra weft yarns.	 TERRY CLOTH An additional set of warps or wefts is woven over the ground yarns of plain or twill weave to create loops on the surface.	 VELVET Similar to uncut pile but with the pile loops cut.
APPEARANCE	Decorative designs. Often with a ribbed effect, resulting in a textured surface.	Decorative, sometimes multi-colored designs. Extra yarns are used to form the design and are cut on the reverse side.	Yarns woven perpendicularly into the ground weave results in a three-dimensional effect in uncut pile fabrics.	Soft, brush-like texture. Sometimes with rows of cut pile in various lengths.
PROPERTIES	Attractive, and generally good body.	Attractive. Design yarns may roughen on the back and pull out.	Soft, warm, absorbent and resilient, with interesting texture and surface effects. Softness and absorbency are determined by the loops' compactness and the twist of pile yarn.	Soft, warm, absorbent and resilient, with interesting texture and surface effects. Softness and absorbency are determined by the loops' compactness and the twist of pile yarn.
TYPICAL FABRICS	huckaback, granite weave	dotted swiss	frieze, terry cloth	corduroy velvet, velveteen

GAUZE (LENO)	DOUBLE CLOTH	SLACK TENSION	TRIAXIAL
			
 LENO WEAVE		 SEERSUCKER	 TRIAXIAL WEAVE
Pairs of warps are inter-twisted after each weft passes through.	Two units of separately woven fabrics are woven together using an extra set of yarns.	A variation of pile weave, slack tension fabric is made by releasing the tension from some warp yarns in the loom to create texture or pile.	Constructed from three yarns running in different angles.
An open mesh structure with securely held yarns. Variations include ribbed effects.	Different on both surfaces, may be reversible. Thick and heavy.	Crinkly stripes, piled surface.	Porous structure with a cane-like pattern.
Sheer, gauzy, lightweight yet durable.	Good strength and warmth. Possibly bulky.	Absorbent and non-wrinkling.	Good strength and stability. Limited stretch.
grenadine, marquisette	blanket cloth, coatings, upholstery	seersucker	industrial uses and home furnishings

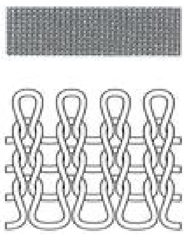
KNIT

Knitting is a common type of textile and fabric production method using yarn. The two main types of knit fabrics are 'weft-knit' and 'warp-knit' fabrics. Warp-knitted textiles, such as tricot and Milanese, are resistant to runs and commonly used for lingerie. Weft-knit fabrics are more common and easier to produce, but are susceptible to unravelling (running) when cut, unless they are repaired.

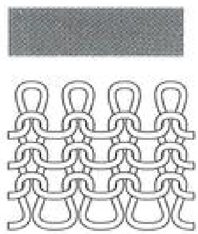
PLAN VIEW



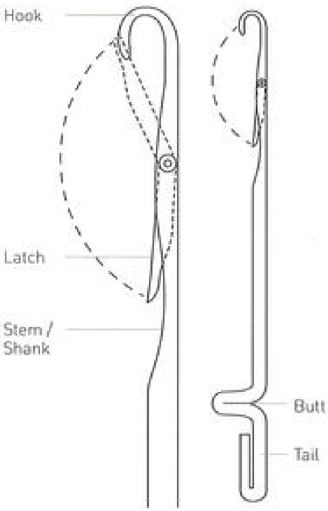
TECHNICAL FRONT



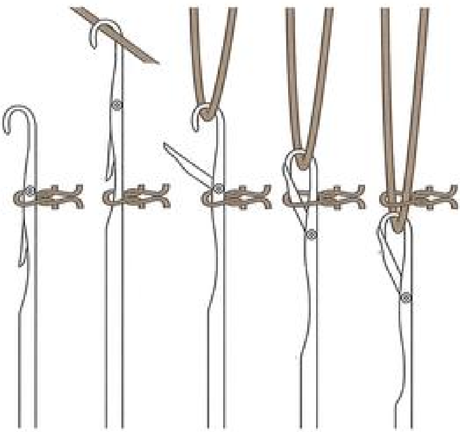
TECHNICAL BACK



LATCH NEEDLE

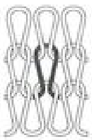


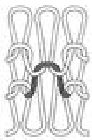
LATCH NEEDLE MOVEMENT

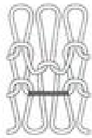


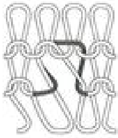
1. Running
2. Clearing
3. Feeding
4. Loop Pulling
5. Knocking Over

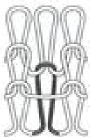
BASIC LOOPS

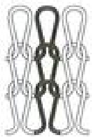

Plain Stitch

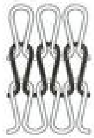

Tuck

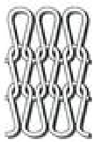

Slip / Float


Filling-in


Held Loop


Wale


Course


Plating

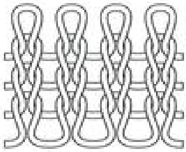
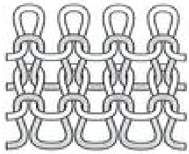
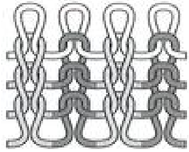
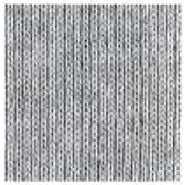
KNIT SYMBOLS

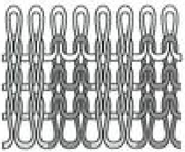
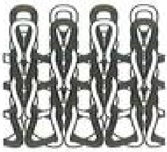
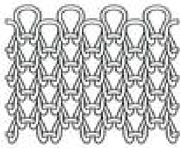
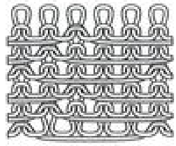
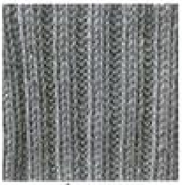
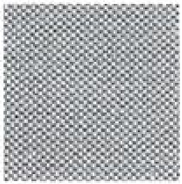
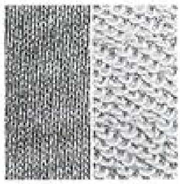
- selvage stitch
- or — stockinette stitch
- or — reverse stockinette stitch
- or — twisted stockinette stitch
- slip stitch knitwise
- or — slip stitch purlwise
- yarn over
- or — make one through back loop
- or — increase 1 stitch- RS: knit into front and back of stitch; WS: purl into back and front of stitch
- (k1, p1,k1) all in same stitch
- or — multiple increase (refer to key)
- or — right-slanting decrease
- or — left-slanting decrease
- or — right-slanting double decrease
- or — left-slanting double decrease
- or — multiple decrease
- bind off
- no stitch
- or — knot or bobble (refer to key)
- or — right twist (2 sts)
- or — left twist (2 sts)
- or — cable 4 sts to right
- or — cable 6 sts to left

NEEDLE SIZES

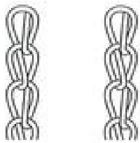
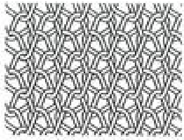
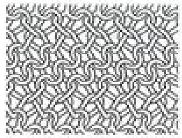
(mm)	US	UK	JP
2.0	0	14	
2.1			0
2.25	1	13	
2.4			1
2.5			
2.7			2
2.75	2	12	
3.0		11	3
3.25	3	10	
3.3			4
3.5	4		
3.6			5
3.75	5	9	
3.9			6
4.0	6	8	
4.2			7
4.5	7	7	8
4.8			9
5.0	8	6	
5.1			10
5.4			11
5.5	9	5	
5.7			12
6.0	10	4	13
6.3			14
6.5	10.5	3	
6.6			15
7.0		2	7mm
7.5		1	
8.0	11	0	8mm
9.0	13	00	9mm
10.0	15	000	10mm
12.0	17		
16.0	19		
19.0	35		
25.0	50		

BASIC WEFT KNITS

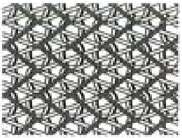
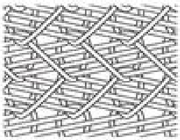
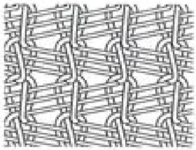
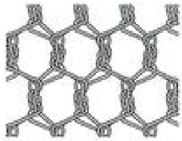
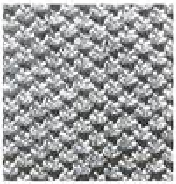
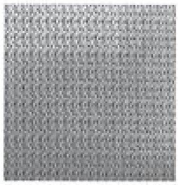
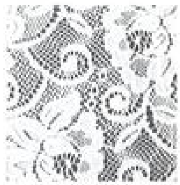
NAME	SINGLE JERSEY	PURL KNIT	1 × 1 RIB
STRUCTURE			
APPEARANCE	 FRONT BACK The simplest weft-knit structure, plain jersey fabric has flat, vertical lines on the front-facing surface and pronounced horizontal ribs on the reverse side.	 A simple purl fabric has the appearance of the back of jersey knit on both sides. They are produced on purl knit or links-and-links machines.	 1 × 1 rib has alternating wales knitted on both the front and back. The ribs usually close up, resulting in a double-faced fabric which has the same appearance on both surfaces.
PROPERTIES	Stretches both crosswise and lengthwise, but more in the crosswise direction. A less stable fabric, single jersey may unravel or ladder if the stitch breaks and curls when cut.	With similar appearances on both sides, purl knits stretch well in all directions but easily stretch out of shape. Thicker than jersey knits and resistant to curling at the edges. Slow production process.	Thicker and more elastic than jersey knits, 1x1 rib offers more stretch crosswise than lengthwise, and the edges do not curl. It is more expensive to produce.
TYPICAL USE	Used for sweaters, terry robes, T-shirts, dresses, men's underwear, women's hosiery and pantyhose. Also used for making fully fashioned garments.	Used for infant and children's clothing, sweaters and scarves.	Used for T-shirt collars, double knit jackets, knit beanies, men's socks and sometimes for the hem of sweaters.

2 × 2 RIB	INTERLOCK	SINGLE PIQUÉ	FRENCH TERRY
			
			 FRONT BACK
2 × 2 rib has two alternating wales knitted on both the front and back.	Produced on a cylinder and dial circular weft knitting machine, where alternating long and short needles are positioned opposite to each other on the cylinder and dial.	Single piqué has an allover cellular, geometric textured surface, created by tuck loops and tuck stitches. Piqué means to pierce or to make a hole or opening.	A type of single jersey fabric. The technical face is basically jersey, while the technical back shows un-napped float stitches (loops).
Thicker and more elastic than 1 × 1 rib, 2 × 2 rib offers more stretch crosswise than lengthwise, and the edges do not curl.	Heavier and thicker than rib knits, interlock is a reversible fabric, does not curl at the edges, and offers good insulation. More expensive to produce.	The most productive amongst all types of piqué fabrics.	A light- to medium-weight fabric. The un-napped, looped side of French terry cloth is highly absorbent, as with regular terry cloth.
Used for cuffs and hems of sweaters.	Used for everyday garments such as dresses, skirts, blouses, T-shirts and outerwear.	Used on many polo shirts, ladies' dresses and other apparel.	More lightweight and with one smooth side, French terry cloth is suitable for garments, especially sportswear and beachwear.

BASIC WARP KNIT

NAME	SINGLE BAR CONSTRUCTIONS		
STRUCTURE	PILLAR STITCH 	HALF TRICOT 	SINGLE ATLAS 
APPEARANCE	 Also known as a chain stitch, a pillar stitch is a type of stitch construction in which both over and underlappings are performed across the same needle.	 Also known as 1&1 closed lap / open lap, half tricot is the most basic type of warp knit construction. In the repeated two-course process, the guide bar feeds yarns on a needle in the first course, then moves sideways to feed yarns to the adjacent needle in the second course. The cycle is then repeated.	 Created by the progressive lapping movement of the guide bar in the same direction for at least two consecutive courses, usually followed by identical lapping in the opposite direction.
PROPERTIES	Due to the absence of lateral connections with adjacent wales, pillar stitch offers only a link-up in the direction of the wales. It can only form a fabric by adding a weft yarn.	With very limited functions on its own, half tricot is however a popular combination for multi-guide bar structures. It is lightweight and sheer.	Changes in the lapping movement result in changes in the position of the overlaps and underlaps, thus creating diagonal stripes and causing differential light reflections.
TYPICAL USE	The most common use of the pillar stitch is for adding weft yarns to link up the loop chains. It can also be combined with multi-guide bar structures, such as Queen's cord.	Used for lining and lingerie	Used for creating fabrics with shadow stripes.

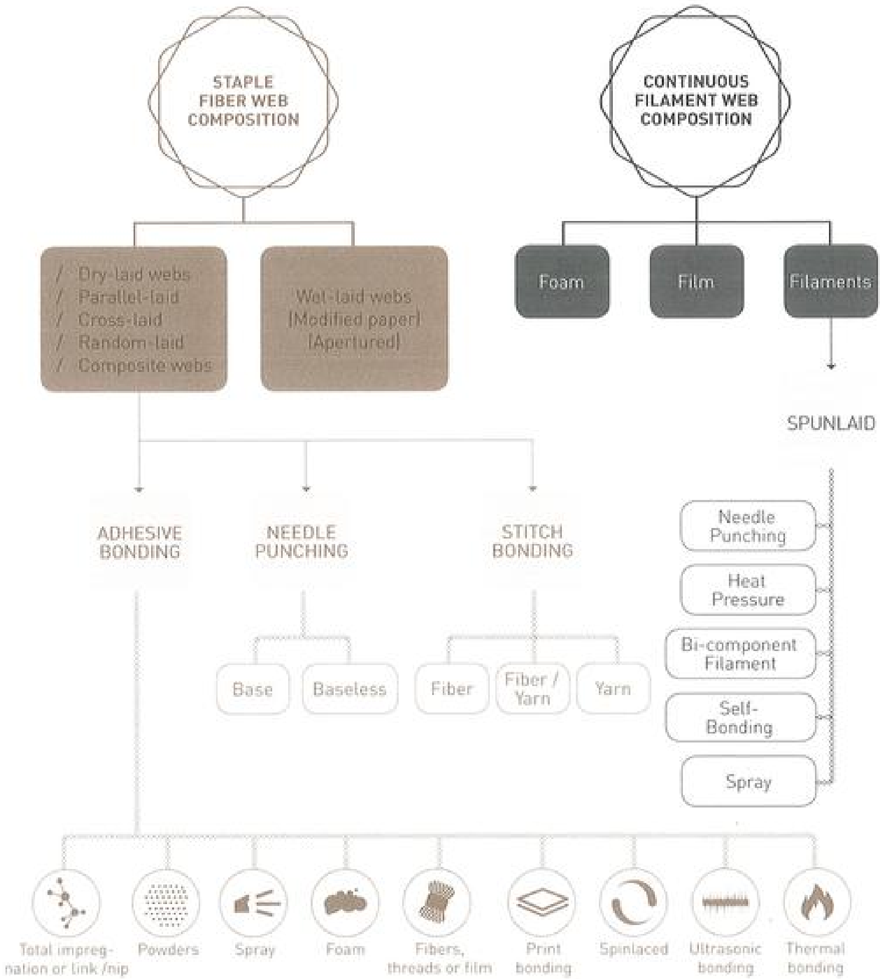
MULTI-BAR CONSTRUCTIONS

FULL TRICOT	SHARKSKIN	QUEEN'S CORD	RASCHEL
			
			
Fine lengthwise ribs on one surface, and crosswise ribs on the reverse. Possible to produce complex patterns on some machines. Incorporating a weft insertion (extra crosswise-inserted yarn) will give the fabric added color or texture.	Sharkskin stitch has a longer underlap 4-5 / 1-0 on the back guide bar.	A stable fabric structure using the pillar stitch as the warp and long underlaps as the weft yarns.	Produced on a raschel-knitting machine, Raschel fabrics are diverse in nature and come in a wide variety. Interesting textures and surface designs can be created by incorporating conventional or novelty yarns. They can have a fine or lace-like open construction, complex patterns or even piled textures.
Offers some stretch lengthwise and almost no stretch crosswise. Normally soft and drapable. The cut edges tend to curl.	The longer lapping gives the sharkskin stitch a heavier weight and more dimensional stability.	Offers high dimensional stability comparable to woven fabrics.	Highly versatile, Raschel knits can be either stretchy or stable, single-faced or reversible, and cover a broad selection ranging from lofty open structures to dense and compact fabrics.
Traditionally used in lining and lingerie. Can also be used for blouses and dresses. It is crucial to assess the amount of stretch of the tricot fabric before garment production.	Used in fabrics which require high dimensional stability.	Used in fabrics which require high dimensional stability.	Can be used for almost all sorts of garments.

NONWOVEN FABRIC

Nonwoven fabrics are not constructed by weaving, knitting, or interlacing yarn, but by directly entangling separate fibers, filaments, molten plastic or plastic film together, mechanically, thermally, chemically, or by solvent treatment, creating a bonded sheet or web structure that is usually flat and porous.

NONWOVEN FABRIC CLASSIFICATION



USES OF NONWOVEN FABRIC

MEDICAL


Surgical gowns


Surgical caps


Surgical drapes and covers


Surgical masks

HYGIENE


Baby diapers / nappies


Bandages / wound dressings


Disposable bath / face towels


Feminine hygiene products

FILTERS


Tea bags / coffee bags


Liquid cartridge and bag filters


Gasoline, oil and air filters; Including HEPA filtration


Mineral processing

GEOTEXTILES


Soil stabilizers and roadway underlayment


Drainage systems


Frost protection


Agricultural mulch

5.4 LEATHER

Leather is a type of material consisting of the skin of an animal made smooth and flexible by tanning, removing the hair, etc. It is a durable and flexible material with excellent resistance to abrasion and wind. Common leather sources are cattle, sheep, alligator, etc. Leather can be priced by number of pieces or by the subdivision of leather e.g. butt, bend, shoulder, head or belly. Products priced by piece rate have one price regardless of the sizes of the products. Products priced by the subdivision are generally priced by the yard or square foot and therefore the price varies according to the sizes of the products.

SUBDIVISIONS OF LEATHER

A . Butt

Best Value
13% of the hide

B . Bend

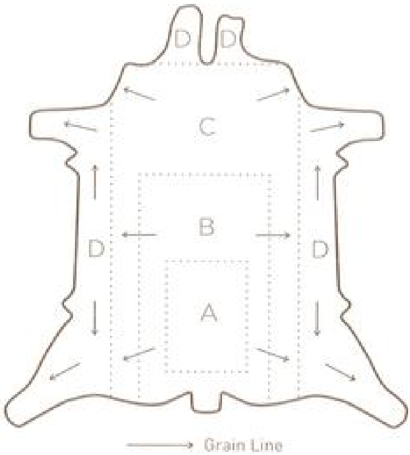
Good Value
30% of the hide

C . Shoulder

Fair Value
32% of the hide

D . Head, Belly

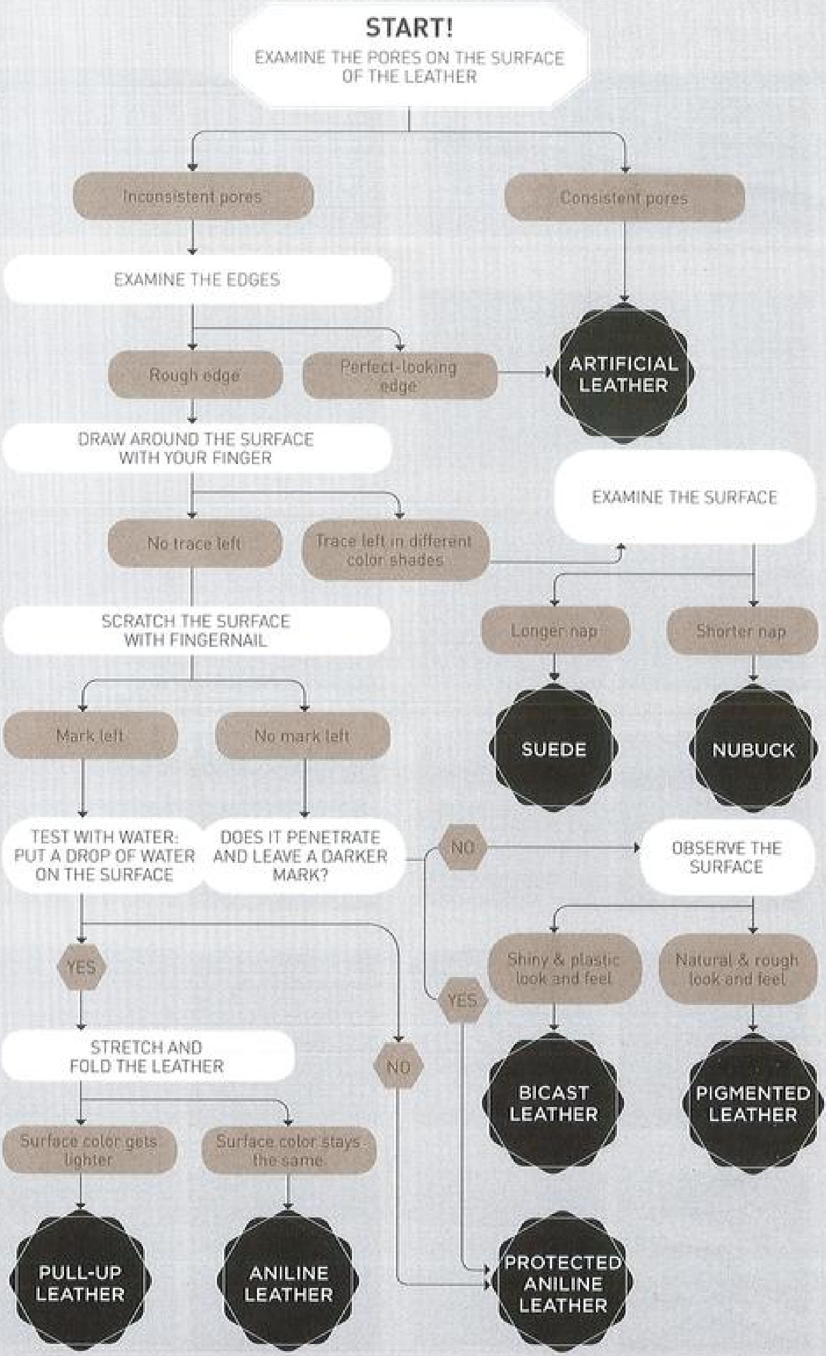
Poor Value
25% of the hide



THICKNESS SYSTEM CONVERSION

Ounces	Thickness	Ounces	Thickness
1	0.4 mm	9	3.6 mm
2	0.8 mm	10	4.0 mm
3	1.2 mm	11	4.4 mm
4	1.6 mm	12	4.8 mm
5	2.0 mm	13	5.2 mm
6	2.4 mm	14	5.6 mm
7	2.8 mm	15	6.0 mm
8	3.2 mm		

LEATHER IDENTIFICATION



LEATHER TYPES



Cattle

Most leather is made of cattle skin, structure varies across the whole hide, strong.



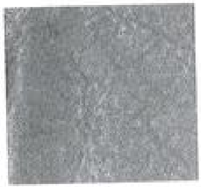
Calf

Slightly rubbery, fine grain, little variation across the skin.



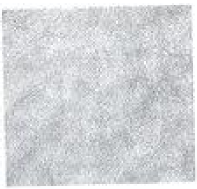
Buffalo

Strong, tough, rubbery feel, pebbly appearance, thick.



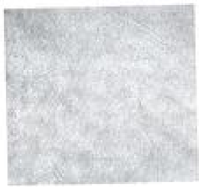
Goat

Strong, thin, fine grain, regular pattern, papery feel.



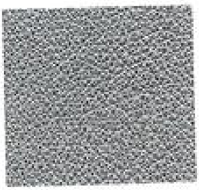
Sheep

Good heat insulation. Thin, soft, loose fibrous structure. Loose grain surface and light substance with soft feel, very porous. Low durability.



Lamb

The softest, thinnest, most supple type of skin. Buttery texture and finely grained. Elastic, very form-fitting, stretches well and tends to reshape after wearing.



Deer

Tough, soft, supple, very stretchy. Washable and abrasion resistant.



Elk

Similar to deerskin except very heavy and much thicker.



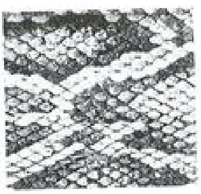
Pigskin

High breathability. Soft, thin, supple, durable, relatively tough with tight grain. Common hide for suede.



Alligator

Thick in the bend and thin in the belly and limbs. Scaly, supple [belly], tough, durable.



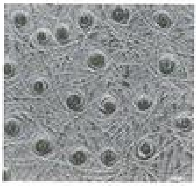
Snake

Great variation depending on the type of snake, distinctive pattern, lightweight, strong, papery feel.



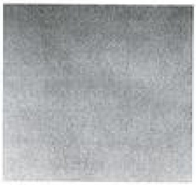
Frog / Toad

Lightweight, thin, strong, great variation depending on the type of the species.



Ostrich

One of the finest and most durable types of skins in the world. Unique bumpy texture. Flexible, pliable, durable and soft, very strong.



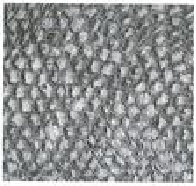
Kangaroo

Very strong (10 times the tensile strength of cowhide and is 50% stronger than goatskin), thin, lightweight, uniform fiber structure.



Salmon

Fine scales, pliable, strong and elegant looking. The most popular fish leather.



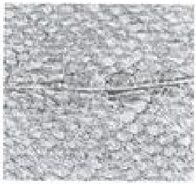
Perch

Sourced from the Nile. Thick, large and soft round scales.



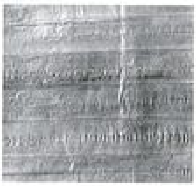
Wolffish

Smooth skin, scaleless. Easily recognizable thanks to its dark spots and 'stripes' which are due to the friction of marine rocks.



Cod

Its skin has finer scales than salmon, but its texture is more varied, sometimes smooth and sometimes rough.



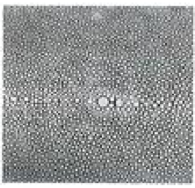
Eel

Very smooth in touch with an elegant horizontal pinstripe-like pattern. Lightweight, supple, incredibly strong. Sewn together to create a leather panel.



Tilapia

Compared with salmon skin, the pattern of tilapia leather is more beautiful, but the skins are smaller in size.



Stingray

Distinctive pattern. Highly durable (25 times more durable than cowhide) and has a unique supple texture.



Rabbit

Small in size, thin and fragile.



Lizard

Strong, lightweight, papery feel and thin.



Horse

Tough, thin, non-uniform quality, stretches well. Commonly used for making shoes.

5.5 LACE

Made of yarn or thread, lace is a delicate handmade or machine-produced fabric with an open web-like pattern. It was originally made from linen, silk, gold or silver threads. Today it is more often produced using cotton thread, though it is still available in linen and silk thread versions. Synthetic fibers may be used in manufactured lace.
A number of factors determine the quality of lace, including the fineness of yarns, number of yarns per square inch, density of background net, and the intricacy of the pattern or design.

CLASSIFICATION OF LACE



HANDMADE LACE

NEEDLE POINT LACE

- Alencon
- Point de gaze
- Filet / Lacis
- Carrick-macross
- Point de Venise
- Point de France
- Buratto
- Teneriffe & more

BOBBIN LACE

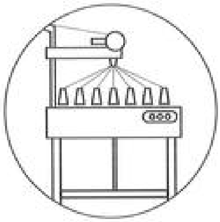
- Torchon
- Blonde
- Chantilly
- Lillie
- Valenci-ennes
- Antwerp
- Mechlin
- Maltese
- Honiton
- Bruges
- Brussels & more

CROCHETED LACE

- Hairpin
- Filet crochet
- Broomstick lace
- Irish crochet & more

TAPE LACE

- Battenberg
- Mezzopunto
- Princess
- Renaissance
- Romanian point
- Branscombe & more



MACHINE-MADE LACE

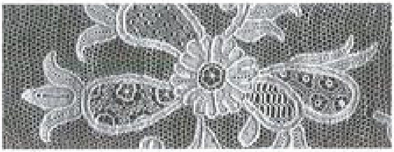
LEAVERS LACE | **RASCHEL KNIT LACE** | **CHEMICAL LACE**

The lace machine was developed to speed up the lace making process. In 1818, John Leavers developed a machine that made patterns and the background net simultaneously. A card system, similar to the technique used on card jacquard looms, made it possible to produce intricate designs with the leaver machine.

The Leavers machine consists of warp yarns and oscillating bobbins that are set in frames called carriages. The carriages move back and forth with the bobbins swinging around the warp to form a pattern. Leavers lace is fairly expensive, depending on the quality of yarns used and the intricacy of the design.

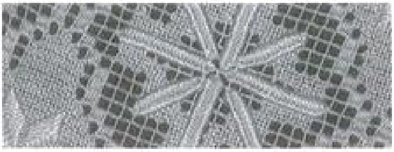
Raschel knitting machines use the warp knitting technique to make patterned lace that looks similar to Leavers lace. Raschel lace can be made at much higher speeds and thus is less expensive to produce.

COMMON HANDMADE LACE



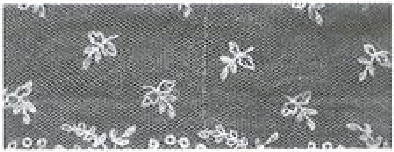
Alençon Needle Lace

Delicate, durable, needlepoint lace with solid designs outlined in cord on a sheer net ground. Traditionally handmade in Alençon, France, it nowadays has machine-made imitations with cords run in by hand.



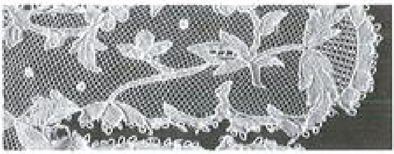
Filet / Lacis Needle Lace

A type of handmade lace with a grid-like open mesh foundation. Patterns are created by filling selected squares on the knotted mesh ground using darning stitches.



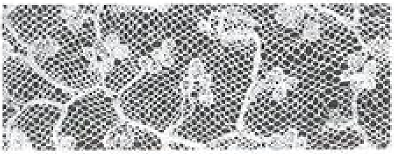
Brussels Point de Gaze Needle Lace

Traditionally crafted with either needlepoint or pillow designs surrounded by a bobbin-made ground. Nowadays, the lace designs are made separately and appliquéd on a machine-made net ground.



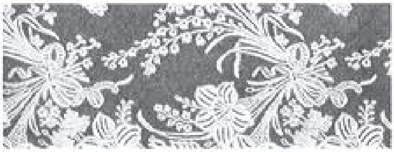
Carrickmacross Needle Lace

Irish needlepoint lace using appliqué or guipure techniques. Created by layering sheer fabric with designs onto a plain, machine-made net, finished with buttonhole- or chain-stitch and trimming away material around the design.



Antwerp Bobbin Lace

Rare bobbin lace designed with flower motifs in baskets or pots. Formerly popular amongst Antwerp women for trimming caps.



Valenciennes Bobbin Lace

A fine bobbin lace worked in one single piece, forming both the design and ground with the same thread. Designs of florals and trailing patterns are fashioned on open, regular mesh, without any raised work or cordonnet.



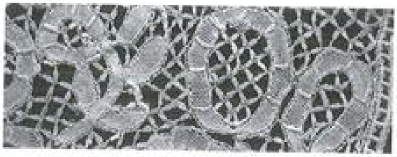
Chantilly Bobbin Lace

A type of handmade bobbin lace which can be closely imitated by machines. The design is outlined by a cordonnet of thin, silky threads on a fine ground.



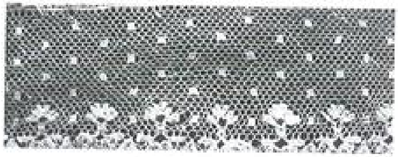
Honiton Appliqué Bobbin Lace

A usually machine-made lace, with motifs separately made and sewn to a net ground.



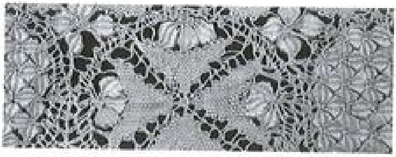
Honiton Guipure Bobbin Lace

Resembles Honiton appliqué bobbin lace, but with round, heavy motifs made up of fine braids, linked by needle-made braids.



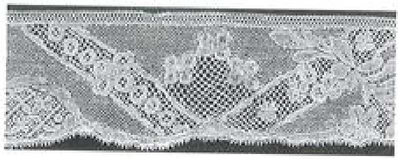
Lille Bobbin Lace

Fine bobbin lace such as Mechlin, with outlined patterns in heavy, flat cordonnet. Sometimes dotted.



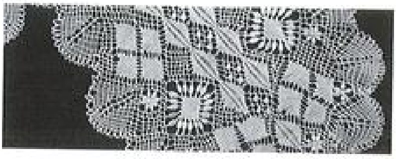
Maltese Bobbin Lace

Traditionally similar to the designs of Mechlin lace and Val lace. The modern-day version is a guipure lace with simple, geometric designs, incorporating the Maltese cross and dots.



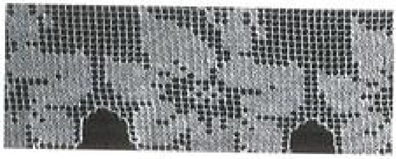
Mechlin Bobbin Lace

Filmy bobbin lace on a hexagonal mesh net ground. The intricately woven design, traditionally of ornaments and flowers, is outlined with a flat, shiny cordonnet.



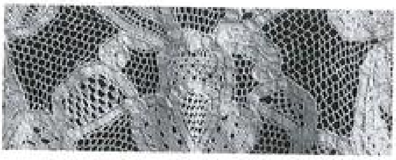
Torchon Bobbin Lace

Also known as beggar's lace or peasant lace, it is a coarse and durable bobbin lace made from wither linen or cotton thread.



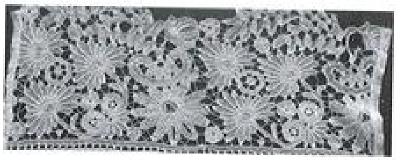
Filet Crochet

Uses only two crochet stitches - the chain stitch and the double crochet stitch - resulting in a grid-like pattern.



Battenberg Tape Lace

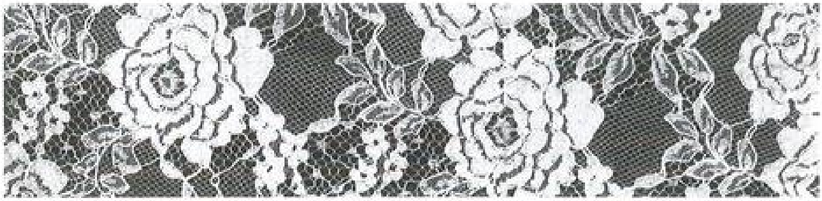
Coarse lace with designs created by bringing together linen braid or tape and linen thread. Can be both handmade and machine-made.



Bruges Tape Lace

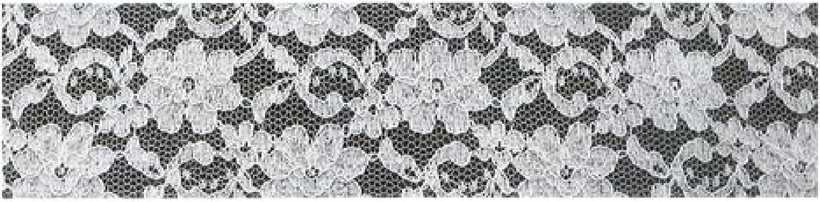
Fine guipure tape lace produced with bobbins. Its fine woven version is used for dresses, while the coarse woven counterpart is used for curtains and table linen finishing.

COMMON MACHINE-MADE LACE



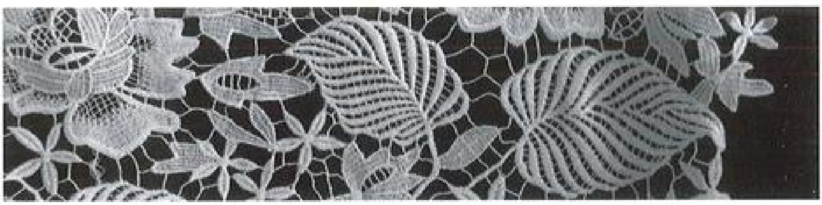
Leavers Lace

The intertwined lace structure is created on a Leavers machine with over 10,000 yarns that are set to make hoops with bobbins. The design is marked on a punching card called a Jacquard Card, which gives the machine instructions for moving the yarns in left-right directions to weave out the desired pattern.



Raschel Lace

Raschel lace has a similar appearance to Leavers lace, but the Raschel lace machine is actually a type of knitting machine, which creates designs and motifs in a warp-knit structure. The structure is entirely different from Leavers lace even when the same yarn is used. The Jacquard Card method and Chain Drum method are adopted to reflect the design and to feed it through the machine.



Chemical Lace

Chemical lace [also known as Schiffli lace] is a type of machine-made lace. The designed pattern is embroidered on a chemically-treated, soluble fabric, which is then immersed in a solution that completely dissolves the soluble fabric and leaves only the embroidered lace intact.

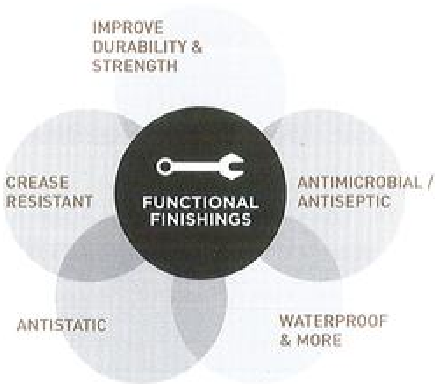
5.6 FINISHINGS
DYEING & PRINTING

In textile production, finishings refer to the treatments that convert greige goods (woven or knit fabrics fresh off the loom. See: Glossary) into a usable material for garment production. More specifically, it includes all processes carried out after dyeing the yarn or textile, which may involve improving the look, handfeel or performance of the finished fabric or garment. The exact meaning varies depending on the context.

Finishing processes may be performed both pre- and post-fabric production. Techniques such as bleaching and dyeing are carried out on the yarn before weaving, while other finishing processes are applied on woven or knitted grey cloths directly after they are taken off the loom (loom state textiles). Finishing techniques have been evolving throughout the history of textile production. Certain types, such as fulling, have been adopted in hand-weaving for centuries, while other more modern procedures, such as mercerization, were invented during the Industrial Revolution.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF TEXTILE FINISHINGS





DYEING

Dyeing refers to the process of giving color to textile products, including fibers, yarns and fabrics. It is usually done in a special solution that contains the dye of the desired color and certain chemical materials, which create an uncut chemical bond between the dye molecules and fiber molecules once the dyeing process is complete. Dyeing has two key determining factors: temperature and time control. The two main types of dye are natural and synthetic.

STAGES OF DYEING

STAGE OF MANUFACTURING	DYEING PROCESS	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
RAW MATERIAL			
	PREFIBER DYEING	excellent fastness good for hard-to-dye fibers	high cost cannot respond to rapid fashion change
FIBER			
	FIBER DYEING	good dye penetration considered high quality	high cost cannot respond to rapid fashion change
YARN			
	YARN DYEING used for structural design, e.g. plaids, stripes	good dye penetration considered high quality	high cost cannot respond to rapid fashion change
FABRIC			
	FABRIC DYEING	low cost quick response to fashion change	irregular color continuous process may contribute to end-use problems
SEWN PRODUCT			
	SEWN PRODUCT DYEING	low cost quick response to fashion change	requires well-prepared materials poor penetration difficult to achieve consistent color for different parts
FINISHED GARMENT			

MAJOR DYE CLASSES

DYE CLASS	FIBER TYPE	DESCRIPTION	END-USES
DIRECT	CELLULOSIC	complete shade range; simple application; colors duller than basic or acid dyes	low quality apparel fabrics, lining, curtains
REACTIVE	CELLULOSIC PROTEIN	chemically reacts with the fiber forming covalent bonds; resulting in high color fastness; brilliant shades; higher cost	curtains, furnishings, apparel fabrics, toweling, sewing threads
VAT	CELLULOSIC	synthetic indigo invented in 1879; insoluble in water; best all-around fastness properties; expensive; incomplete shade range	high quality curtains, furnishing, shirts, towels, sewing threads
SULFUR	CELLULOSIC	after-treatment is required to prevent the fiber from becoming tender after oxidation of the sulfur; not bright enough in color shades; lower cost	primarily for cotton fabrics, most widely used black dye
AZOIC	CELLULOSIC	water-insoluble; complete shade range; provides an economical way to obtain certain shades, especially red shades	primarily for cotton fabrics
ACID	PROTEIN SYNTHETIC	water-soluble; applies to the fiber directly from solutions containing an acid [acetic, formic or sulfuric acid]; complete color range; easy application	carpet yarns, dresses, suitings, overcoats, knitting yarns
MORDANT	PROTEIN	addition of chrome in the dyebath required; dull but has a wide range of color; best all-round fastness properties on wool	carpet yarns, dresses, suitings, overcoats, knitting yarn
BASIC	SYNTHETIC	fast dyeing and can easily be applied to acrylic fiber; complete and brilliant color range	furnishings, apparel fabrics
DISPERSE	SYNTHETIC	developed for acetate fiber [also known as acetate dyes]; water-insoluble, good shade range	apparel fabrics, bed sheets, carpets

FASTNESS PROPERTIES

WASHING	CROCKING	LIGHT	PERSPIRATION	DRY CLEANING
●	●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●	●●●●
●●●●	●●●●	○○○●● poor on nylon	●●●●	●●●●
●●●●	●●○○ depends on dye type & depth of shade	●●●●●	●●●●	●●●●
○●●● sensitive to chlorine bleach	●○○○○ depends on shade, depth & after-treatment	●○○○ poor to fair for yellows and browns; excellent for darker colors	●●●●	●●●●
●●●●	○○○○○ depends on dyeing technique and after-treatment	●●●○○ depends on type, shade and depth	●●●●	●●●●
●	●●●●●	●●○○○ generally very good; range from poor to excellent	●●	●●●●
●●●●	●●●	●●●○○ depends on depth of shade and dyeing method	●●●	●●●
●●●●	●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●	●●●●
●●●○ better on polyesters	●●●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●

PRINTING

Textile printing refers to the process of adding colored, sharply defined patterns or designs to either the whole or certain parts of a fabric. It is related to dyeing, but dyeing involves uniformly covering the fabric with one color. The color in properly printed fabrics is bonded with the fiber, and is wash- and friction-resistant.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRINTING



RESIST PRINTING

- Batik
- Tie-Dyeing
- Ikat
- Plangi
- Spray Painting



DISCHARGE PRINTING

- White Discharge Printing
- Color Discharge Printing



DIRECT PRINTING*

- Block Printing
- Engraved Roller Printing
- Flat-Bed Screen Printing
- Rotary Screen Printing
- Transfer Printing (Dry)
- Transfer Printing (Wet)
- Digital Printing



OTHERS

- Flocking
- Yarn Printing
  - Warp Printing
  - Hank Printing

* Refer to the opposite page

PROCESS OF DIFFERENT DIRECT PRINTING METHODS

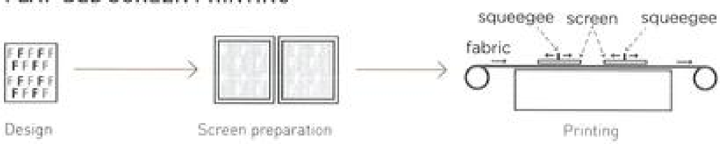
BLOCK PRINTING



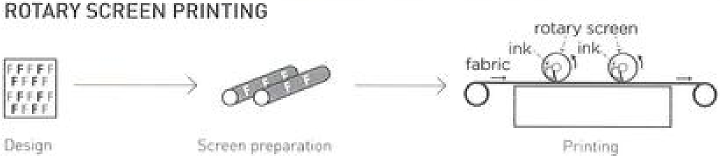
ENGRAVED ROLLER PRINTING



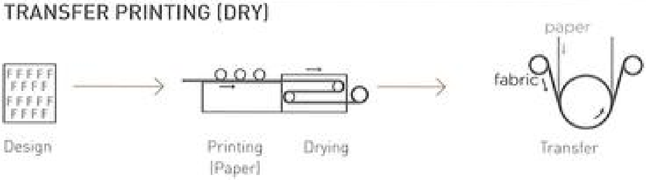
FLAT-BED SCREEN PRINTING



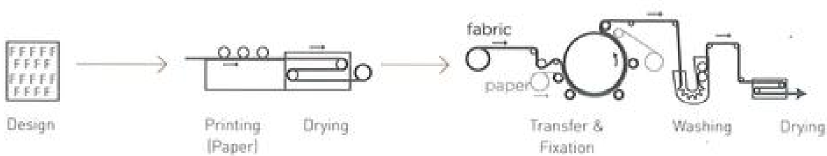
ROTARY SCREEN PRINTING



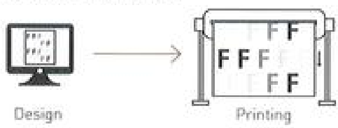
TRANSFER PRINTING (DRY)



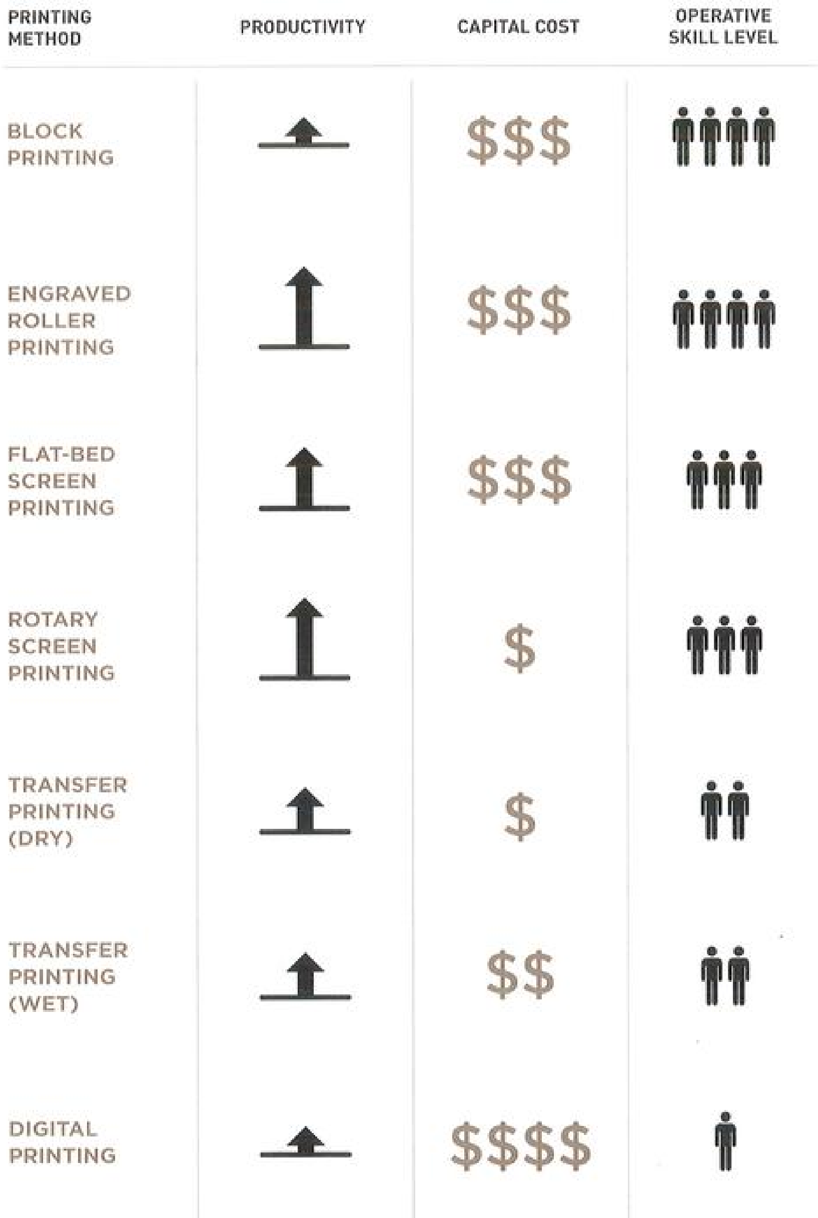
TRANSFER PRINTING (WET)



DIGITAL PRINTING

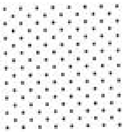


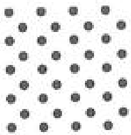
COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT DIRECT PRINTING METHODS



DESIGN LIMITATIONS		FABRIC LIMITATIONS		
COMPLEXITY	**PATTERN REPEAT SIZE**	**FABRIC WIDTH**	**MATERIAL**	**DYE UTILIZATION**
★★ Depends on the skills of the block maker	★ Limited	★★★★★ Wide width possible	★★★★★ Unlimited	★★★★★ Bright color
★★★★★ Very fine details & tone effects	★★ Limited (Max. 41 cm)	★★★ Limited	★★★★★ Unlimited	★★★★ Duller colors than screen print
★★★★ Fine details	★★★★★ High	★★★★★ Wide width possible	★★★★★ Unlimited	★★★★★ Bright color
★★★★ Fine details	★★★ Limited (Max. 100 cm)	★★★★★ Wide width possible	★★★★★ Unlimited	★★★★★ Bright color
★★★★★ Unlimited design	★★★ Depends on the size of paper	★★★★★ Wide width possible	★★★ Better on synthetic fabrics	★★★ 100% color saturation cannot be achieved
★★★★★ Unlimited design	★★★ Depends on the size of paper	★★★★★ Wide width possible	★★★ Better on synthetic fabrics	★★★ 100% color saturation cannot be achieved
★★★★★ Unlimited design	★★★★ High (depends on the width of the printer)	★★★★★ Wide width possible	★★★ Better on synthetic fabrics	★★★ 100% color saturation cannot be achieved

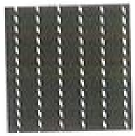
5.7 FABRIC PATTERNS

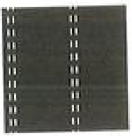

Pindot


Polka Dot

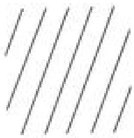

Coin Dot


Pinstripe

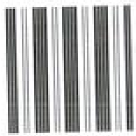

Chalk Stripe

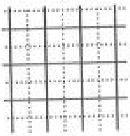

Double Bead Stripe


Shadow Stripe

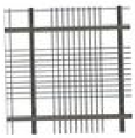

Diagonal Stripe

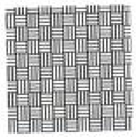

Marine Stripe

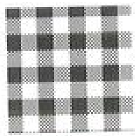

Ticking

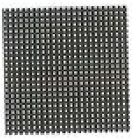

Tattersall


Windowpane Check


Kensington Tartan

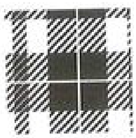

Basketweave

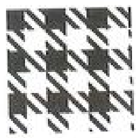

Gingham Check

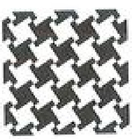

Nailhead Check

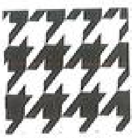

Harlequin Check

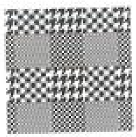

Argyle

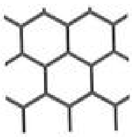

Tartan


Border Tartan

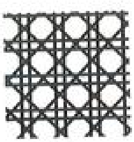

Houndstooth

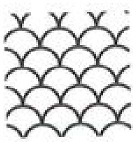

Shephard's Check

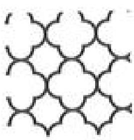

Glen Plaid

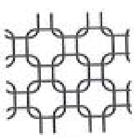

Hexagon Honeycomb


Herringbone


Caning


Scale


Quatrefoil


Trellis


Fret

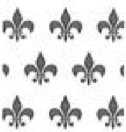

Geometric


Zigzag / Chevron


Ogee


Spiral


Brick Path


Fleur de Lis


Cheetah

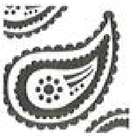

Zebra

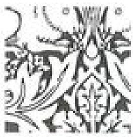

Giraffe

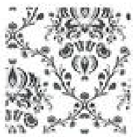

Leopard


Tiger


Peacock

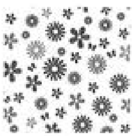

Paisley

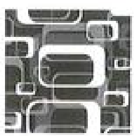

William Morris

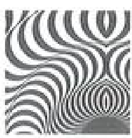

Damask


Vintage Floral


Toile de Jouy


Ditsy


Retro


Op Art


Abstract


Art Nouveau

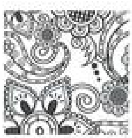

Camouflage

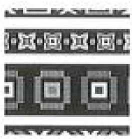

Fair Isle


Tropical


Ikat


Chinese


Indian


African

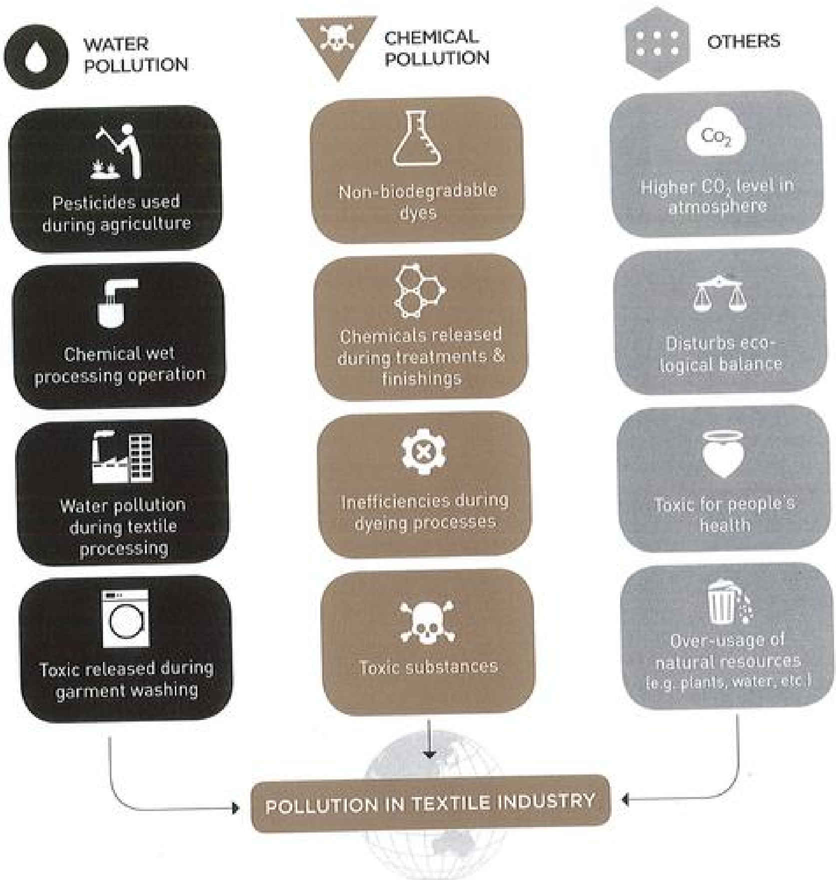

Arabic

5.8 ORGANIC TEXTILE

With an exceptionally high pollutant discharge level, the textile industry is amongst one of the most polluting industries in the world. According to surveys, textile waste consumes nearly five percent of all landfill space, while textile treatments and dyeing contribute to 20 percent of all fresh water pollution.

Nowadays, consumers have become more aware of environmental issues and seek eco-friendliness in apparel products. In order to minimize environmental degradation at every possible stage, textile and garment manufacturers are encouraged to re-examine the life cycle of their products. Various organic textile labels offer user-friendly guidelines for consumers to examine apparel products based on a benchmarked system.

WHY DO WE NEED ORGANIC CLOTHING?



ORGANIC TEXTILE LABELS

The Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) www.global-standard.org

Aims at unifying the various existing standards and draft standards in the field of eco textile processing, and to define world-wide recognized requirements that ensure the organic status of textiles, from harvesting raw materials, through environmental and social manufacturing responsible up to labeling, in order to provide a credible assurance to end consumers.

Organic Content Standard (OCS) www.textileexchange.org

A voluntary chain of custody standard that provides companies with a tool for third-party verification that a final product contains the accurate amount of a given organically grown material. Each organization along the supply chain must take sufficient steps to ensure the integrity and identity of the organic material input. It does not address the use of chemicals or any social or environmental aspects of production beyond the integrity of the organic material.

International Association of Natural Textile Industry (IVN)
IVN Certified Best www.naturtextil.com

Aside from ecological production processes and premiums, it also requires low-pollutant, environmentally-friendly qualities, and humane production conditions of the textiles. A further prerequisite is the use of 100% certified organic fibers. The requirement of Naturtextil label is even stricter than the GOTS label.

International Association of Natural Textile Industry (IVN)
IVN Natural Leather Standard www.naturtextil.com

Establishes the requirements for the production of high quality leathers, with 'high quality' benchmarked in terms of technical, ecological and human health parameters.

Oeko-Tex Standard 100 www.oeko-tex.com

A global uniform testing and certification system for raw materials, intermediate and end product textiles at all stages of production. The certification covers multiple human-ecological attributes, including harmful substances which are prohibited or regulated by law, chemicals which are known to be harmful to health, but are not officially forbidden, and parameters which are included as a precautionary measure to safeguard health.

Bluesign Standard www.bluesign.com

Instead of focusing on finished product testing, the bluesign standard analyzes all input streams - from raw materials to chemical components, to resources - with a sophisticated 'Input Stream Management' process. All components are assessed based on their ecotoxicological impact prior to production. Potentially harmful substances can thus be eliminated before production begins.

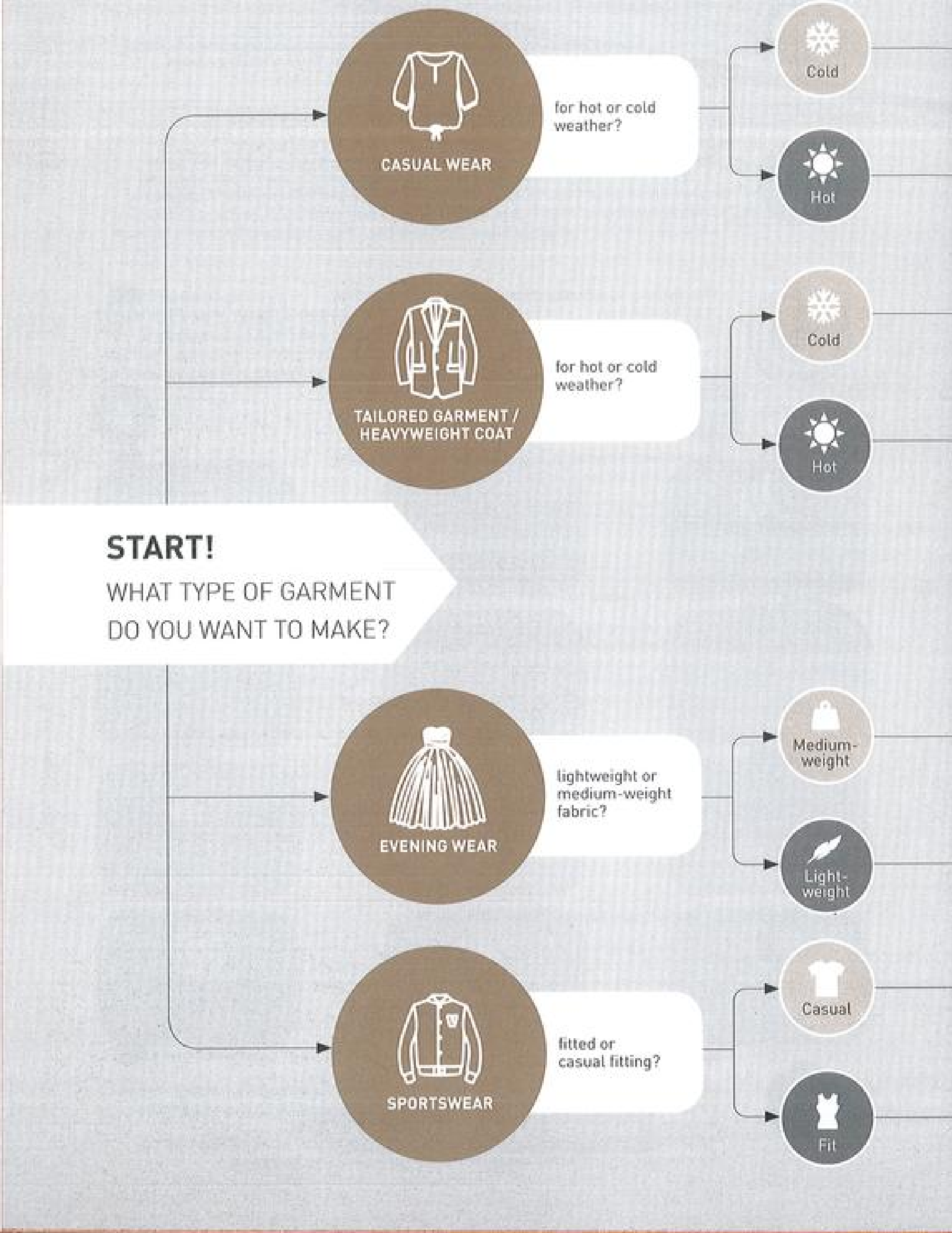
Cradle to Cradle Certified Product Standard www.c2ccertified.org

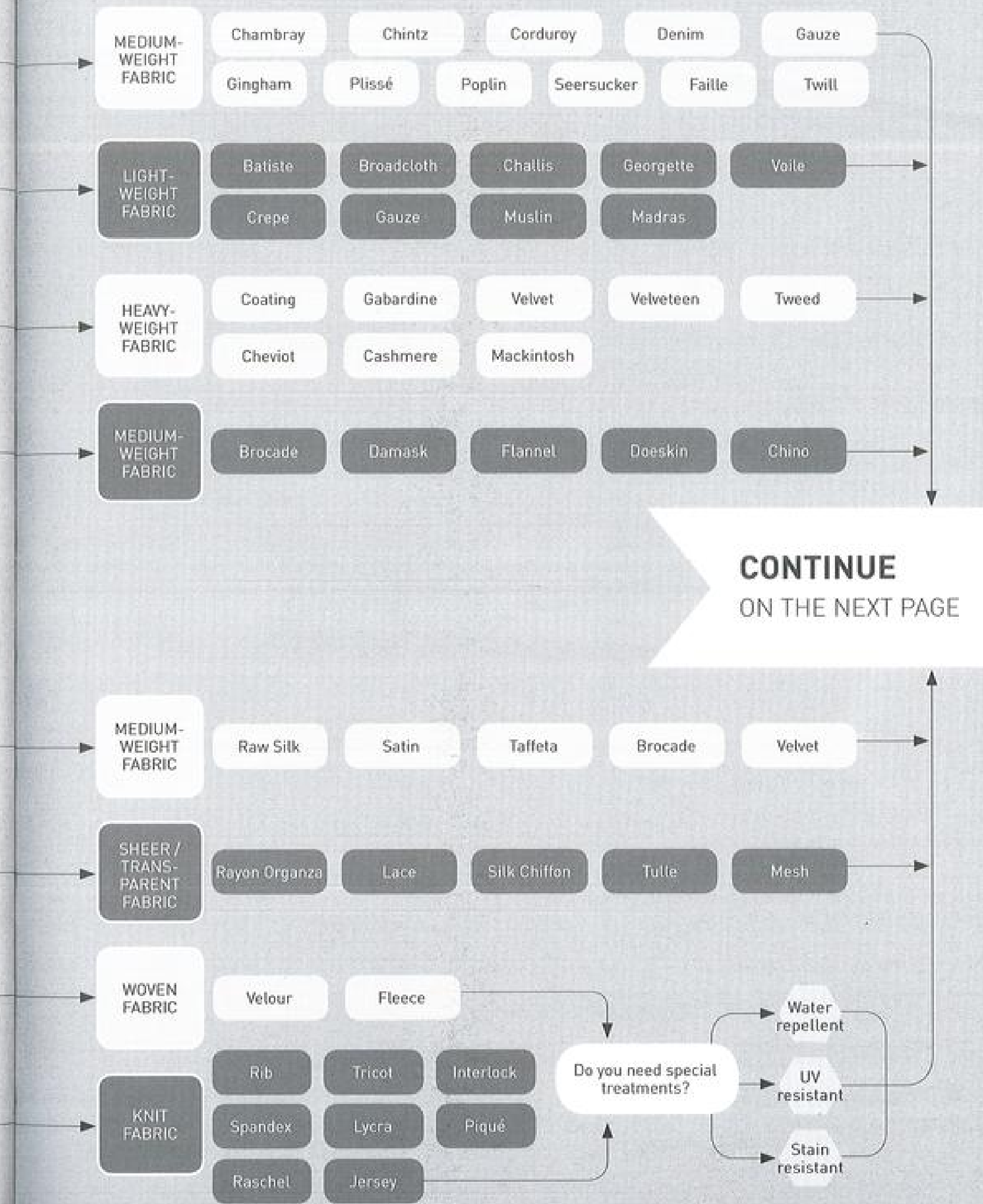
This certificate guides designers and manufacturers through a continual improvement process that looks at a product through five quality categories - material health, material reutilization, renewable energy and carbon management, water stewardship, and social fairness.

MADE-BY www.made-by.org

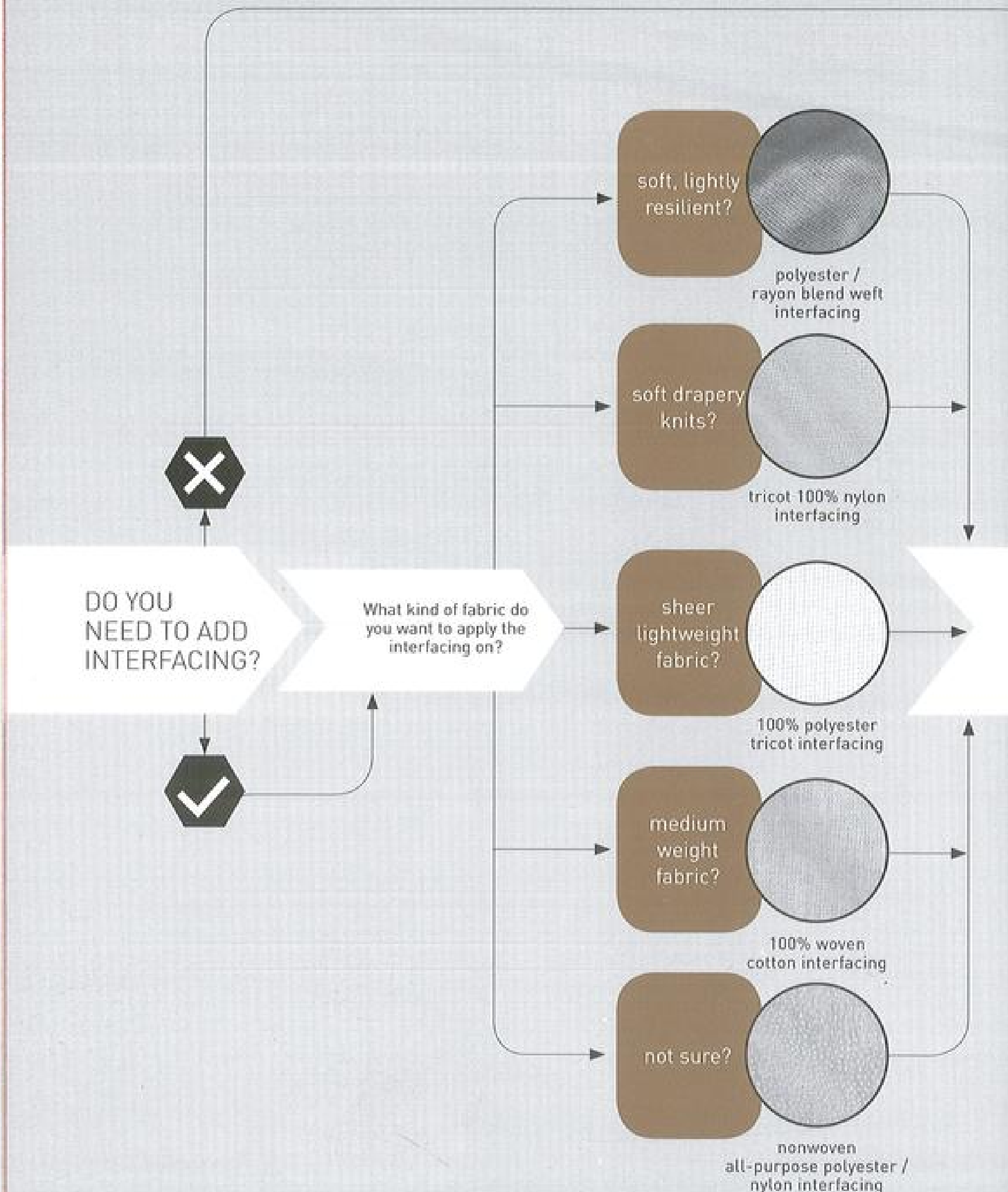
An umbrella label used by fashion brands and retailers to show consumers that their clothes are produced in a sustainable manner. The brands affiliated to MADE-BY use organic cotton and work with sewing factories that have a social code of conduct.
The MADE-BY brands can be identified by means of a blue button, which indicates that the brand produces its collection in a people- and environment-friendly manner.

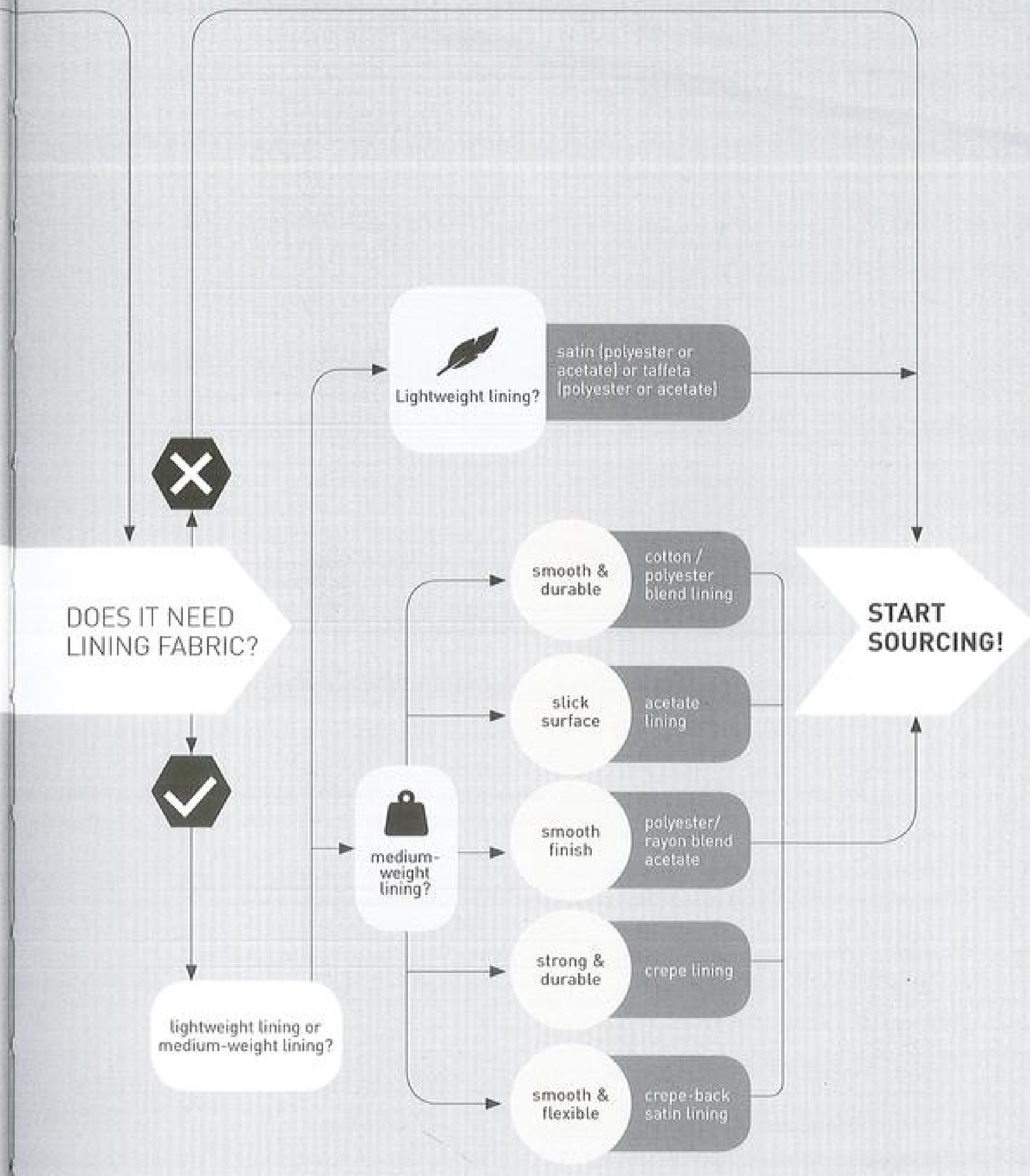
5.9 SUGGESTED GUIDE FOR FABRIC SELECTION





MEDIUM-WEIGHT FABRIC
Chambray
Chintz
Corduroy
Denim
Gauze
Gingham
Plissé
Poplin
Seersucker
Faille
Twill
LIGHT-WEIGHT FABRIC
Batiste
Broadcloth
Challis
Georgette
Voile
Crepe
Gauze
Muslin
Madras
HEAVY-WEIGHT FABRIC
Coating
Gabardine
Velvet
Velveteen
Tweed
Cheviot
Cashmere
Mackintosh
MEDIUM-WEIGHT FABRIC
Brocade
Damask
Flannel
Doeskin
Chino
CONTINUE
ON THE NEXT PAGE
MEDIUM-WEIGHT FABRIC
Raw Silk
Satin
Taffeta
Brocade
Velvet
SHEER / TRANS-PARENT FABRIC
Rayon Organza
Lace
Silk Chiffon
Tulle
Mesh
WOVEN FABRIC
Velour
Fleece
KNIT FABRIC
Rib
Tricot
Interlock
Spandex
Lycra
Piqué
Raschel
Jersey
Do you need special treatments?
Water repellent
UV resistant
Stain resistant


DO YOU NEED TO ADD INTERFACING?
What kind of fabric do you want to apply the interfacing on?
soft, lightly resilient?
polyester / rayon blend weft interfacing
soft drapery knits?
tricot 100% nylon interfacing
sheer lightweight fabric?
100% polyester tricot interfacing
medium weight fabric?
100% woven cotton interfacing
not sure?
nonwoven all-purpose polyester / nylon interfacing


DOES IT NEED LINING FABRIC?
lightweight lining or medium-weight lining?
Lightweight lining?
satin (polyester or acetate) or taffeta (polyester or acetate)
medium-weight lining?
smooth & durable
cotton / polyester blend lining
slick surface
acetate lining
smooth finish
polyester/ rayon blend acetate
strong & durable
crepe lining
smooth & flexible
crepe-back satin lining
START SOURCING!

5.10 FABRIC DICTIONARY

Acrylic / warm, light, wool-like synthetic fabric

Aertex / trademark for a loosely woven cotton fabric that is used to make shirts and underwear

Alpaca / thin glossy fabric made of the wool of an alpaca, or rayon, or cotton imitation

Baize / bright green fabric napped to resemble felt

Basket Weave / cloth woven of two or more threads interlaced to form the weave of a basket

Batik / dyed fabric; a removable wax is used where the dye is not wanted; thin plain-weave cotton or linen fabric; used for shirts or dresses

Batiste / the material with which belts are made

Belting / fabric of uneven yarn that has an uneven knobby effect

Boucle / closely woven silk or synthetic fabric with a narrow crosswise rib

Broadcloth / densely textured woolen fabric with a lustrous finish

Brocade / thick heavy expensive material with a raised pattern

Buckram / coarse cotton fabric stiffened with glue; used to stiffen clothing and bookbinding

Bunting / loosely woven fabric used for flags, etc.

Calico / plain unbleached weave fabric

Cambric / finely woven white linen

Camel hair / soft tan cloth made with the hair of a camel

Camlet / fabric of Asian origin; originally made of silk and camel's hair

Camouflage / fabric dyed with splotches of green, brown, black and tan to make the wearer hard to distinguish from the background

Canopy / the umbrella-like part of a parachute that fills with air

Canvas / heavy closely woven fabric

Cashmere / soft fabric made of the wool of the cashmere goat

Cerecloth / waterproof waxed cloth once used as a shroud

Challis / soft lightweight fabric (usually printed)

Chambray / lightweight fabric woven with white threads across a colored warp

Chenille / heavy fabric woven with chenille cord

Chiffon / sheer fabric of silk or rayon

Chino / coarse twilled cotton fabric used for uniforms

Chintz / brightly printed and glazed cotton fabric

Coating / heavy fabric suitable for coats

Corduroy / cut pile fabric with vertical ribs; usually made of cotton

Cotton / fabric woven from cotton fibers

Canton Flannel / stout cotton fabric with nap on only one side

Crepe / soft thin light fabric with a crinkled surface

Cretonne / unglazed heavy fabric; brightly printed

Crinoline / stiff coarse fabric used to stiffen hats or clothing

Damask / fabric of linen, cotton, silk or wool with a reversible pattern woven into it

Denim / coarse durable twill-weave cotton fabric

Diamante / fabric covered with glittering ornaments such as rhinestones or sequins

Diaper / cotton or linen fabric with a distinctive woven pattern of small repeated figures

Dimity / strong cotton fabric with a raised pattern; used for bedcovers and curtains

Doeskin / fine smooth soft woolen fabric

Drapery / cloth gracefully draped and arranged in loose folds

Duck / heavy cotton fabric of plain weave; used for clothing and tents

Duffel / coarse heavy woolen fabric

Elastic / elastic fabric made of yarns containing an elastic material

Etamine / soft cotton with an open mesh; used for curtains or clothing etc.

Faille / ribbed woven fabric of silk or rayon or cotton

Felt / fabric made of compressed matted animal fibers

Flannel / soft light woolen fabric; used for clothing

Flannelette / cotton fabric imitating flannel

Fleece / soft bulky fabric with deep pile; used chiefly for clothing

Foulard / light plain-weave or twill-weave silk or silk-like fabric (usually with a printed design)

Frieze / heavy woolen fabric with a long nap

Fustian / strong cotton and linen fabric with a slight nap

Gabardine / firm durable fabric with a twill weave

Georgette / thin silk dress material

Gingham / clothing fabric in a plaid weave

Grogram / coarse fabric of silk mixed with wool or mohair and often stiffened with gum

Grosgrain / silk or silk-like fabric with crosswise ribs

Haircloth / cloth woven from horsehair or camel hair; used for upholstery or stiffening in garments

Herringbone / twilled fabric with a herringbone pattern

Homespun / rough loosely woven fabric made with homespun yarn

Hopsacking / loosely woven coarse fabric of cotton or linen

Horsehair / fabric made from horsehair fibers; used for upholstery

Khaki / sturdy twilled cloth of a yellowish brown color used especially for military uniforms

Knit / fabric made by knitting

Lace / delicate decorative fabric woven in an open web of symmetrical patterns

Lame / fabric interwoven with metallic threads

Leatherette / fabric made to look like leather

Linen / fabric woven with fibers from the flax plant

Linsey-Woolsey / rough fabric of linen warp and woolen weft

Lint / cotton or linen fabric with the nap raised on one side; used to dress wounds

Lisle / fabric woven with lisle thread

Mackinaw / heavy woolen cloth heavily napped

and felted, often with a plaid design

Mackintosh / lightweight waterproof (usually rubberized) fabric
Madras / light patterned cotton cloth
Marseille / strong cotton fabric with a raised pattern; used for bedspreads
Mohair / fabric made with yarn from the silky hair of the Angora goat
Moire / silk fabric with a wavy surface pattern
Moleskin / durable cotton fabric with a velvety nap
Monk's Cloth / heavy cloth in basketweave
Moquette / thick velvety synthetic fabric used for carpets and soft upholstery
Moreen / heavy fabric of wool (or cotton) used especially in upholstery
Motley / multi-colored woolen fabric woven of mixed threads in the 14th to 17th centuries in England
Muslin / plain-woven cotton fabric
Nankeen / durable fabric formerly loomed by hand in China from natural cotton having a yellowish color
Net, Mesh / an open fabric woven together at regular intervals
Ninon / fine strong sheer silky fabric made of silk or rayon or nylon
Nylon / synthetic fabric
Oilcloth / cloth treated on one side with a drying oil or synthetic resin
Olive Drab / cloth of an olive-brown color used for military uniforms
Organza / fabric made of silk or a silk-like fabric that resembles organdy
Paisley / soft wool fabric with a colorful swirled pattern of curved shapes
Panting / any fabric used to make trousers
Percale / fine closely woven cotton fabric
Pilot Cloth / thick blue cloth used to make overcoats and coats for sailors etc.
Pina Cloth / fine cloth made from pineapple fibers
Pique / tightly woven fabric with raised cords
Plush / fabric with a nap that is longer and softer than velvet
Polyester / any of a large class of synthetic fabrics
Pongee / soft thin cloth woven from raw silk (or an imitation)
Poplin / lightweight plain-woven fabric with a corded surface
Print / fabric with a dyed pattern pressed onto it (usually by engraved rollers)
Quilting / material used for making a quilt, or fabric with such patterened stitching
Rayon / synthetic silk-like fabric
Sackcloth / coarse cloth resembling sacking
Sacking / coarse fabric used for bags or sacks
Sailcloth / strong fabric (such as cotton canvas) used for making tents and sails
Samite / heavy silk fabric (often woven with silver or gold threads); used to make clothing in the Middle Ages
Sateen / cotton fabric with a satiny finish
Satin / smooth fabric of silk or rayon; has a glossy face and a dull back
Screening / fabric of metal or plastic mesh
Scrim / firm open-weave fabric used for a curtain in the theater
Seersucker / light puckered fabric (usually striped)
Serge / twilled woolen fabric
Shag / fabric with long coarse nap
Shantung / heavy silk fabric with a rough surface (or a cotton imitation)
Sharkskin / smooth crisp fabric
Sheeting / fabric from which bed sheets are made
Shirting / any various fabrics used to make men's shirts
Silesia / sturdy twill-weave cotton fabric; used for pockets and linings
Silk / fabric made from the fine threads produced by certain insect larvae
Spandex / elastic synthetic fabric
Sponge Cloth / any soft porous fabric (especially in a loose honeycomb weave)
Stammel / coarse woolen cloth formerly used for undergarments and usually dyed bright red
Suede / fabric made to resemble suede leather
Suiting / fabric used for suits
Swan's Down / soft woolen fabric used especially for baby clothes
Taffeta / crisp smooth lustrous fabric
Tammy / plain-woven (often glazed) fabric of wool or wool and cotton used especially formerly for linings and garments and curtains
Tapa / paper-like cloth made in the South Pacific by pounding tapa bark
Tapestry / heavy textile with woven design; used for curtains, upholstery
Tartan cloth having a crisscross design
Terry / pile fabric (usually cotton) with uncut loops on both sides; used to make bath towels and bath robes
Ticking / strong fabric used for mattresses and pillow covers
Toweling / any fabrics (linen or cotton) used to make towels
Tweed / thick woolen fabric used for clothing; originated in Scotland
Twill / cloth with parallel diagonal lines or ribs
Velcro / (trademark) nylon fabric used as a fastening
Velours / heavy fabric that resembles velvet
Velvet / silky densely piled fabric with a plain back
Velveteen / usually cotton fabric with a short pile imitating velvet
Vicuna / soft wool fabric made from the fleece of the vicuna
Viyella / (trademark) a fabric made from a twilled mixture of cotton and wool
Voile / light semi-transparent plain-weave fabric
Waterproof / any fabric impervious to water
Webbing / strong fabric woven in strips
Whipcord / strong worsted or cotton fabric with a diagonal rib
Wincey / (British) a plain or twilled fabric of wool and cotton used especially for warm shirts or skirts and pajamas
Wire Cloth / fabric woven of metallic wire
Wool / fabric made from the hair of sheep
Worsted / woolen fabric with a hard textured surface and no nap; woven of worsted yarns

THEY SAID PRÊT-À-PORTER WILL KILL YOUR NAME, AND IT SAVED ME.

/ PIERRE CARDIN

06 MANUFACTURING

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT / DESIGN STUDIO AND FACTORY / FLAT PATTERN / SEWING DETAIL / EMBELLISHMENT / LABEL / PACKAGING / FABRIC SOURCING

6.1 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

AND WHERE YOU SHOULD REFER TO IN THIS BOOK

PLANNING

1 EVALUATE MERCHANDISE MIX

- P.30 Classify of product type by: color, style, product type, material, etc.
- Classify products into groups, categories, subcategories, etc.

2 MERCHANDISE FORECAST

- Sales history
- Selling periods
- P.30 Product types
- Price points
- P.318 Size ranges

3 MERCHANDISE BUDGET PLANNING

- Costs & price ranges
- Discounts
- Markups

4 MERCHANDISE ASSORTMENT PLANNING

- Basic stock
- Replenishment

5 UPDATE MERCHANDISE PLANNING DURING LINE DEVELOPMENT

- Update budgets
- Update assortments
- Develop delivery plans

DEVELOPMENT

1 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

- P.10 Integrate current trends
  / economic
  / social
  / cultural
  / technological
  / demographic
  / lifestyle
  / target market evaluation
- Describe fashion trends
  / color
  / line & silhouette P.28
  / detail P.144
  / pattern & print
  / fit
  / style P.17
- Establish line direction
  / color palette
  / styling guidelines (including accessories) P.165
  / styles P.17
- P.204 Describe materials
  / fiber content
  / yarn type
  / fabric structure
  / finishing
- Identify group concepts
  / separates
  / related separates
  / coordinates
- Analyze current line
  / continued styles
  / modified styles
  / new designs
  / fashionable & basic items

2 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

- Develop designs
  - / design sketches P.30
  - / first patterns
  - / design specifications
  - / fit standards P.318
  - / material descriptions P.204
  - / embellishments P.284
- Create design prototypes
  - / review prototypes
  - / style testing
  - / fitting evaluation
  - / fabric evaluation
  - / evaluate assembly methods
- Revise pattern prototypes until perfection

3 LINE ADOPTION

- Assign styles / sizes / colors / materials to line plan
- Balance product assortments
  - / variety
  - / volume
  - / diversity
  - / allocation
- Produce samples for fashion show / photo shoot / catalog

4 TECHNICAL DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

- Perfect styling and fit
- Engineer production patterns & grading
- Develop & test styles / quality specifications
  - / styling
  - / fit
  - / materials
  - / assembly methods

PRESENTATION

1 INTERNAL

- Review for adoption
  - / line concept
  - / image strategy
  - / catagories
  - / design specs & costing
  - / pricing strategy

2 WHOLESALE

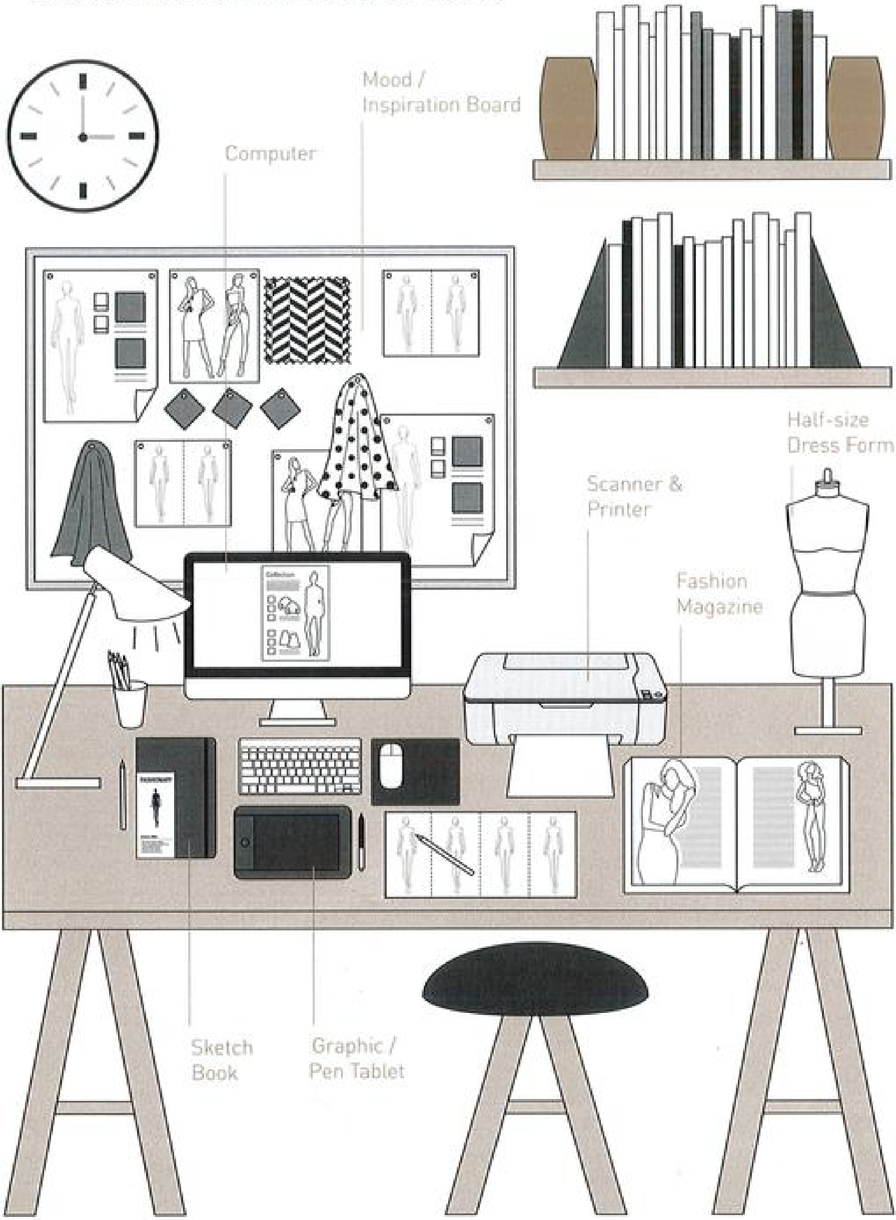
- Line preview
  - / line concept
  - / image strategy
  - / assortment strategy
  - / style appeal
  - / marketing strategy
  - / pricing strategy
  - / visual merchandising
- Line / Style release
  - / fashion shows
  - / wholesale markets
  - / sales presentations
  - / trunk shows

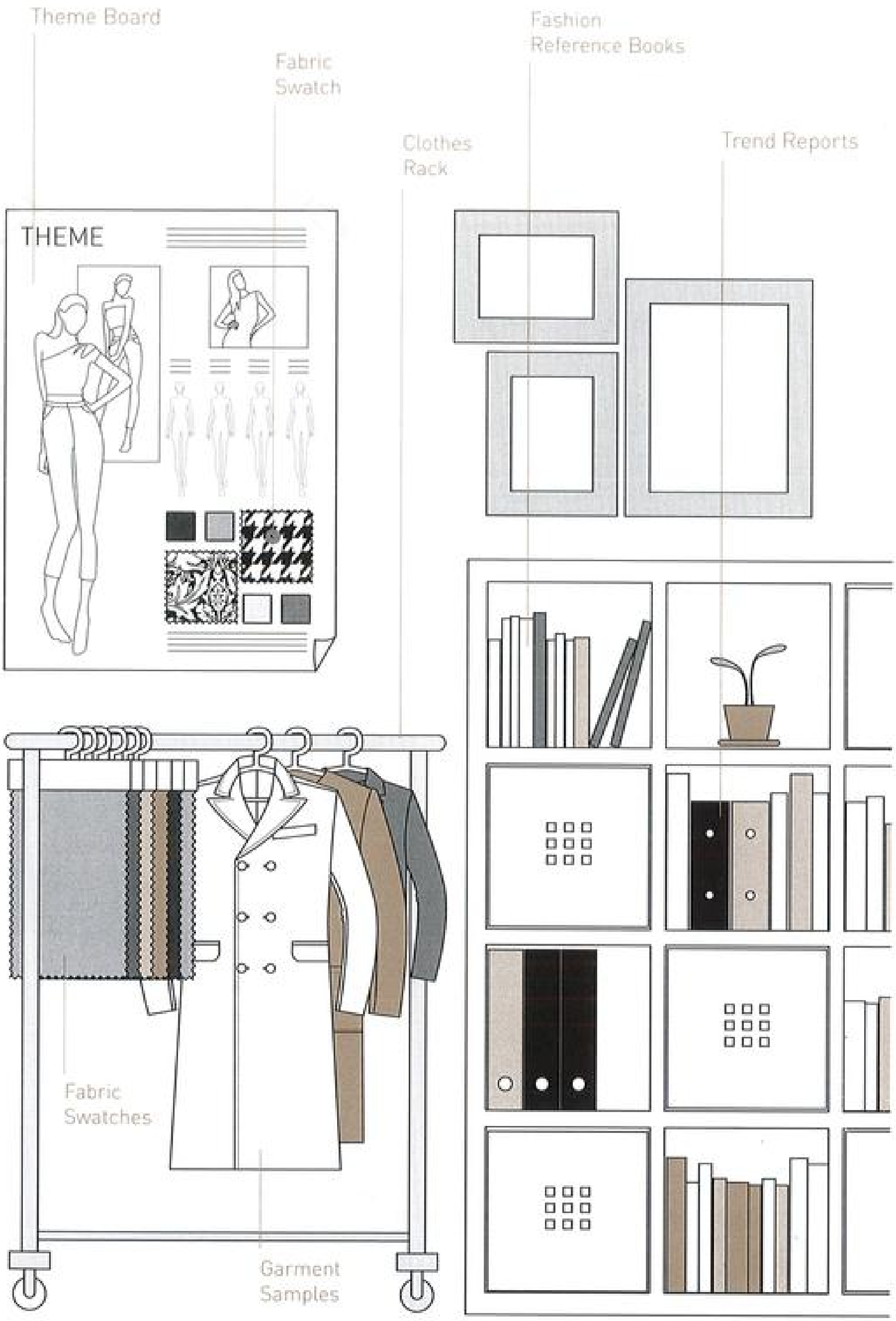
3 RETAIL

- Marketing
  - / press release
  - / catalog
  - / television
  - / magazine / multi-media
  - / social media / blog / facebook / instagram, etc.
- Visual merchandising
  - / lighting
  - / signage
  - / floor plan
  - / window and props display
- Labels & packaging
- Customer service

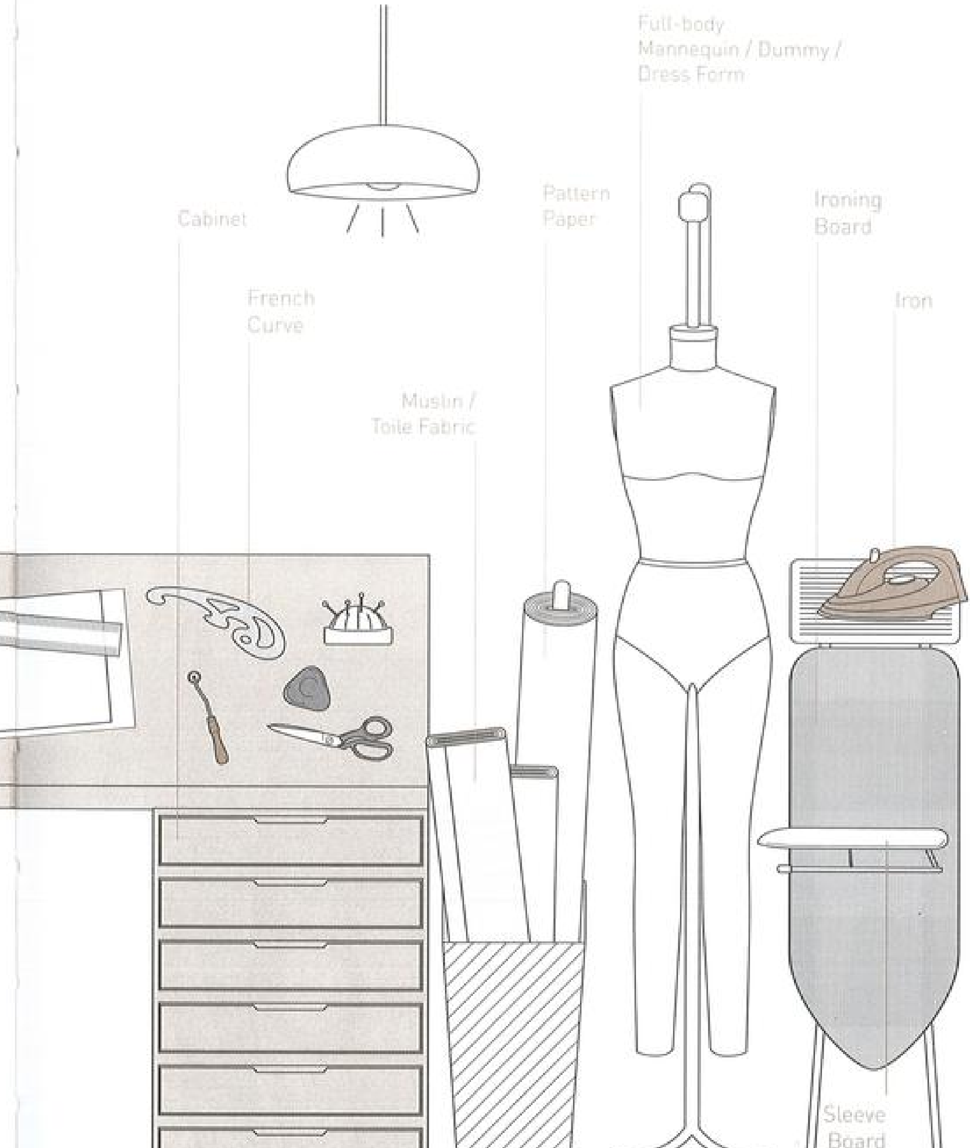
6.2 DESIGN STUDIO AND FACTORY

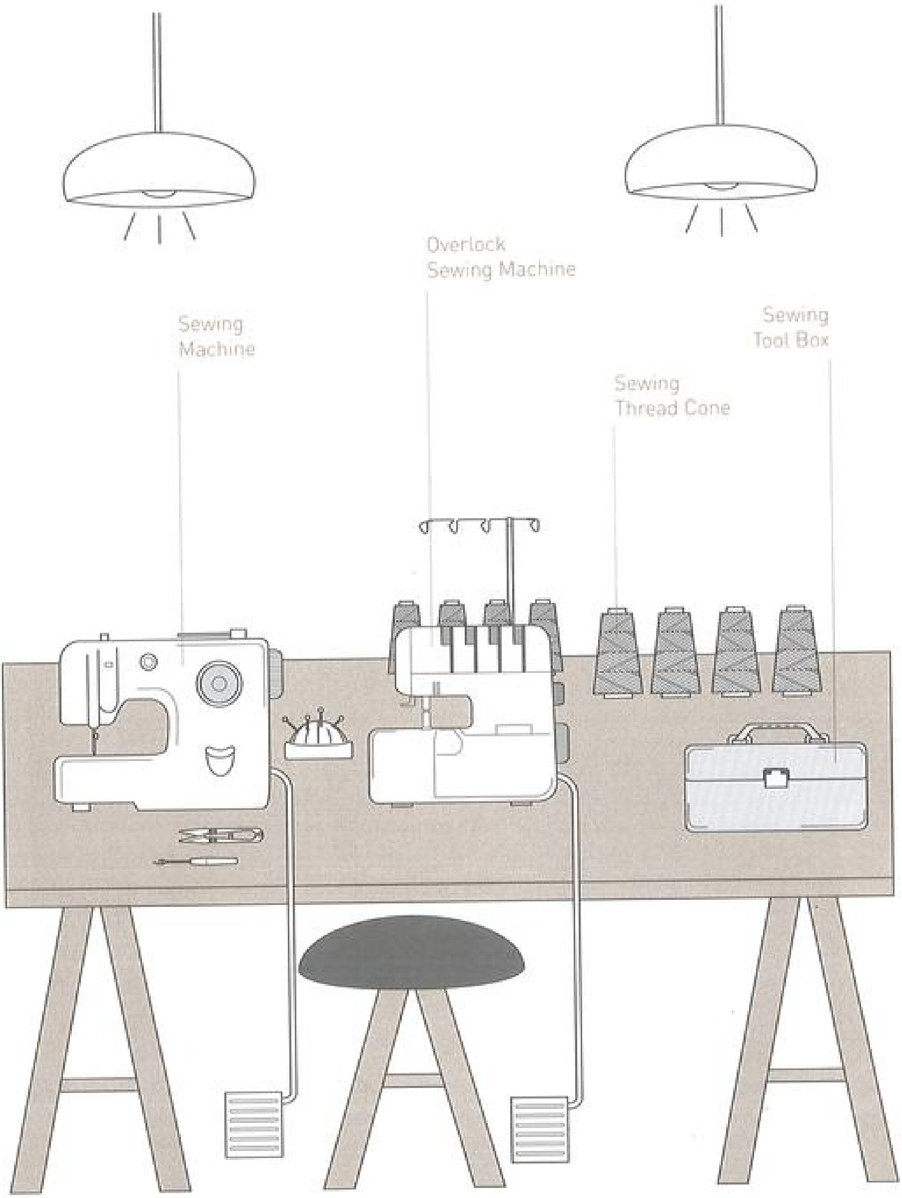
WHAT'S INSIDE A DESIGN STUDIO?




Theme Board
Fabric Swatch
Clothes Rack
Fashion Reference Books
Trend Reports
THEME
Fabric Swatches
Garment Samples

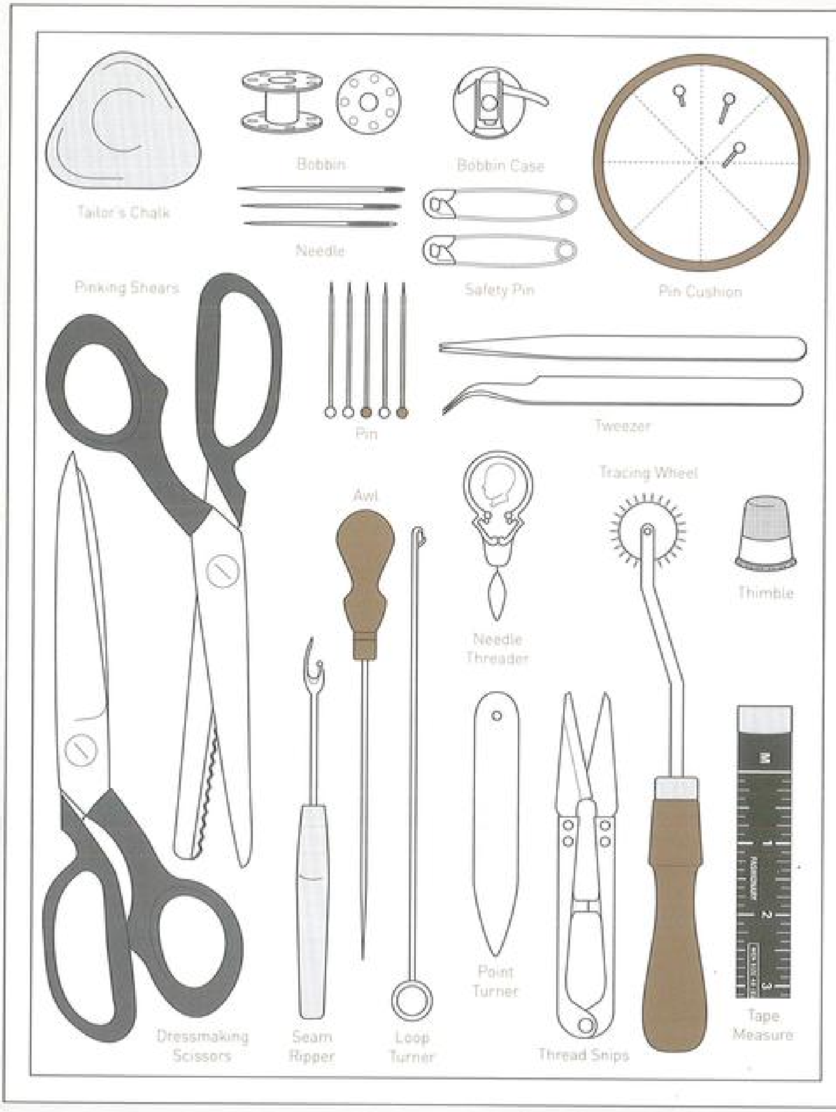

Mannequin / Dummy / Dress Form
Muslin / Toile Fabric
Pattern
Ruler
Front


Full-body
Mannequin / Dummy /
Dress Form
Cabinet
Pattern
Paper
Ironing
Board
French
Curve
Iron
Muslin /
Toile Fabric
Sleeve
Board

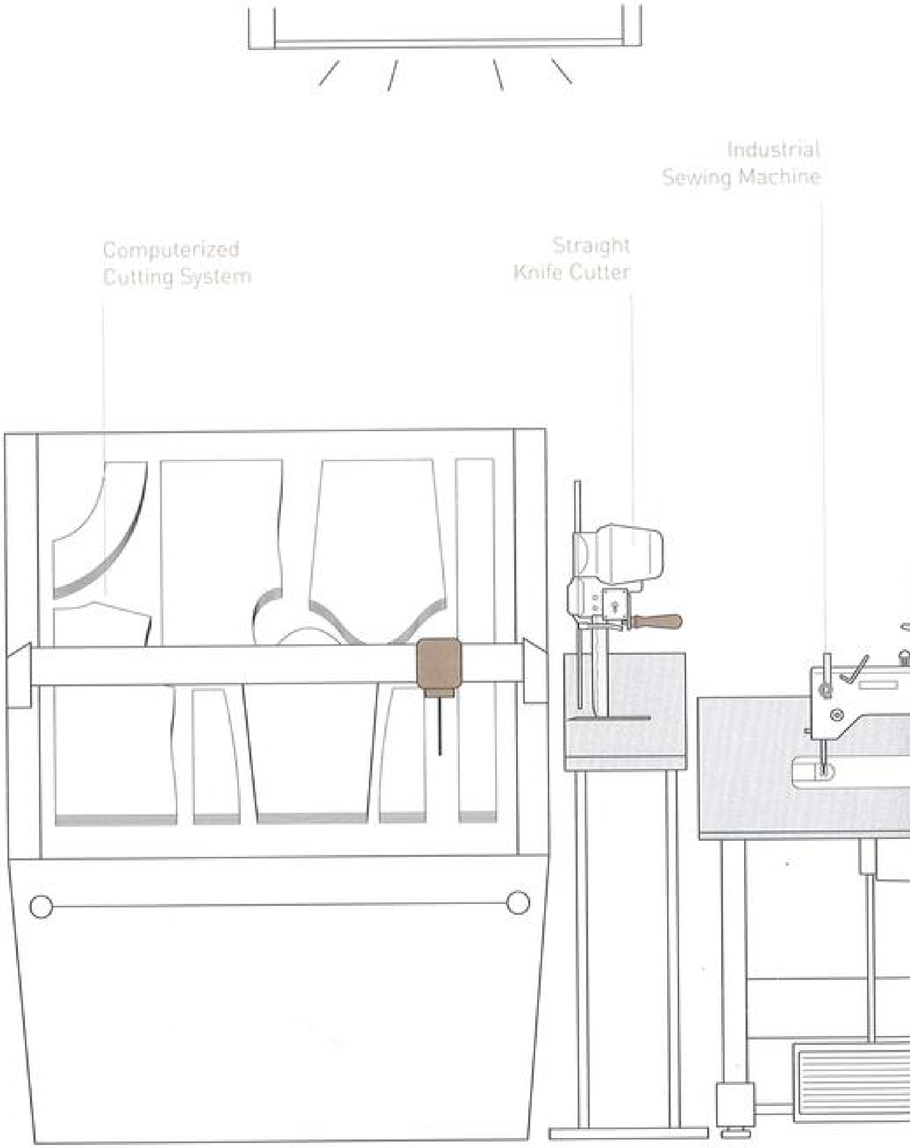

Overlock
Sewing Machine
Sewing
Machine
Sewing
Tool Box
Sewing
Thread Cone

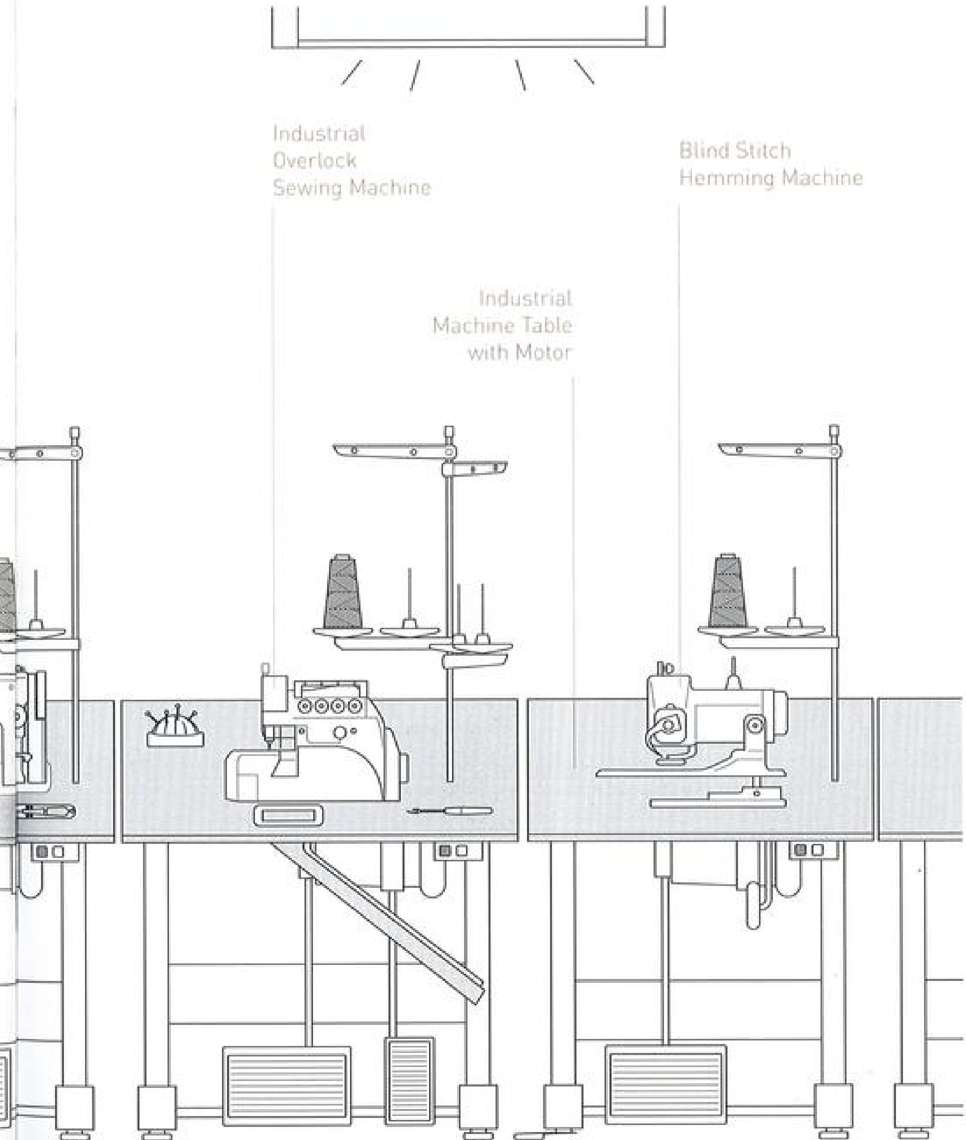
SEWING TOOL BOX

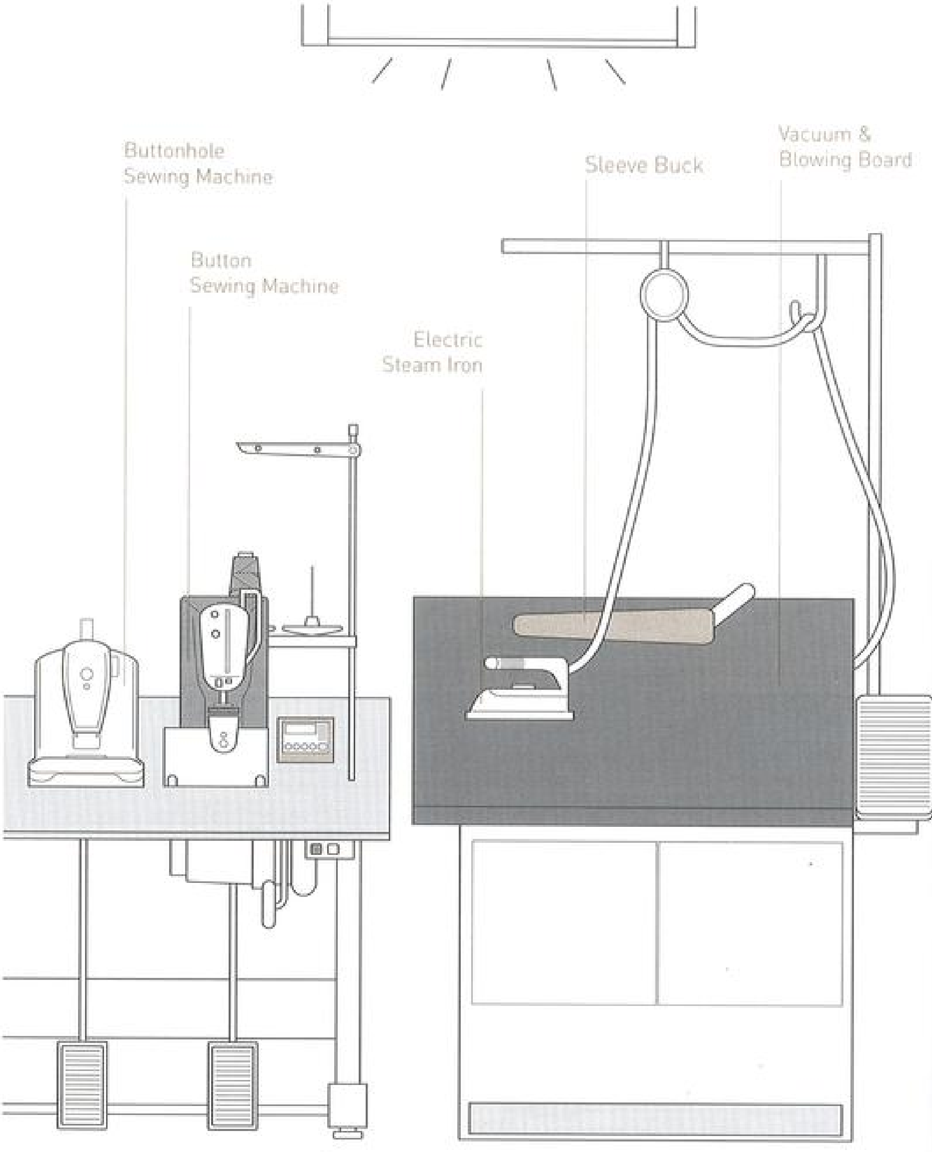
WHAT'S INSIDE?

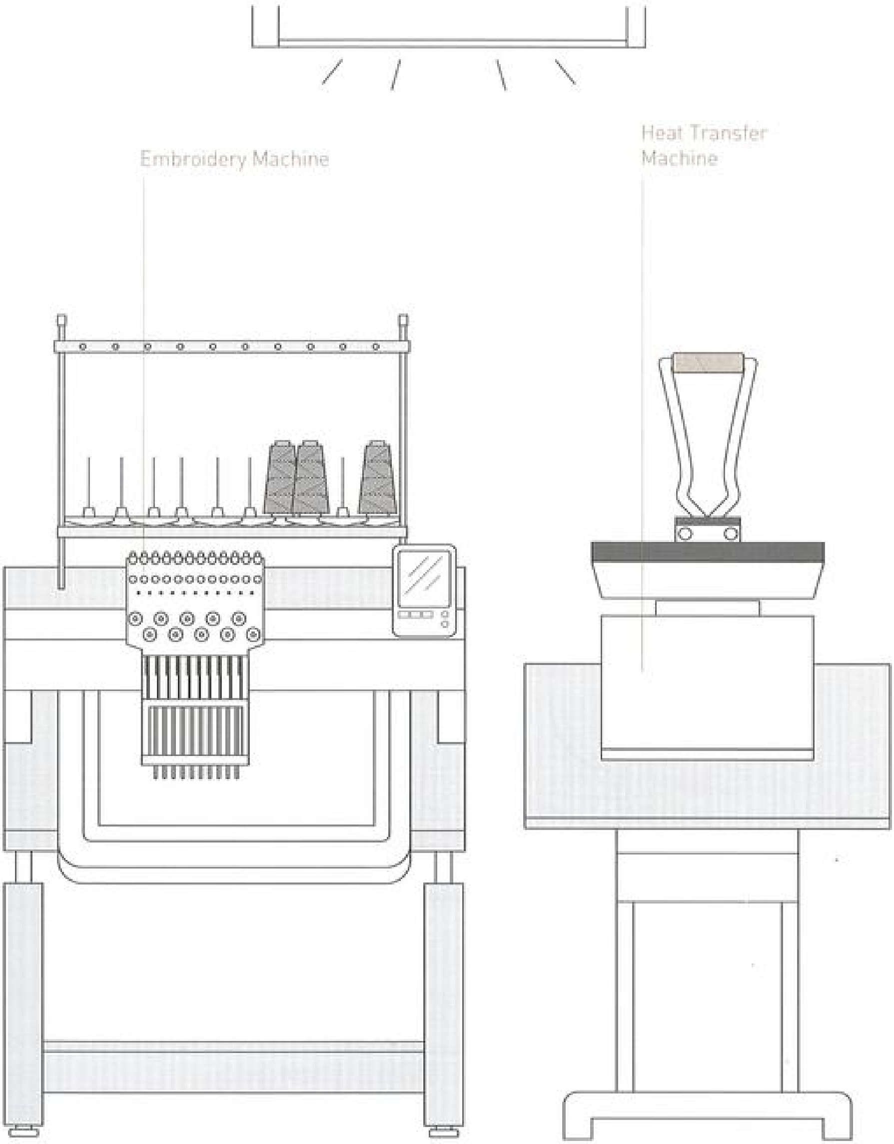


WHAT'S INSIDE A GARMENT FACTORY?



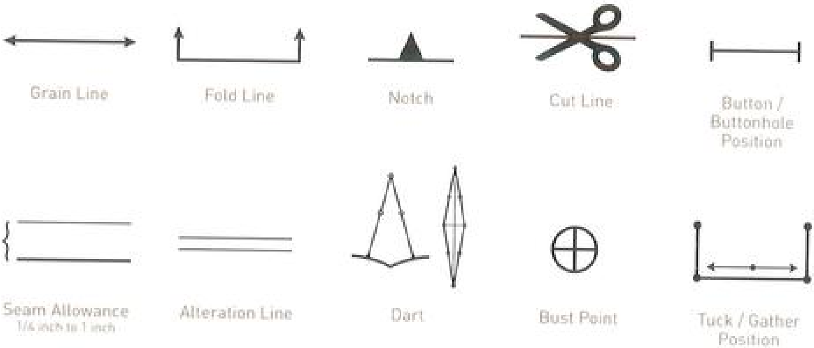

Industrial Overlock Sewing Machine
Blind Stitch Hemming Machine
Industrial Machine Table with Motor


Buttonhole
Sewing Machine
Button
Sewing Machine
Electric
Steam Iron
Sleeve Buck
Vacuum &
Blowing Board

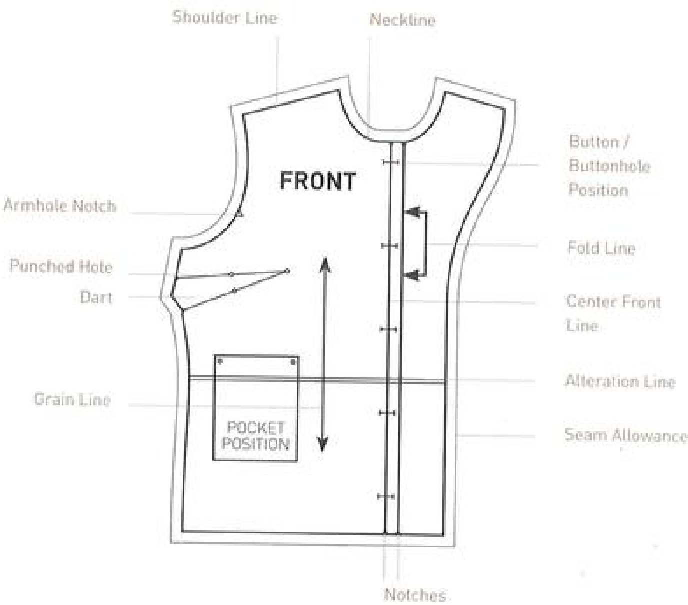

Embroidery Machine
Heat Transfer Machine

6.3 FLAT PATTERN

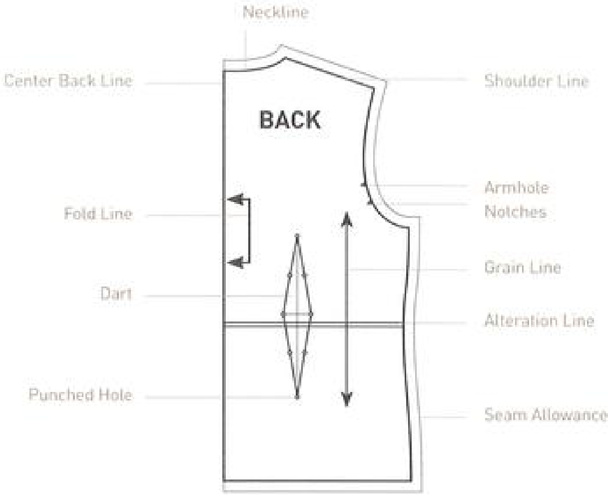
PATTERN MARKINGS



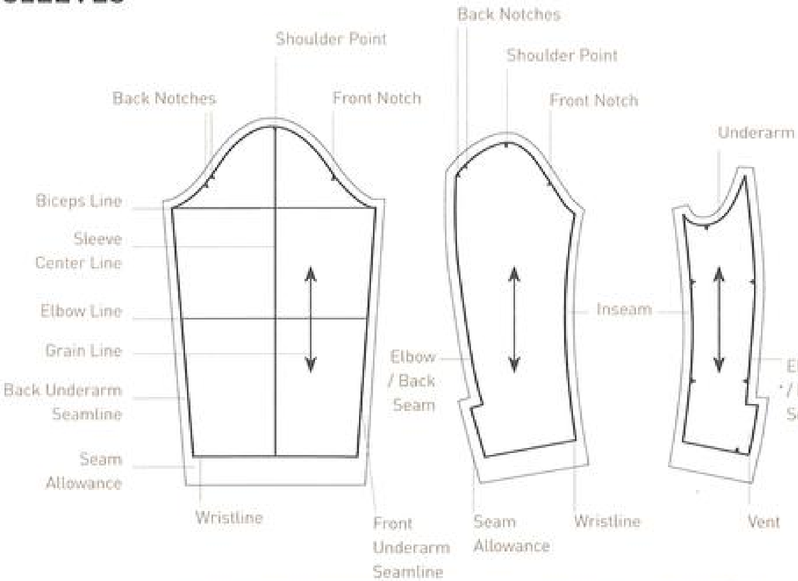
PATTERN MARKINGS ON FRONT BODICE



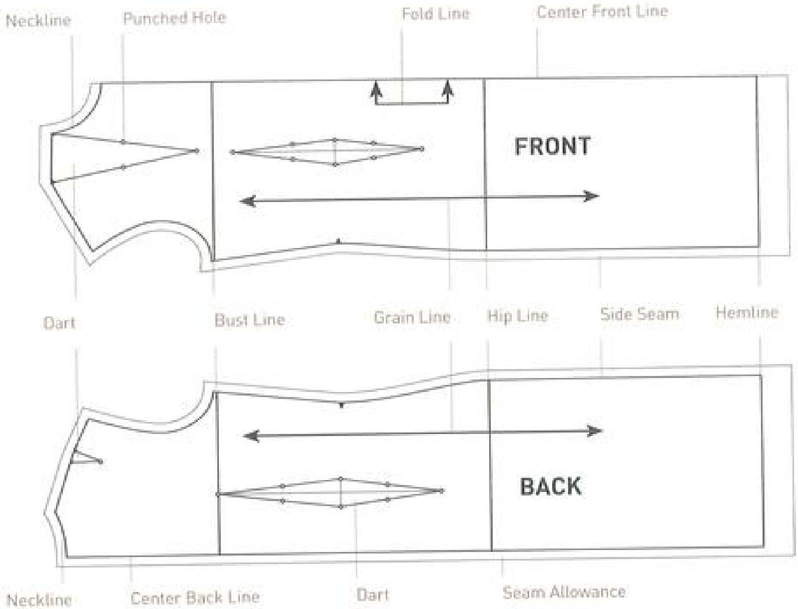
PATTERN MARKINGS ON BACK BODICE



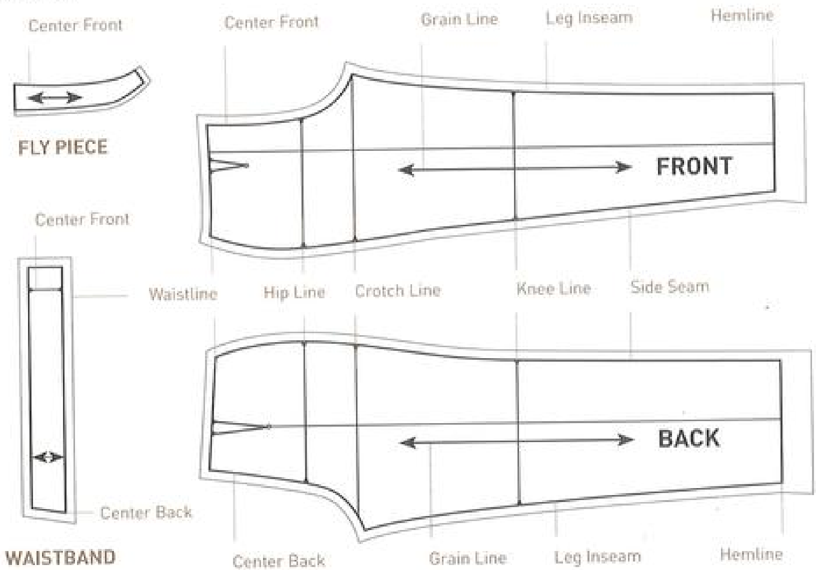
PATTERN MARKINGS ON SLEEVES



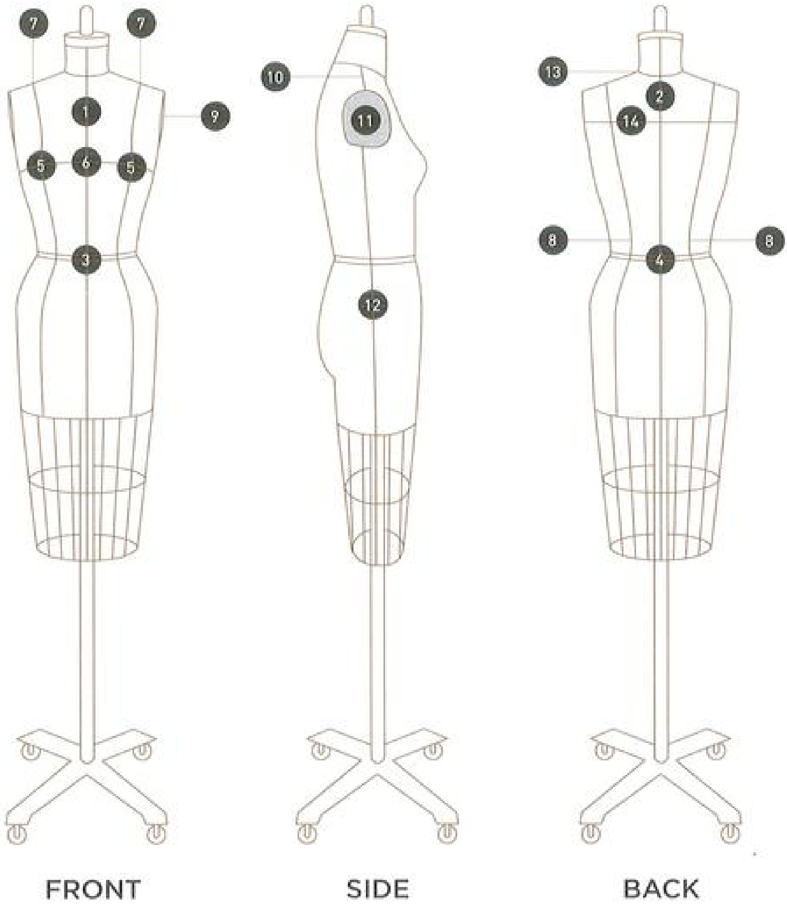
PATTERN MARKINGS ON DRESSES



PATTERN MARKINGS ON PANTS



DUMMY ANATOMY



1 Center Front (CF)
2 Center Back (CB)
3 Front Waist
4 Back Waist
5 Bust Points
6 Center Front Bust Level
7 Side Front
8 Side Back
9 Mid-armhole
10 Shoulder Line
11 Armhole Plate
12 Side Seam (SS)
13 High Point Shoulder
14 Horizontal Balance Line

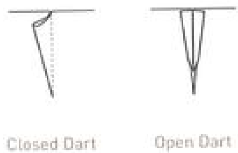
6.4 SEWING DETAIL

DARTS

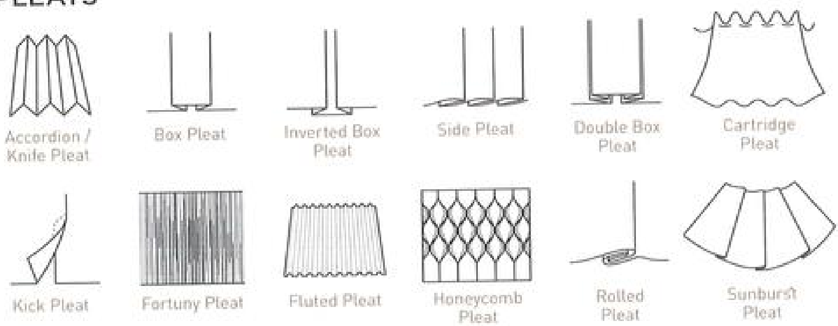




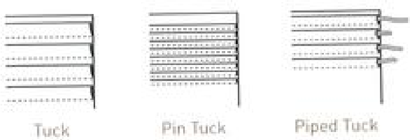
DART STRUCTURE



PLEATS



TUCKS

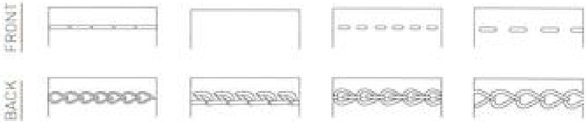


GATHERING



STITCH CLASSES

100 - Class Stitches



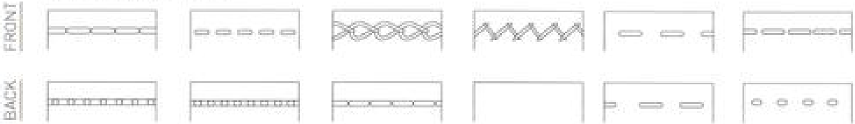
101 Single-thread Chainstitch

103 Single-thread Blindstitch

104 Saddle Stitch

104 Modified Saddle Stitch

200 - Class Stitches



202 Backstitch

202 Prickstitch

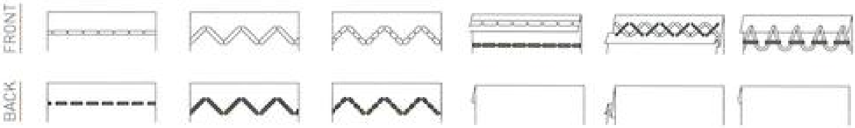
202 Decorative Chainstitch

202 Catstitch / Herringbone Stitch

202 Running Stitch

202 Saddle Stitch

300 - Class Stitches



301 Lockstitch

304 Zigzag Lockstitch

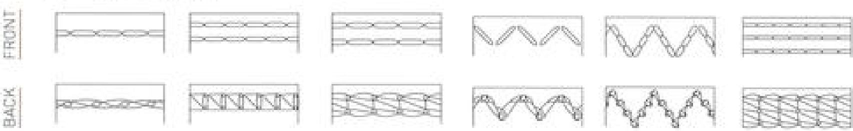
315 Zigzag Lockstitch

306 Lockstitch Blindstitch

313 Lockstitch Blindstitch

314 Lockstitch Blindstitch

400 - Class Stitches



401 Two-thread Chainstitch

402 Cording Stitch

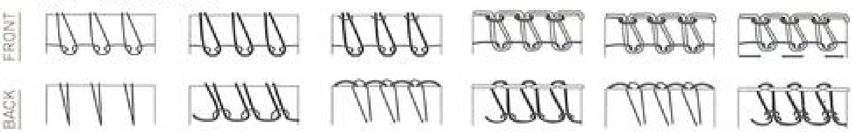
406 Cover Seaming Stitch

404 Zigzag Chainstitch

404 Multi-step Zigzag Chainstitch

407 Cover Seaming Stitch attaching elastic

500 - Class Stitches



501 (1-thread)

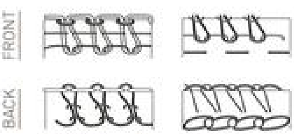
502 (2-thread)

503 (3-thread)

504 (3-thread)

505 (3-thread)

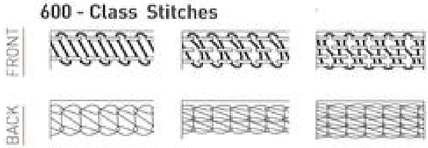
512 (3-thread)



514 (4-thread)

515 (4-thread)

600 - Class Stitches



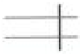
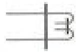
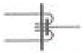
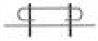
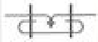
602 Cover Stitch

605 Cover Stitch

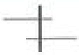
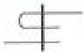
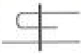
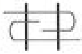
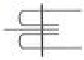
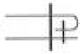
607 Flat Seaming Stitch

SEAM CLASSES

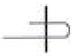
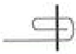
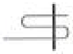
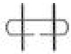
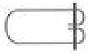
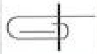
Superimposed Seams

Seam Drawing							
Seam Code	SSa (1.01.01)	SSe (1.06.03)	SSq (2.42.04)	SSh (4.04.01)	SSat (5.06.01)	SSw (2.04.06)	SSag (4.10.02)
Name	Plain Seam	French Seam	Yoking	Cover Seam	Setting Stripe	Mock Felled Seam	Seaming
Common Application	General seaming	Edges of collars	Attach yokes	Sweatshirt seams	Attach stripes	Side seams of shirts	Tap the neck-line of T-shirts

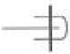
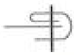
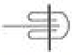
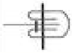
Lapped Seams

Seam Drawing							
Seam Code	LSa (2.01.01)	LSb (2.02.01)	LSd (5.31.01)	LSc (2.04.06)	LSe (1.22.01)	LSq (2.02.03)	LSr (2.06.02)
Name	Lap Seaming	/	Patch Pocket Setting	Felled Seam	Yoking	Welt Seam	Sleeve Set
Common Application	Attach knit cuffs	Side seam of jeans, less common than LSq	Patch pockets	Side seam of jeans	Yokes (less common than SSq)	Side seams of shirts	Setting sleeves

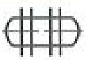
Edge Seams

Seam Drawing							
Seam Code	EFa (6.02.01)	EFb (6.03.01)	EFc(6.06.01)	EFd (6.01.01)	EFh	EFp (8.06.01)	EFr (7.26.05)
Name	/	Clean Finish Hem	Blind Hemming	Serging	Belt Loops	/	Tunnelled Elastic
Common Application	Hem on knits	Shirttail hems	T-shirt hems	Serging pants panels, fly, etc.	Belt loops	Making straps	Insert elastic bands

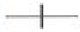
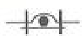
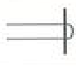
Bound Seams

Seam Drawing							
Seam Code	BSa(3.01.01)	BSb(3.03.01)	BSc(3.05.01)	BSg (3.14.01)	BSj(3.05.06)	BSe (3.14.01)	BSf mod
Name	/	/	/	Binding	/	/	/
Common Application	Foldover braids	Binding edges	Piping	Clean finish binding	Clean finish binding	Seaming & binding on outerwear	Topstitch hidden in seam line

Flat Seams

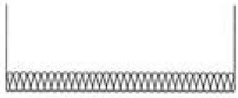
			
FSa (4.01.01)	FSb (4.02.01)	FSc (4.03.02)	FSf
Flatseaming	/	/	/
Underwear flatseaming	/	/	Bolt end seaming

Ornamental Seams

		
OSa (5.01.01)	OSd (5.20.01)	OSf (6.05.01)
Decorative Sitch	Tunnel	/
Jeans back pockets	Tunnelled gathering waist	Sewing darts

HEM & OTHER EDGE FINISHINGS


Raw Edge


Overlock Edge


Narrow Overlock Edge

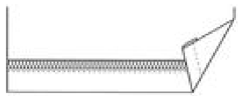

Turned-up Hem


Faced Hem
a piece of facing attached


Binding Hem


Hand-overcast Edge / Blindsititch Edge

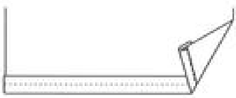

Turned & Stitched Edge

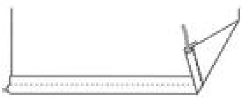

Overlocked Turned-up Hem


2-needle Lockstitch Hem


3-needle Lockstitch Hem

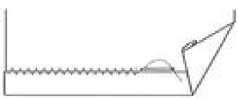

Overlocked Blind Edge

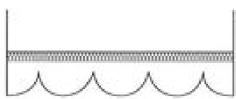

Piping Edge


Piped Cord Edge


Piped Blind Hem

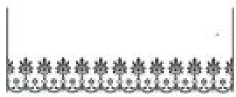

Rolled Hem

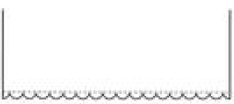

Blind Catch Stitch Hem


Scalloped Hem


Overlocked Scalloped Hem


Pinked Edge


Embroidery Hem

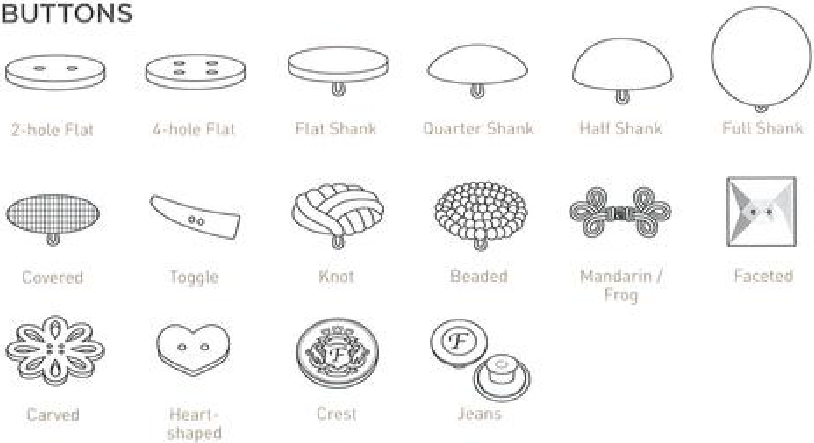

Shell Hem


Facing Edge


Mitered Hem

6.5 EMBELLISHMENT

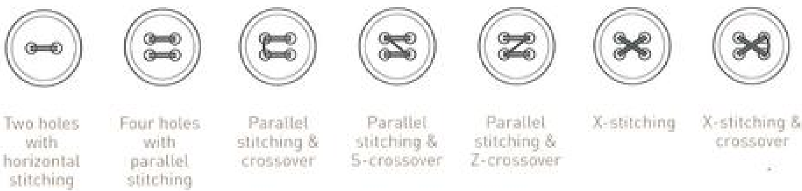
BUTTONS



SNAP / PRESS BUTTONS



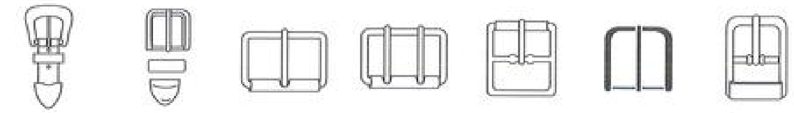
BUTTON STITCHING



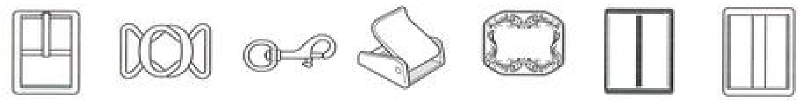
BUTTONHOLES



BUCKLES & SLIDERS

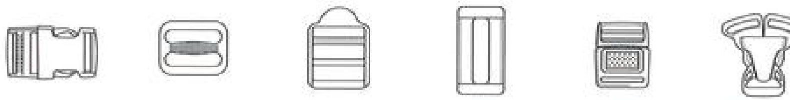


Buckle Set | Fashion Buckle | Half Roller Buckle | Double Tongue Roller Buckle | Full Skate Buckle | Half Solid Brass Buckle | Full Shoe Buckle



Full Buckle | Interlocking Buckle | Bolt Snap / Trigger Hook | Cam Buckle | Concealed Hook Buckle | Brass Slide | Full Slider

PLASTIC BUCKLES & SLIDERS



Side Release | Tri-Glide | Strap Adjuster | Keeper & Step Lock | Center Release | Split Release



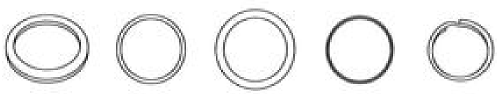
Reducing Loop | Tri-Loop | Plastic D-Ring | Plastic Rectangle Ring | Rotate Snap Hook | Cord Lock

HOOK & EYE FASTENERS



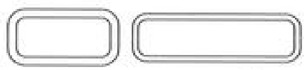
Hook & Eye Buckle | Over-latch Clasp | Hook & Bar | Slide Hook | Hook & Eye | Covered Hook & Eye

RINGS



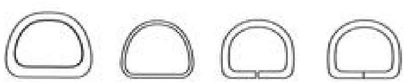
Flat Ring | Light Ring | Heavy Ring | Solid Brass Ring | Split Ring

RECTANGLE RINGS



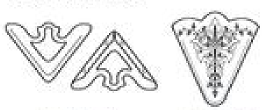
Wire Square Ring | Wide Wire Rectangle Ring

D-RINGS



Heavy D-Ring | Light D-Ring | Unwelded D-Ring | Welded D-Ring

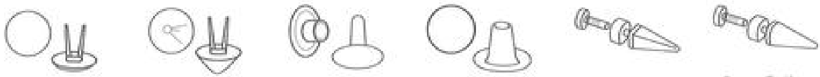
CORNERS



Collar Tip | Engraved Collar Tip

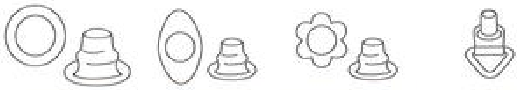
RIVETS

ROCKET SPIKES



Bifurcated Rivet | Pyramid Rivet | Double Capped Rivet | Tubular / Self Piercing Rivet | Pyramid Spike | Cone Spike

EYELETS & WASHERS



Small Eyelet & Washer | Large Eyelet & Washer | Oval Eyelet & Washer | Floral-shaped Eyelet & Washer | D Ring Shoelace Eye

SEQUINS



Cup Sequin | Flat Sequin | Flat Paillette | Star Sequin | Heart Sequin | Leaf Sequin

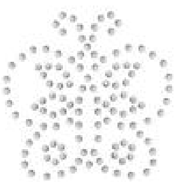
BEADS



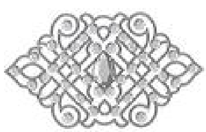
Seed Bead | Bugle Bead | Metal Bead | Wood Bead | Navette Gemstone | Rectangular Gemstone



Faceted Oval Bead | Faceted Round Bead | Pear Faceted Gemstone with Mount | Baguette Faceted Gemstone with Mount | Navette Faceted Gemstone with Mount

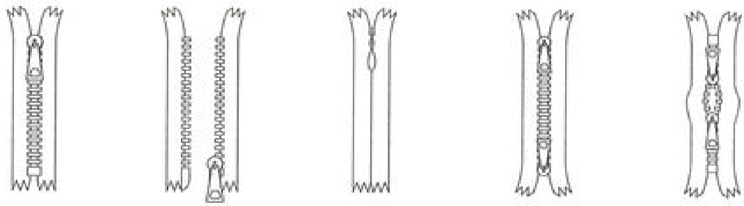


Rhinestone Motif



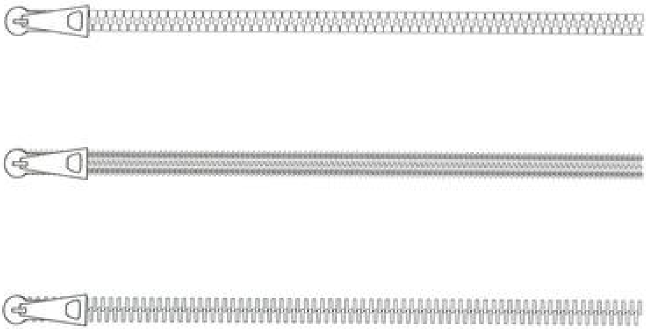
Beaded Motif

ZIPPERS



Closed End | Open End | Invisible | Two-way / Bottom-to-bottom | Bag Type/ Head-to-head

ZIPPER TEETH

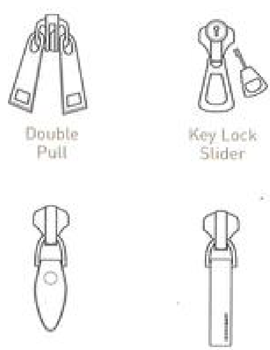


Molded Plastic Teeth

Coil Nylon Teeth

Metal Teeth

ZIPPER SLIDERS

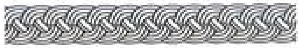


Non-lock Slider | Auto-lock Slider | Pin lock Slider | Double Pull | Key Lock Slider

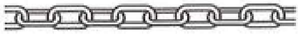
Cord Pull | Chain Pull | Tape Pull | Leather Pull | Silicon Pull

TRIMMING


Beaded Trim


Braid


Jute


Chain

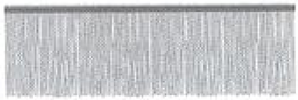

Cordedge


Lace

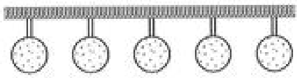

Cord

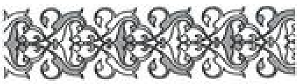

Serpentine Braid / Rickrack

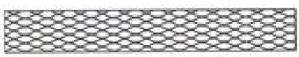

Sequin


Fringe


Feather Fringe

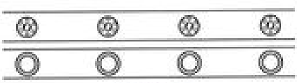

Pompom Fringe

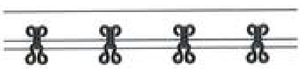

Iron-on Trim


Fishnet Ribbon

Leather Tape


Rhinestone


Snap Tape


Hook & Eye Tape

CHAIN



Curb Chain



Double Curb Chain



Figaro Chain



Trace Chain

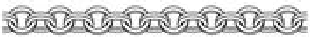
uniform breadth and thickness, delicate and in finer width



Rolo / Belcher Chain



Cable Chain



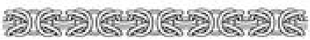
Double Link Cable Chain



Double Cable Chain



Garibaldi Chain



Byzantine Chain



Popcorn Chain



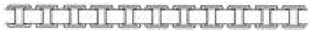
Ball Chain



Cobra Chain



Scroll Chain



Venetian / Box Chain



Anchor Chain



Bar Chain



Barley Corn Chain



Foxtail Chain



Spiga Chain



Snake Chain



Cocoon Chain



Omega Chain



French Rope Chain



Panther Chain



Herringbone Chain

6.6 LABEL

COMMON GARMENT LABELS AND DESCRIPTION



Main Label / shows the brand name or logo of a company

Size Label / defines a specific set of measurements of the human body

Flag Label / sewn at outside of the side seam. Flag labels normally include a brand logo or name and are used as a design feature

Care Label / shows the washing and ironing instruction

Manufacturer Label / shows the manufacturer's code given by buyers. Most of the international buyers source garments from different parts of the world. In case buyers need to track the manufacturer of a particular product, they use this code

Other Special Labels / show other information customers or buyers want to know. For example, batch mark, country of origin, fiber content of the garment, etc.

COMMON LABEL PLACEMENT POSITIONS

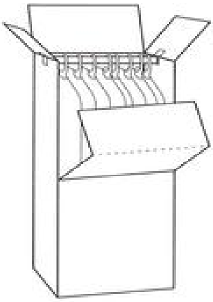


HANGTAG DESIGN EXAMPLES

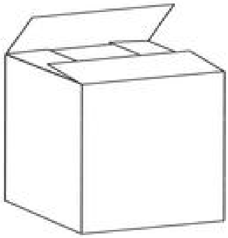


6.7 PACKAGING

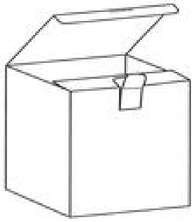
CARTON BOX TYPES



Wardrobe Box with Hanging Rail

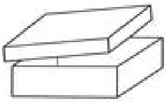


Regular Slotted Carton Box

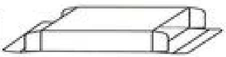


Die Cut Locking Carton Box

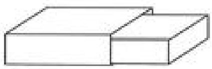
GIFT BOX TYPES



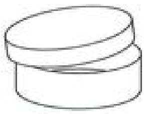
Lid & Base Box / Telescope Box



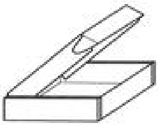
Two Tuck End Box



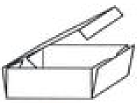
Match Box



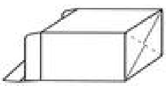
Round Box / Tube Box



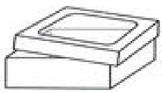
Lock-corner Hinged Lid Box



Folding Box

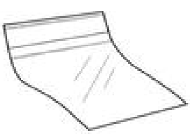


Auto Bottom Tuck Box

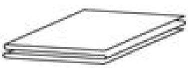


Lid & Base Box with Transparent Window

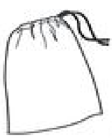
OTHER PACKAGING



Transparent Polybag



Wrapping Tissue Paper



Dust Bag

6.8 FABRIC SOURCING



Region	Country	City	No.	Market
Asia	China	Beijing	1	Muxiyuan Fabric Market
		Shanghai	2	South Bund Fabric Market
		Guangzhou	3	Zhongda Fabric Market
		Hangzhou	4	Sijiqing Fabric Market
		Shenzhen	5	Dongmen Fabric Market
		Hong Kong	6	Sham Shui Po
	Japan	Tokyo	7	Nippori Textile Town
	Thailand	Bangkok	8	Phahurat Market
	South Korea	Seoul	9	Dongdaemun Fabric Market
		Seoul	10	Gwangjang Market
	Vietnam	Hanoi	11	Ninh Hiep Fabric Market
	India	Mumbai	12	Mangaldas Market
		New Delhi	13	Gandhi Nagar Textile Market
		Gujarat	14	Surat Textile Market



Asia	Taiwan	Taipei	15	Yongle Fabric Market
	Singapore	Singapore	16	Textile Centre
Europe	France	Paris	17	Marché Saint Pierre
	United Kingdom	London	18	Goldhawk Road
	Italy	Rome	19	Fratelli Bassetti Tessuti
	Turkey	Istanbul	20	Mahmutpasha Bazaar
America	USA	New York City	21	Midtown Manhattan - Garment District
		Los Angeles	22	LA Fashion District
	Mexico	Mexico City	23	Centro Historico
	Brazil	São Paulo	24	Rua 25 de Março

I LIKE THE BODY. I LIKE TO DESIGN EVERYTHING TO DO WITH THE BODY.

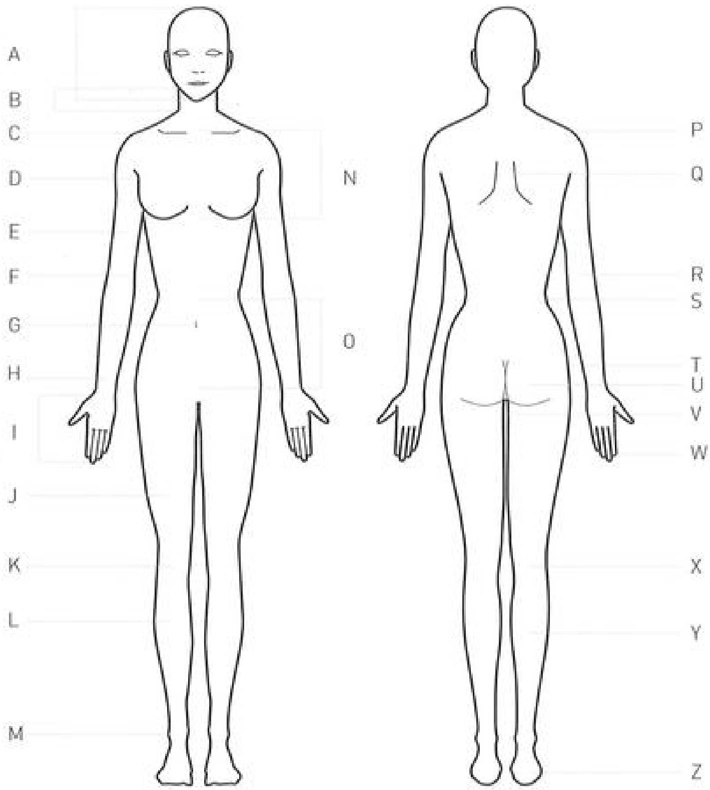
/ GIANNI VERSACE

07 BODY & BEAUTY

BODY / HAIR / COSMETICS / PERFUME

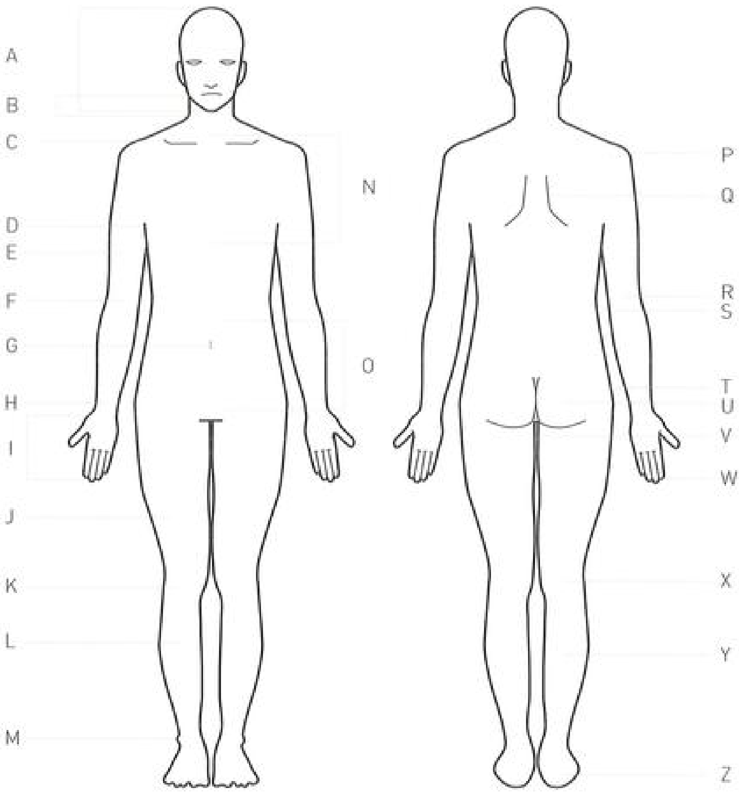
7.1 BODY

WOMEN'S BODY TERMINOLOGY



A	Head	H	Wrist
B	Neck	I	Hand
C	Collarbone	J	Thigh
D	Armpit	K	Knee
E	Upper Arm	L	Leg
F	Front of Elbow	M	Ankle
G	Navel	N	Breast (for women) / Chest (for men)

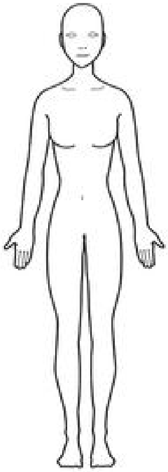
MEN'S BODY TERMINOLOGY



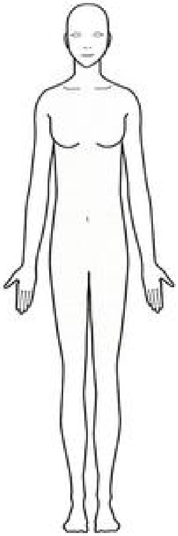
O Abdomen
P Shoulder
Q Shoulder Blade
R Elbow
S Waist
T Hip
U Buttock

V Crotch
W Finger
X Back of Knee
Y Calf
Z Foot

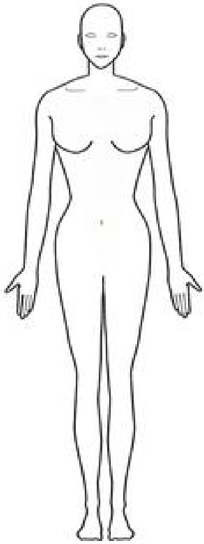
WOMEN'S BODY SHAPES



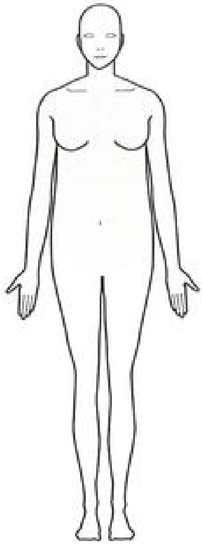
Petite



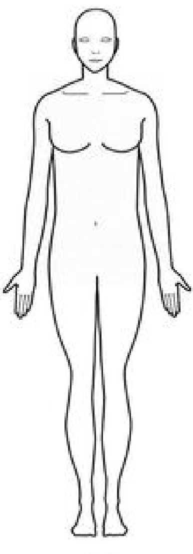
Column



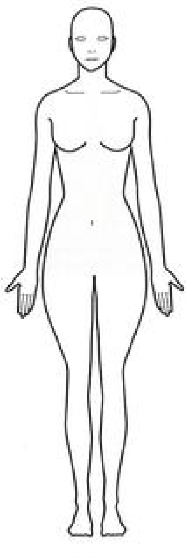
Inverted Triangle



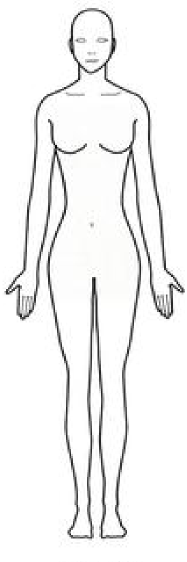
Apple



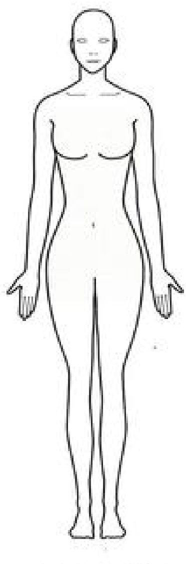
Brick



Pear

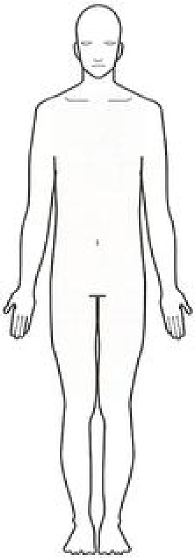


Hourglass

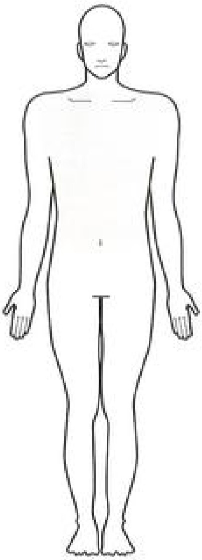


Full Hourglass

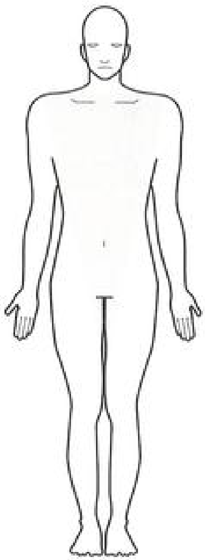
MEN'S BODY SHAPES



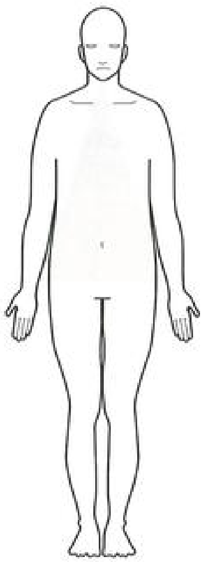
Column



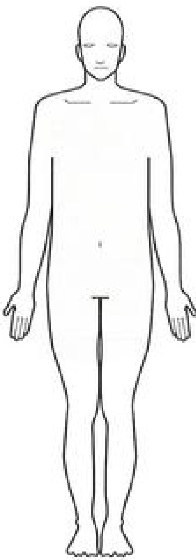
Trapezium



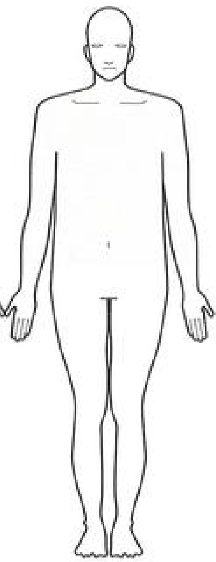
Inverted Triangle



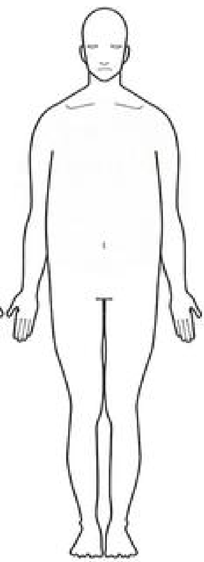
Triangle



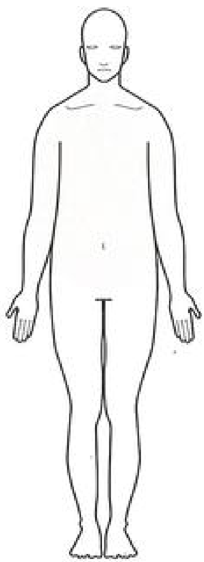
Rectangle



Square

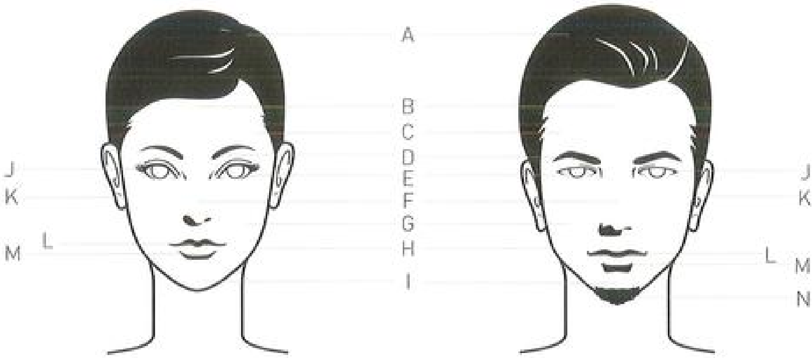


Circle



Oval

TERMINOLOGY FOR THE HEAD



A	Hair	H	Jaw
B	Forehead	I	Chin
C	Temple	J	Eyelash
D	Eyebrow	K	Ear
E	Eye	L	Mouth
F	Nose	M	Lip
G	Cheek	N	Beard

FACE SHAPES

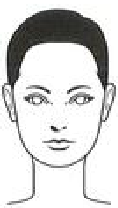

Oval


Oblong


Square


Inverted Triangle

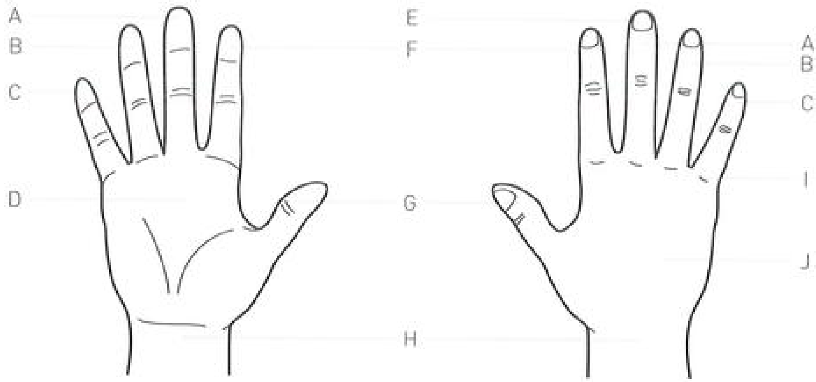

Diamond


Round


Heart-shaped


Rectangle

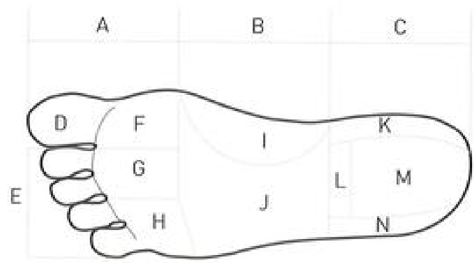
TERMINOLOGY FOR THE HAND

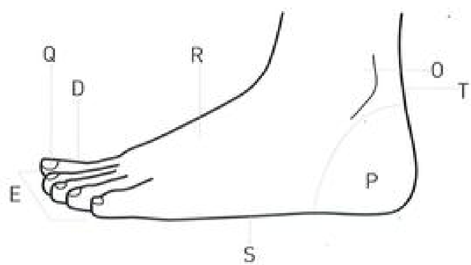


A	Middle Finger	F	Index Finger
B	Ring Finger	G	Thumb
C	Little Finger / Pinky Finger	H	Wrist
D	Palm	I	Knuckle
E	Fingernail / Nail	J	Back of the Hand

TERMINOLOGY FOR THE FOOT

- A Forefoot
- B Midfoot
- C Hindfoot
- D Hallux / Big Toe
- E 2nd, 3rd, 4th & Little Toes
- F 1st Metatarsal Head
- G 2nd & 3rd Metatarsal Heads
- H 4th & 5th Metatarsal Heads
- I Arch
- J Lateral Midfoot
- K Inner Heel
- L Heel Front
- M Heel
- N Outer Heel
- O Ankle
- P Rearfoot
- Q Toenail
- R Upper Part of the Foot
- S Sole
- T Achilles Tendon





7.2 HAIR

COMMON WOMEN'S HAIRSTYLES


Bob


Box Bob / Short Bob


Short Bob / Graduated Bob


Curl Under / Page Boy


Bowl Cut


Asymmetric Cut


Pixie Cut


Shag


Kiss Curls


Finger Waves / Marcelling


Curly Hair


Wavy Hair


One Length


Layered Cut


Hime Cut



Afro



Spiral Afro Curls / Ringlets



Feathered Hair



Blowout



Braid / Plait



Bunches / Pigtail



All Back / Brushed Back



Ponytail



Bun



French Twist



Beehive

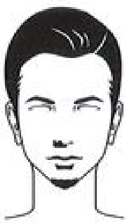


Bouffant

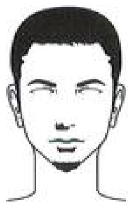


Cornrows

COMMON MEN'S HAIRSTYLES


Side Part


Crew Cut


Caesar Cut


Quiff


Wings


Curtained Hair


Spiky Hair

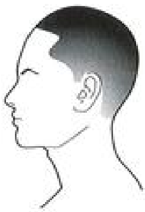

Fauxhawk


Emo


Devilock


Afro


Dreadlocks / Dreads



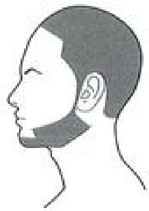
High and Tight



Man Bun



Top Knot



Shape-Up



Skinhead



Fade



Undercut



Pompadour



Hi-top Fade



Mullet

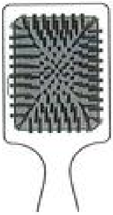


Dreadhawk



Mohawk Cut / Mohican

HAIR COMB TYPES



Bristle Paddle Brush

/ Natural bristles stimulate the scalp for better blood circulation
/ Best for medium to long hair
/ Useful for untangling hair



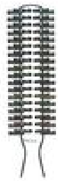
Nylon Paddle Brush

/ With rounded pins
/ Massages the scalp and distributes natural hair oils
/ For fine hair or brushing wet hair



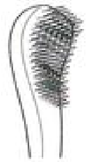
Parting Comb / Rat Tail Comb

/ For parting hair into sections
/ Smooths hair



Bristle Round Brush

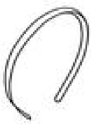
/ Natural bristles stimulate the scalp for better blood circulation
/ Distributes natural oils for shinier, more manageable hair
/ For smooth blowouts



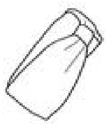
Detangler Brush

/ A mix of bristles in varying lengths
/ Best at removing knots and tangles

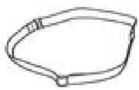
HAIR ACCESSORIES



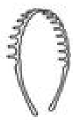
Alice Band



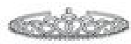
Headband



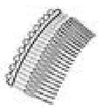
Bra Strap Headband



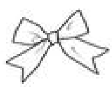
Comb Alice Band



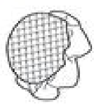
Tiara



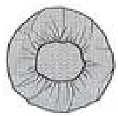
Hair Comb



Hair Bow



Chignon Cover



Hairnet



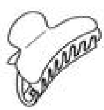
Hair Slide / Bobby Pin



Hair Slide



Hair Stick



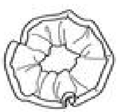
Hair Claw



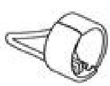
Barrette



Snap Barrette



Scrunchie



Pony Cuff



Ponytail Holder / Hair Tie

7.3 COSMETICS

MAKEUP STEP-BY-STEP



MOISTURIZER

/ Wash the face
/ Apply moisturizer
/ It smooths and keeps the skin supple



PRIMER

/ Apply primer on the face and neck
/ It minimizes pores and conceals any flaws on the skin



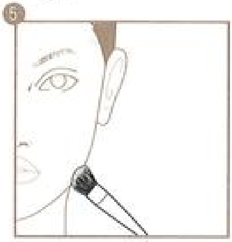
CONCEALER

/ Dab carefully over the problem area and blend with fingertips
/ It covers any blemishes on the skin



FOUNDATION

/ Apply small patches to the chin, cheeks and forehead
/ Blend to cover the entire face



HIGHLIGHTER & BRONZER

/ Apply to the area desired and blend
/ It makes the face look more defined



BLUSH

/ Apply to the apples of the cheeks
/ It gives the face a pleasant glow



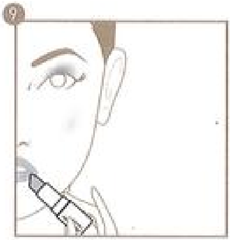
EYEBROW PENCIL

/ Draw along the natural line of the eyebrow
/ Color in slightly lighter than the hair



EYESHADOW, LINER & MASCARA

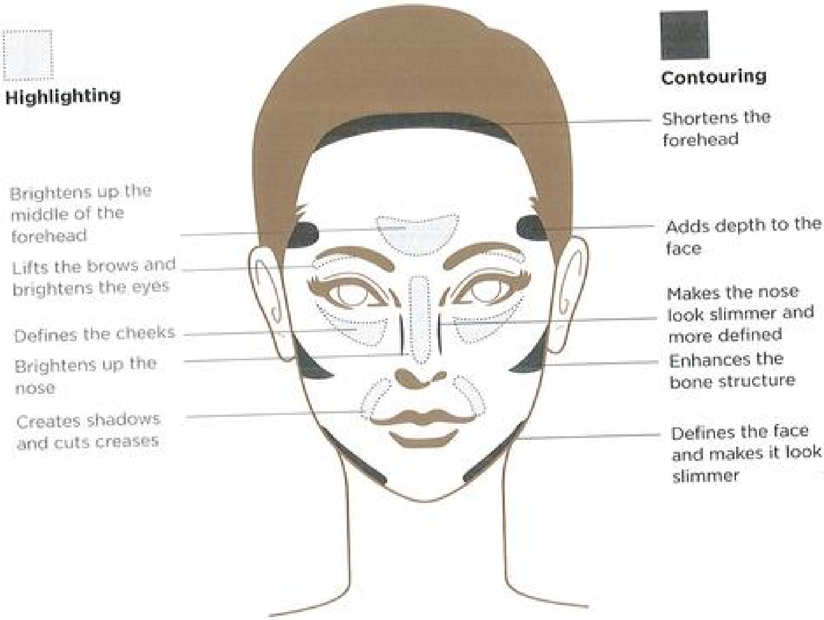
/ Use three shades of eyeshadow, starting with the lightest color
/ Apply eyeliner and mascara



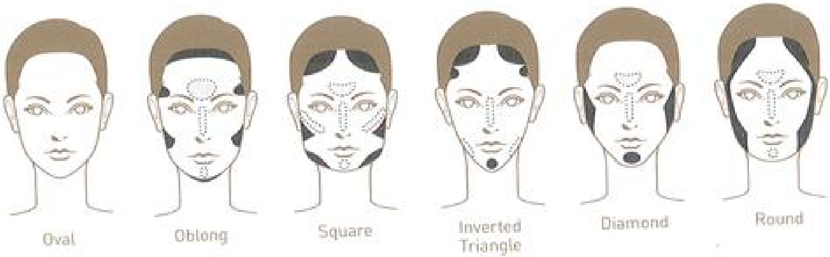
LIPSTICK, LINER & GLOSS

/ Finish the look by applying lip makeup
/ May apply a layer of lip gloss

HIGHLIGHTING AND CONTOURING

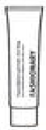


HIGHLIGHTING & CONTOURING FOR DIFFERENT FACE SHAPES



MAKEUP PRODUCTS

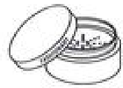
FOR FACE

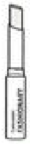

Primer


Liquid Foundation


Powder Foundation


Spray Foundation


Setting Powder / Loose Powder


Concealer


Bronzer


Luminizer


Blush


Shimmer & Glitter

FOR EYES


Eye Primer

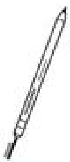

Eyeshadow


Eyeliner


Mascara


False Lashes

FOR EYEBROWS

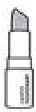

Eyebrow Pencil

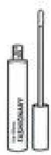

Eyebrow Powder

FOR LIPS


Lip Primer


Lip Pencil


Lipstick


Lip Gloss

MAKEUP TOOLS

BRUSHES



Fan Brush

- For applying highlighter and blush
- Creates gentle contours



Flat Foundation Brush

- For applying liquid foundation
- For applying and blending concealer



Foundation Brush

- For applying liquid foundation and concealer
- For blending cream products



Flat Top Brush

- For applying and blending liquid or cream foundation
- For applying powder for full coverage



Angled Foundation Brush

- For applying liquid or cream foundation
- For blending concealer
- For blending cream blush and bronzer



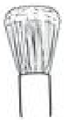
Powder Brush

- For applying powder foundation, powder blush, bronzer and highlighter
- For applying products to the body



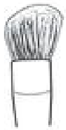
Round Buffing Brush

- For applying and blending foundation and concealer
- Controls color
- Contours



Stippling Brush

- For applying liquid or cream foundation
- For applying highlighter and blush



Angled Blush Brush

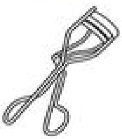
- For applying blush, bronzer and highlighter
- Contours cheekbones and other features



Blush Brush

- Its small size allows precise application
- For applying and blending blush, bronzer and highlighter

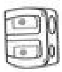
OTHER MAKEUP TOOLS



Lash Curler



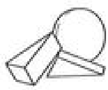
Tweezer



Sharpeners



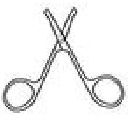
Air Brush



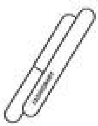
Sponge / Applicator



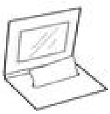
Eyebrow Brush & Lash Comb



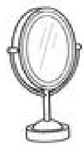
Safety Scissors



Nail Files



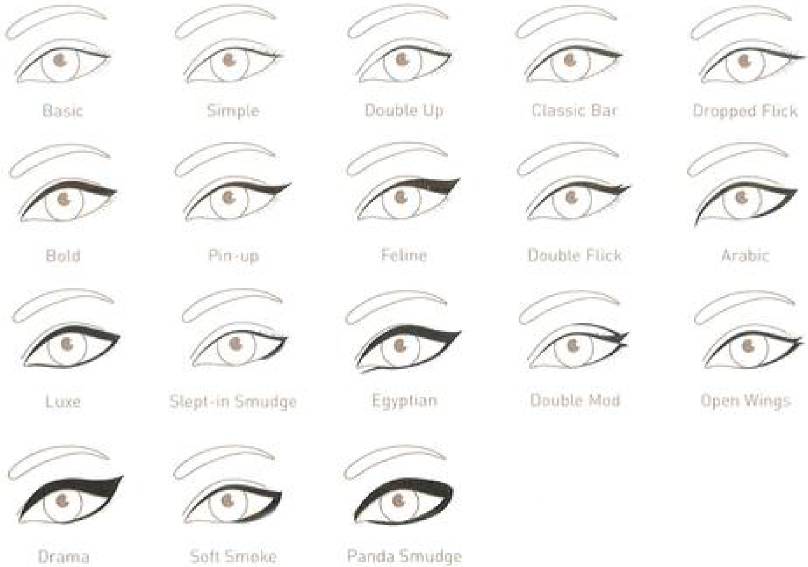
Blotting Paper



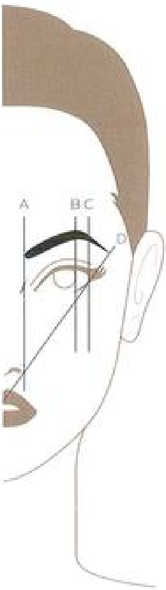
Mirror

EYELINE & EYEBROW STYLES

EYELINE STYLES



EYEBROW SHAPING

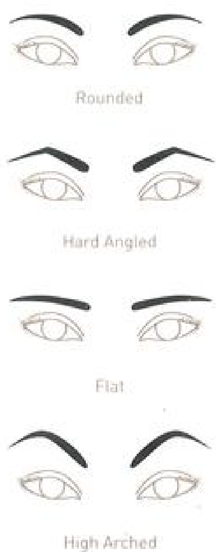


A — Line up the inner edge of the brow with the outside of the corresponding nostril (A).

B/C — The highest point of the arch should be just at the outer edge of the iris (B). However, a more sophisticated eye is achieved when the highest point occurs at the outer corner of the eyeball (C), depending on the face shape. Anywhere between B & C is optimal.

D — The outer brow should taper off to a point that intersects with an imaginary line drawn from the center of lips, past the outer nostril, to the outer edge of the eye (D).

EYEBROW STYLES



LIPS

LIP MAKEUP STEP-BY-STEP



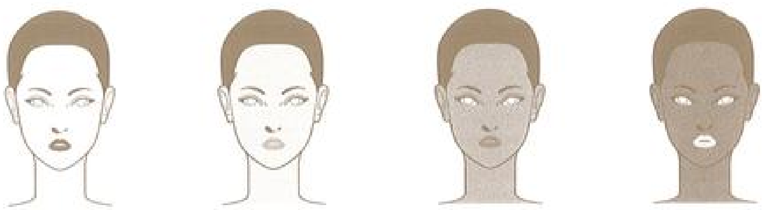
1. Create an 'x' on the upper lip and an outline in the middle of the lower lip
2. Fill the two parts
3. Outline the upper lip
4. Fill the upper lip
5. Fill the lower lip

LIP SHAPES



Thin Lower — Oval — Thin Upper — Downturned — Thin — Large Full — Small

SKIN COLORS & LIPSTICK SHADES



Fair Skin

- cool skin undertone / pinkish beige, light mocha, light mauve
- warm skin undertone / shell, sand, nude peach

Medium Skin

- cool skin undertone / rosy pink, cranberry, plum, raspberry
- warm skin undertone / bronze, copper, cinnamon

Tan Skin

- cool skin undertone / light brown, dark berry, brick red
- warm skin undertone / brick red, brown red, caramel

Dark Skin

- cool skin undertone / dark red, deep plum, ruby red
- warm skin undertone / honey, ginger, copper bronze

NAILS

NAIL POLISH STEP-BY-STEP



1. Polish along the edge
2. Apply a dot near the base
3. Push the dot toward the cuticle
4. Sweep deliberately ourwards
5. Continue towards the tip
6. Repeat on the other side
7. Sweep straight to the tip

NAIL SHAPES

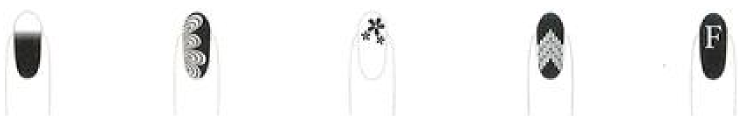


Oval | Squared Oval | Rounded Rectangle | Square | Round

NAIL ART DESIGNS



Stripes | Polka Dots | Cupcake | French | Modern French



Fade-out Two-toned | Water Marble | Floral | Mosaic | Letter

7.4 PERFUME

PERFUME CLASSIFICATION



Parfum / Extrait — Perfume extract in English; 15–40% aromatic compounds

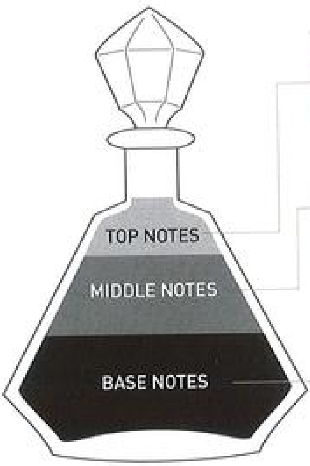
Esprit de Parfum — Perfume spirit in English; 15–30% aromatic compounds; a seldom used strength concentration in between Eau de Parfum and Parfum

Eau de Parfum — 10–20% aromatic compounds

Eau de Toilette — 5–15% aromatic compounds

Eau de Cologne — Chypre citrus type perfume with 3–8% aromatic compounds

PERFUME NOTES



last about 15 minutes after application

The scent is perceived immediately after application. Top notes consist of small, light molecules that evaporate quickly. The compounds that contribute to top notes are strong in scent, highly volatile, and evaporate quickly.

last about 30 minutes after the top notes evaporate

The middle notes are the main body of a perfume which serve to mask the often unpleasant initial impression of base notes, which become more pleasant with time. The scent of middle note compounds is usually more mellow.

not perceived until after 30 minutes, could last for up to 24 hours after application

The base and middle notes together are the main body of a perfume. Base notes bring depth and solidity to a perfume. Consisting of large, heavy molecules that evaporate slowly, compounds of this class of scents are typically rich and deep and are usually not perceived until 30 minutes after the application.

COMMON AROMATIC SOURCES

Where does the scent come from?

SYNTHETIC SOURCES

Synthetic aromatics are often used as alternative aromatic sources because some aromatics are difficult to find from nature.

For example, **Calone** could give a fresh marine scent that is widely used in perfumes nowadays. Linalool and Coumarin are both naturally occurring compounds that can be inexpensively synthesized from **Terpenes**. **Orchid Scents (typically Salicylates)** are difficult to find from the plant itself but are instead synthetically created to match the fragrant compounds found in different orchids. One of the most commonly used classes of synthetic aromatics nowadays are the **White Musks**. White Musks are always added to laundry detergents in order to give a lasting fresh scent.

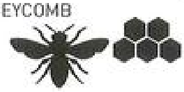
NATURAL SOURCES

PLANT SOURCES

- BARKS
  / cinnamon
  / cascarilla
- FLOWERS
  / rose
  / jasmine
- FRUITS
  / apple
  / cherry
- LEAVES
  / lavender
  / rosemary
- RESINS
  / myrth
  / benzoin resin
- ROOTS
  / ginger
  / iris rhizome
- SEEDS
  / carrot seed
  / tonka bean
- WOODS
  / pine
  / rosewood

ANIMAL SOURCES

- HONEYCOMB



- HYRACEUM



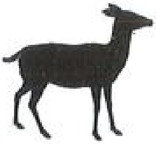
- CASTOREUM



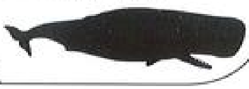
- CIVET



- MUSK



- AMBERGRIS



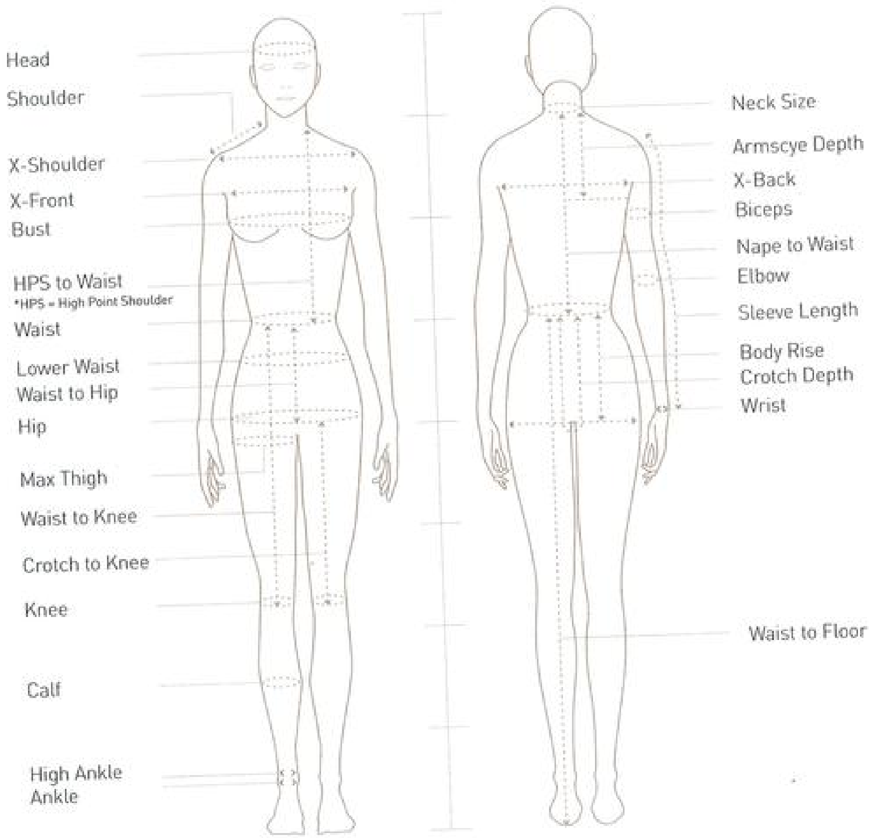
FASHION IS ARCHITECTURE. IT IS A MATTER OF PROPORTIONS.

/ COCO CHANEL

08 MEASUREMENT AND CARE

WOMEN'S MEASUREMENT / MEN'S MEASUREMENT / CARE LABELING / FABRIC CARE

8.1 WOMEN'S MEASUREMENT



WOMEN'S STANDARD BODY MEASUREMENTS (CM)

Size (US)	4	6	8	10	12	S	M	L	XL	Standard Model
Size (UK /Aus)	8	10	12	14	16					
Size (EU / French)	36	38	40	42	44					
Size (Italy)	40	42	44	46	48					
Size (Japan)	7	9	11	13	15					
Bust	82	87	92	97	102	82	84	94	100	84
Waist	64	69	74	79	84	64	70	76	82	66
Lower Waist	82	87	91	96.5	101.5	82	87	91	101.5	84
Hip	88	93	98	103	108	88	94	100	106	91.5
Head	54	56	56	57	58	54	56	57	58	56
Neck Size	35.5	37	38	39.5	40.5	35.5	37	38.5	40	37
Shoulder	12	12.5	12.5	13	13	12	12.5	12.5	13	12.5
X-Shoulder	38	39	40	41	42	38	39	41	42	39
X-Back	33	34.5	35.5	36.5	38	33	34.5	36	37.5	34.5
X-Front	30.5	32	33.5	35	36.5	31	32.5	34	36	32.5
HPS to Waist	42	42.5	43.5	44.5	45	42	42.5	44	46	42.5
Nape to Waist	40.5	41	41.5	42	42.5	39.5	40.5	41.5	42.5	40.5
Armscye Depth	20.4	21	21.5	22	22.5	21.5	22	22.5	23	22
Sleeve Length	57.5	58	58.5	59	59.5	61	63	63.5	64.5	63
Biceps	26.5	27	30	31.5	33	26.5	27	30.5	32.5	27
Elbow	22	22	23	23.5	24	22	22	23	24	22
Wrist	15.5	16	16.5	17	17.5	15.5	16	16.7	17.5	16
Waist to Knee	58	58.5	59	59.5	60	59	59.5	60	61	59.5
Waist to Hip	20	20	21	21.5	21.5	20	20	21	21.5	20
Waist to Floor	103	104	105	106	107	103	104	105.5	107	104
Body Rise	27.5	28	29	29.5	30	27	28	29	30	28
Max Thigh	49.5	52	54.5	57	59.5	49.5	52	56	60	52
Knee	33.5	34.5	36	37	38	33.5	34.5	36.5	38	34.5
Calf	31	32.5	34	35	36	31	32.5	34	36	32.5
High Ankle	20.5	21	21.5	22.5	23	20.5	21	22	23	20.5
Ankle	23.5	24	24.5	25.5	26	23.5	24	25	26	23.5

WOMEN'S NEW EUROPEAN SYSTEM CLOTHING STANDARD SIZES (CM)

Size Code	XS	XS	S	S	M	M	L	L	XL
Bust Girth	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	110
Range	74-78	78-82	82-86	86-90	90-94	94-98	98-102	102-107	107-113
Waist Girth	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	94
Range	58-62	62-66	66-70	70-74	74-78	78-82	82-86	86-91	91-97
Hip Girth	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	117
Range	82-86	86-90	90-94	94-98	98-102	102-106	106-110	110-115	115-120

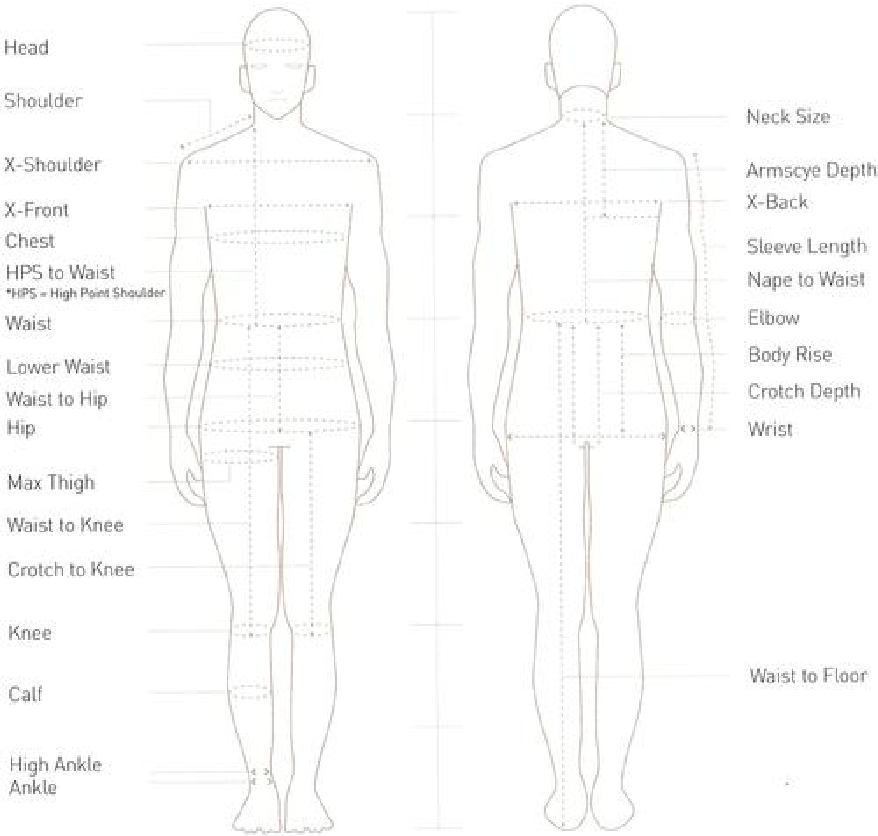
WOMEN'S STANDARD HAT SIZES (CM)

Size Code	XS	S	S	M	M	L	L	XL	XL
Size (US)	6 5/8	6 3/4	6 7/8	7	7 1/8	7 1/4	7 3/8	7 1/2	7 5/8
Size (UK)	6 1/2	6 5/8	6 3/4	6 7/8	7	7 1/8	7 1/4	7 3/8	7 1/2
Size (EU)	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Circumference	52.7	54	55	55.9	56.8	57.8	59	60	60.6

WOMEN'S STANDARD SHOE SIZES (CM)

Size (US)	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
Size (UK)	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7
Size (France)	37	37.5	38	38.5	39	39.5	40	40.5	41
Size (Italy)	36	36.5	37	37.5	38	38.5	39	39.5	40
Size (Japan)	23	23.5	24	24	24.5	25	25.5	26	26

8.2 MEN'S MEASUREMENT



MEN'S STANDARD BODY MEASUREMENTS (CM)

Size (US / UK)	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	46				
Size (EU / France / Italy)	44	46	48	50	50	52	54	56	S	M	L	XL
Size (Japan)	S	S	M	L	L	L	LL	LL				
Head	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	55	57	59	61
Neck Size	37	38	40	40	41	42	43	44	38	41	43	45
Chest	88	92	96.5	100	104	108	112	116	92	98	108	116
Waist	74	78	84	86	90	98	102	106	75	83	91	99
Lower Waist	77	81	87.5	89	93	100	104	108	78	86	94	102
Hip / Seat	92	96	99	104	108	114	118	122	94	100	110	118
Shoulder	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	17	20
X-Shoulder	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	47	48	50	53
X-Back	41.5	43	44.5	45.5	46.5	47.5	48.5	50.5	42	45	47	50
X-Front	38	40	43	43	44	46	48	50	38	42	45	50
Nape to Waist	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	48	44	44.8	45.6	46.4
Armscye Depth	22	22.8	23.5	24.4	25.2	26	26.4	26.8	23	24.6	26.2	27.8
Sleeve Length	64	66	68	68	69	70	70	70	64	65	66	67
Elbow	24.5	25	25.5	26	26.5	26.5	27	27.5	25	25.5	26	27.5
Wrist	16.4	16.8	17	17.6	18	18.4	18.8	19.2	16.8	17.6	18.4	19.2
Body Rise	26.5	27	27	28	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	27	28.5	29.5	30.5
Crotch Length	62	63	65	66.5	68	70	72	73.5	62	66	69	74
Knee	35	36	37	38.5	40	41	42	43	35	38	40	43
Calf	35.5	36.5	37.5	39	40.5	41.5	42.5	43.5	35.5	38	40.5	44
High Ankle	22	22.5	23	23.5	24	24.5	25	25.5	22	23	24	25
Ankle	24.5	25	25.5	26	26.5	27	27.5	28	24.5	25	26	28

MEN'S NEW EUROPEAN SYSTEM CLOTHING STANDARD SIZES (CM)

Size Code	XS	XS	S	S	M	M		L		L
Chest Girth	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120
Range	82-86	86-90	90-94	94-98	98-102	102-106	106-110	110-114	114-118	118-123
Waist Girth	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108
Range	70-74	74-78	78-82	82-86	86-90	90-94	94-98	98-102	102-106	106-111

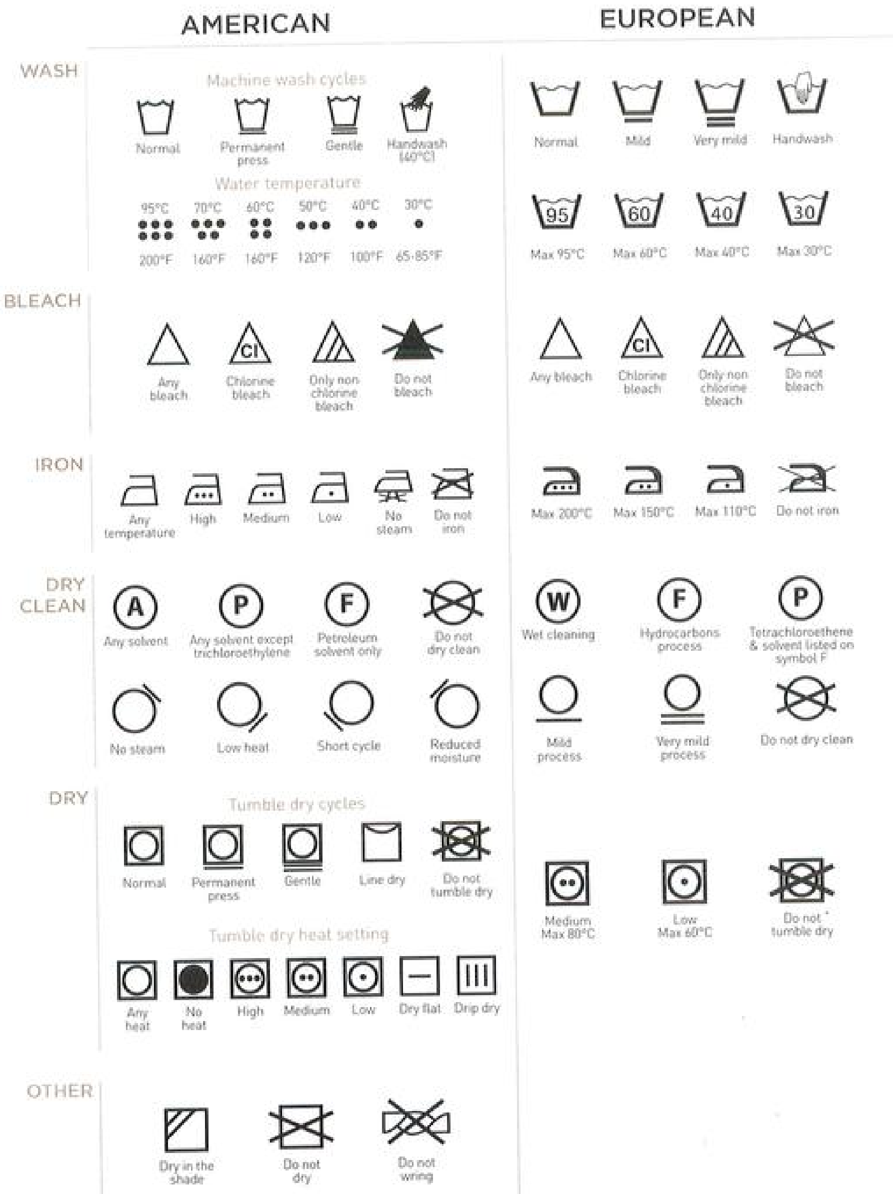
MEN'S STANDARD HAT SIZES (CM)

Size Code	XS	S	S	M	M	L	L	XL	XL
Size (US)	6 5/8	6 3/4	6 7/8	7	7 1/8	7 1/4	7 3/8	7 1/2	7 5/8
Size (EU)	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Size (UK)	6 1/2	6 5/8	6 3/4	6 7/8	7	7 1/8	7 1/4	7 3/8	7 1/2
Circumference	52.7	54	55	55.9	56.8	57.8	59	60	60.6

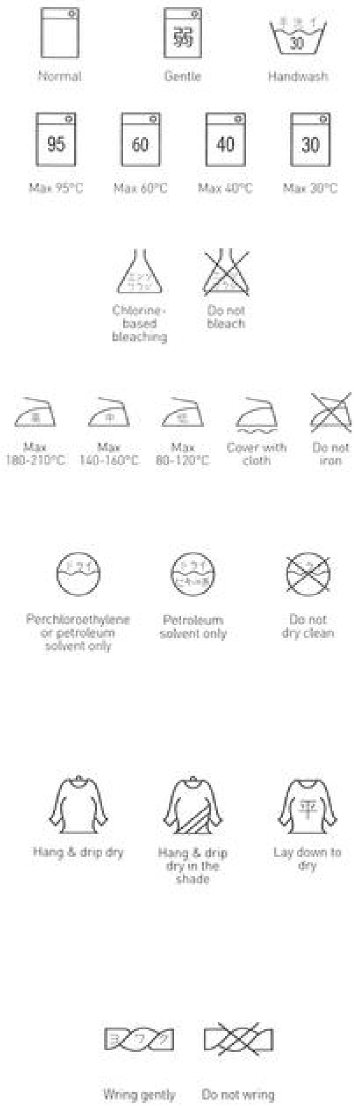
MEN'S STANDARD SHOE SIZES (CM)

Size (US)	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10	10.5	11
Size (UK / Australia)	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
Size (EU / France/ Italy)	37	37.5	38	38.5	39	39.5	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43.5	44
Size (Japan)	22	22.5	23	23.5	24	24.5	25	25.5	26	26.5	27	27.5	28	28.5	29

8.3 CARE LABELING



JAPANESE



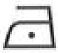
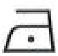
CHINESE



8.4 FABRIC CARE

	WASH	DRY
COTTON	Machine wash at all temperatures	Dry at any temperature
WOOL	Machine wash at cold temperatures; Handwash	Do not use dryer; Dry flat; Do not wring
SILK	Machine wash at cold temperatures; Handwash	Do not use dryer; Do not wring
LINEN	Machine wash at all temperatures	Dry at low temperatures
POLYESTER/ NYLON	Machine wash at warm temperatures	Tumble dry on low; Line dry
VISCOSE/ RAYON	Machine wash at cold temperatures	Do not use dryer; Do not wring; Line dry
LYCRA/ SPANDEX	Machine wash on normal cycle	Tumble dry low
ACETATE	Machine wash at cold temperatures	Do not use dryer; Do not wring
RAMIE	Machine wash at cold temperatures	Tumble dry on low; Do not wring; Line dry

ATTENTION:
ALWAYS FOLLOW THE CARE LABEL ON THE GARMENT. IF THERE IS NONE, FOLLOW THIS CHART.

IRON	CAUTION
 Iron at any temperature or hang dry	! Do not bleach except for white garments ! Overbleaching can cause yellowing and damage
 Steam only	! Do not bleach ! Do not use hot water ! Do not use fabric conditioner
 Steam or iron at low temperatures; Press inside-out	! Do not bleach ! Do not use hot water ! Do not use dryer
 Iron when damp	! Do not bleach except for white garments ! Overbleaching can cause yellowing and damage
 Steam or press on low to medium heat	! Do not bleach
 Steam and turn inside-out	! Do not bleach ! Do not use hot water ! Do not use vinegar
 Steam or iron at low temperatures	! Do not use dryer sheets
 Iron when damp	! Do not use starch
 Steam or iron at low temperatures	! Do not use hot water ! Do not use fabric conditioner

GLOSSARY

Ab ► Cu

Abrasion Level / The degree of desired fraying and wearing on a garment achieved by stone abrasion during wash. Usually the heaviest at the thickest seams, such as the fly, pocket and hem.

Abrasion Resistance / The capacity to which a fabric sample can endure different forms of abrasion and friction commonly experienced during regular wear, such as surface rubbing and chafing.

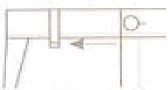
Acceptable Quality Level / (AQL) An inspection benchmark for acceptance sampling, which indicates the highest tolerable percentage of defects amongst the lot submitted for sampling. MIL-STD-105E, ISO 2859-1 (1999).

Acceptance Quality Limit / (AQL) An inspection benchmark for acceptance sampling, which indicates the maximum tolerable average number of defective items amongst the lot submitted for sampling. ANSI/ASQC Z1.4-2003.

AQL / May refer to two different definitions depending on the context. See: **Acceptable Quality Level** and **Acceptance Quality Limit**.

Artwork / Designs or illustrations used for textile ornamentation purposes, commonly in the form of printing, weaving or embroidery. These works of art are often purchased from outsourced artists or specialty studios, and are usually unique and exclusive to the purchaser. 'Confined' designs are those picked from a manufacturer's range and made exclusive to a customer.

Bar Tack



/ A series of hand- or machine-made stitches that reinforce specific parts of a garment, such as pocket openings and the bottom of a fly opening, which are commonly subject to stress.

Blind Hem / A type of hem finishing where the hem is turned up and secured with stitches that are barely visible from the right side of the garment. Can be done by hand or machine.

Bonding or Laminating / A textile treatment that involves fusing or applying a secondary layer of material, often nonwoven, to the primary textile to alter its hand-feel and/or functionality. Examples of common secondary materials: Polyurethane (for water resistance), foam (adds bulk and insulation), etc.

Bow / A fabric condition caused by the displacement of knitted courses (or filling yarns) from a line perpendicular to the selvages, resulting in one or more wavy arcs across the width of the textile. Similar conditions may occur in woven fabrics as a result of incorrect finishing.

Breaking Strength / The maximum tension that a material specimen can withstand in a tensile testing before it tears.

Burnout / Voided or Devoré / Textile techniques used for creating a pattern or design, in which areas of fiber are removed while leaving a fine woven or knitted supporting structure, so that certain elements of the fabric appear translucent and some areas remain solid. This can be done by dissolving specific fibers on the textile using special chemicals to achieve the desired design. Alternatively, it can be done by using a secondary layer of the fabric with the reverse of the design cut away and then applying the chemicals to burn away the pattern.

Burn Test / A test conducted to determine the fiber content by burning a swatch, yarn or fibers from a textile sample. Factors including the flammability, smell and quality of the residual ash or melted 'bead' serve as indicators as to the true nature of the fiber or blend.

Bursting Strength / The maximum degree of force or pressure that a textile can endure before it bursts when subjected to force applied at right angles to the plane of the textile.

Care Instructions / A set of directions which states the appropriate care practices to maintain a product without adverse effect, as well as warning of those practices which are expected to potentially damage the product. The instructions cover washing, drying, dry cleaning and ironing.

Certificate of Origin / (CO) An important trade document that attests the country of origin of the goods in question. This certificate is required in the USA and some other countries for tariff purposes.

Circular Knitting / A type of machine knitting which produces a knitted 'fabric' in the form of a tube. The fabric, which is knit on a circular knitting bed controlled by separate or sets of needles (called cylinders and dials), can be cut open and finished as a piece of flat fabric or left in its original tubular form, and is usually cut-and-sewn. Nowadays, many circular knitting machines are interfaced with computers and can create elaborate jacquard or fancy stitch patterns, although they are unable to create separate panels to desired sizes and shapes or create 'cable' patterns.

CMT / Abbreviation for 'Cut, Make and Trim'. A price jargon used in the apparel industry, referring to the preliminary cost charged by the

contractor for completing the three critical steps of garment production: cutting the fabric, sewing and assembling the components, and finishing the garment, including trimming, embellishing, pressing and labeling.

CO / See: **Cerificate of Origin**

Color Approval / A process in garment production where lab dips or print strike-offs are presented to a customer for approval or rejection, and to gather their comments for further correction. Common errors reflected in these comments include discrepancies in hue, chroma [saturation/intensity] and value [lightness/darkness], etc.

Color Change / Undesirable change in any of the color characteristics, such as the hue, chroma, lightness, or any combination of the above. The color distortion can be detected by comparing the test specimen in question with an untested specimen from a matching fabric or material.

Color Combo, Colorway, Color Pitch / Various ways of describing distinct color combinations used in a textile design or pattern, applicable to all types of patterns including prints, plaids, multi-color jacquards, etc. The related term 'pitch colors' means to conceive new color palettes for a design based on the original one in an artwork or swatch.

Colorfastness / The ability of a material to resist change in any of its color characteristics, transferral of its colorants to other materials [see: **crocking**], or both, due to any environmental factors it may encounter during any stage from manufacturing, testing, storage, to use.

Content / The breakdown of the primary fabric's fiber contents in terms of percentage, e.g. 70% Wool, 30% Silk. The duty rates of imported garments or fabrics will be determined by this content.

Contractor / A company or individual that supplies designated materials, labor or a product package with a contractual agreement of a specified sum and time frame.

Converter / A company or individual that converts greige goods into a finished textile through one or more procedures, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, brushing, bonding, shrinking, etc.

Counter Sample / A specimen provided by the vendor at the pre-production stage for comments, approval or confirmation on various attributes of the garment, such as the fit and sizing, execution, interpretation of a design or model.

Country of Origin / The country in which garments or other products were manufactured or assembled. This information is required on the garment label.

Cover Stitch



A type of cover stitch : 2-needle lockstitch

/ A type of seam finishing where the raw edges are topstitched on one or both surfaces, so that they are totally bound and enclosed by the threads. The appearance may vary according to the type of stitch and number of threads used.

Crocking / A colorant transferral phenomenon mainly caused by rubbing a colored yarn or fabric onto the surface of another fabric or an adjacent area of the same fabric.

Cross Dye / A dyeing technique that can be used to create speciality effects on a fabric comprising two or more different types of fibers. The special dyestuff used can only be absorbed by one of the fibers within the textile, resulting in heathered, iridescent finishes, or 'yarn dye' effects such as oxford weaves and gingham plaids.

Cubic Feet / The dimensions, namely length x width x height, of the shipment carton. This measurement is required for overshipments.

Customer Owned Goods [COG] / Commodity or material purchased by a customer. This can also be a Repair Claim when the merchandise needs to be sent back to the vendor for repair.

Cuttable Width / The usable width of a piece of fabric – essentially the width of the textile minus the woven edge, selvages or where the finish does not cover the full width of the fabric. An important factor that determines the fabric yield.

Cut-and-Sew / A contractor or factory specializing in cutting and sewing knitted textile and trims, usually in yardages instead of fully-fashioned panels. Due to knitted fabrics' elastic or stretch qualities, special attention to the pattern layout and fabric cutting is required during cut-and-sew procedures, in addition to specialized sewing equipment for construction and finishing.

Cutter's Must / An itemized list of important information required for the production of a garment during the cutting stage, including laying out and cutting the fabric. The information on a Cutter's Must document includes: Directions

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Cutter's Must (cont'd) and information for sewing and construction; all the pattern pieces for the body fabric, components and linings; main measurements; and the yields for all textiles and trims.

Cutting Ticket / A working document established by a contractor or manufacturer which lists the production details for a certain order. Much like a Work Order, it covers information such as the customer, style number, quantity, textile and trim details, etc.

Dart



/ A sewn element in garments that can help shape the fit or silhouette, or alteratively used as a decorative feature. It is a wedge or diamond-shaped piece removed from the garment's body, done by solely stitching or by cutting then stitching.

Dimensional Change / The discrepancy in the dimension, including the length and width, of a garment or textile sample when subject to certain conditions. Usually conveyed as a percentage of the sample's initial dimension.

Dog Ear / It is a short diagonal line sewn on the pocket corners. Adding small triangles to the corners will reinforce the pocket and prevent it from separating from the garment.

Double-Bed (Vee) Knitting / A form of machine knitting carried out on two flat beds of knitting needles facing each other, each in control of a stitch during the construction process. Often used for full-fashion knitting and complex stitch combinations, double-bed machines are capable of producing high density knits, such as rib construction, and are the only way of producing true 'cable stitches'.

Drape / The way a piece of fabric hangs or falls, which reflects the visual structure or aesthetic of the textile when made into a garment. Ways of describing the drape: soft, graceful, fluid, crisp, heavy, stiff, bouffant, etc.

Dry Cleaning / A way of cleaning fabrics using organic solvents without any water. Common dry cleaning solvents include fluorocarbons, petroleum solvents, and perchloroethylene. The dry cleaning process requires adding detergent and moisture to the solvent in an environment of up to 75% relative humidity, and hot tumble-drying at 71°C (160°F).

Dyer / Dye House / A converter specializing in dyeing fabrics according to customers' requirements. Offered in a wide spectrum of colors, dyes are chemicals that work by penetrating and bonding with the fibers of a fabric to give it color, the permeance of which depends on various factors, including the fiber, the dyestuff, the 'setting' process and environmental conditions. Dyes usually have no effect on the weight or hand of the textile.

Ease / In fitting and styling, ease refers to a garment's amount of extra 'room' that allows for comfort, movement or enhances appearance.
In sewing, when two pieces of textiles or trims of varying lengths are joined together, with the longer piece 'held in' against the shorter piece with relative smoothness and free from any obvious rushing, pleating or wrinkling along the seam. This type of ease helps shape the garment without the use of extraneous darts or seams as compared to tailoring.

Edge Stitch / A type of edge finishing where a line is stitched parallel just near the folded edge.

Electronic Jacquard / A form of computerized jacquard that uses circular or flat knitting machines to create various fancy patterns and stitches. The computer interface makes it easy for the designer to quickly draft and plan the fashioning or shaping of the garment panels.

Ex-Works (Ex-factory) / A type of shipping arrangement where the seller only bears minimum responsibility, while the buyer takes ownership of the commodity right after it is exported from the seller's facility. In an Ex-works transaction, a seller is only responsible for making the goods available for pick-up at their warehouse or facility and delivering them to the buyer's freight fowarder. Henceforth, the buyer needs to handle all other arrangements, such as insurance, export clearance and other documentation.

Facing / Panels or sections of a piece of extra fabric, always using the outer fabric, that is sewn-in inwards facing the body. Used for creating a clean-finished edge, opening or for concealing the interior construction of a garment.

Fashioning Marks / In knitting, fashioning marks are usually found near the seams in fully-fashioned garments as an indication to where each section was knitted to shape. See: **Fully-fashioned**.

Fiber Content / The percentage breakdown of the fiber contents of a woven or knitted garment's primary, outer or decorative fabric. This information must be included in the garment label together with the care instructions and country of origin, as mandated by the U.S. government.

Filament Yarn / A lengthy and potentially

continuous fiber yarn created through 'extrusion', a process where plastic elements, such as polyester, are pushed through small spinnerets and form filaments as they solidify. While filament yarns are usually man-made, they can also exist in natural forms, such as silk.

Finish (Fabric) / Any special or customer-specified finishing or treatment of a fabric, which may involve improving the color, look or feel of the fabric.

Finisher / A convertor who 'finishes' a textile pre-garment production in one or more of the following ways: Brushing, napping, bleaching, dyeing, printing, glazing, water repellence, etc.

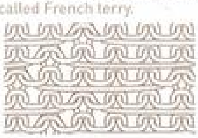
Fit Model / A person whose body measurements represent the standard or sample size or a garment style for development or production purposes. Fashion designers or manufacturers test their garments on a fit model prior to production, to examine the style, fit, drape, movement and comfort of the design on a real person.

Flammability / A material's ease of kindling and ability to support combustion. Fabric flammability is a particularly important issue in the manufacturing of childern's sleepwear and special uniforms.

Flat Knitting / A type of knitting which produces a flat knitted 'fabric' on a single or double-needle bed machine, where a 'carriage' feeds the yarns back and forth across the knitting bed, forming loop-like stitches needle by needle. This technique is considerably slower than circular knitting, but offers more versatility and is often able to fully fashion a garment.

Flats / Design sketches created for use as working diagrams during product development. Technical and free from artistic flourishes, flats include all the detailed information required, including the front and back views of the garment laid flat on a table, special details and treatments, measurements with indication of detail placements, exact proportions, etc.

Fleece / A fabric of natural or man-made fibers, either warp or weft knitted, that is given a plush finish by brushing the loops or floats on one or both surfaces. Its unbrushed form is called French terry.



Structure of French terry

Float Jacquard / A type of fancy knit technique in which yarns are carried on the back of the fabric (floats) and subsequently knitted onto the surface to create a multi-colored pattern or design. It is less firm and bulky as double jacqurd.

Floor Ready / Merchandise that has been received, tagged and is ready to be placed on the selling floor.

Fly closure / One-piece fly: The fly body is extended to form the fly facing, with the extension folded back to create the fly or lapped zipper application. The fly extension is single-ply and usually finished with an over edge seam.
Two-piece fly: The fly or lapped zipper application is formed by a separate piece of fabric. The fly extension is double-ply and folded at the outside edge.



French fly: Also known as 'waist stay', a French fly is an extension applied to the right side of the fly stand, allowing for a concealed extra button closure.

Folder (Operation) / A sewing machine attachment that folds multiple layers of fabric and garment parts together, saving the need for the machine operator to manually do so during the assembly stage. Its functions include: binding, hemming, flat-felling seams, and attaching plackets, etc.

Freight Chargeback / A freight deduction, fine or penalty levied by the customer against the supplier. There are two types of freight chargebacks:
Agreement: The supplier or vendor consents to sharing the freight charge.
Violation: The supplier or vendor bears the full freight charges as well as an extra handling fee. This usually occurs due to violation of the Purchase Order Contract, or the agreed-upon carrier or routing selection.

Fully Fashioned / A technical term in knitting which indicates that each individual section of the garment is 'fashioned' or shaped to its finished dimensions for every size within the range of the design. These sections are then usually looped or linked together to create the finished product. Fully-fashioned garments are more cost-efficient because it wastes less yarn.

Garment Twist / Also known as torquing or spiralling, a garment twist is when the woven or knitted fabric panels

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Garment Twist (cont'd) of a garment are rotated or twisted, usually laterally, due to latent stress released during laundering.

Garment Wash / The washing of dyed garments to tone down the color, create a worn, weathered, distressed look or seam abrasion, or to soften the fabric.

Gauge / A technical term in knitting which indicates the number of needles [wales] per inch on the knitting machine bed [or needles per 1-1/2" for some full fashioned knitting equipment], hence the fineness of the resulting fabric. The higher the gauge number, i.e. the more needles per inch, the finer the knitted fabric.

Grade Rule / A standardized amount of increases or decreases to the measurements of the garment patterns within the designated size range. This usually reflects the standard 'fit' of their customers, and can be set up or revised by the designer, contractor or the retailer.

Grading / A crucial step in garment production, grading refers to the proportional increase or decrease of the dimensions of all the sections of a model garment, sample or proto, based on the full intended production size range for a certain style. This step ensures proper fit across all sizes in the range, and helps determine the cutting layout [marker] for the textile, trims and other components.

Grain / A textile term used in woven textiles to describe the direction in which woven threads run.
Straight grain: Threads running along the length of the textile, parallel to the selvage.
Cross grain: Threads running across the width of the textile.
Bias grain: The 45 degree angle diagonal thread line across the textile.
Off grain: When the straight grain and cross grain are not at straight angles with each other or as indicated for the pattern piece.

Greige [Grey] Goods / Fabrics from a mill or knitter that are fresh off the loom, raw and unfinished. Greige goods must be followed up with a series of finishing procedures, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, brushing, etc.

Hand [Handfeel] / The characteristics of textile perceived by touch, such as soft, stiff, harsh and bouncy. It plays an important part when deciding the choice of fabric for creative design or production based on the specified quality.

Inspection Certificate / A document issued by independent testing organizations as an authoritative quality guarantee, verifying that the merchandise is in good condition and meets relevant standards before it is shipped.

Interfacing / Commonly used on collars, cuffs, front plackets, hems and lapels, it is a woven or nonwoven layer placed between the upper and lower fabrics to maintain the shape, durability and wrinkle-resistance for the garment.
Fusible interfacings are attached to a garment piece by ironing at a high temperature in order to temporarily melt the heat-sensitive adhesive for an affixable property. It is relatively more long-lasting unless the clothing is subjected to the same level of heat.
Sew-in interfacings are attached to a garment piece by stitching so that it 'floats' between the upper and lower fabrics for enhanced maneuverability. It does not change the appearance of fabrics, yet it adds support to the clothing.

Interlining / A material applied between the upper and lower fabrics in designated areas of a garment to provide additional weight and warmth for enhanced functionality.

Jobber / A textile supplier that sells within the fashion industry rather than to the public, who buys overruns, mill ends and unused sample yardage from manufacturers, mills and importers, then resells them to wholesalers, small-scale garment manufacturers and retailers.

Knit-down / A sample piece of knitted fabric often used for approval purposes before the production of a garment. It is used as a demonstration of certain color, yarn, stitch or pattern combinations.

Lab Dips / Pieces of sample fabrics colored by dyers, spinners or printers to present to a customer for approval of the coloration. Accepted ones will serve as the standard of production, whereas rejected ones will require comments for correction.

Lead Time / The amount of time required for the completion of a product development, including design, prototype, approval, counter sample and production.

Ligne [Buttons] / A measurement unit of length used by watch- and button-makers before the metric system was adopted. 20 lignes is equal to 0.5 inches and 40 lignes is equal to 1 inch.

Line Plan / Set by and for the design team, it is a schedule that provides a framework of product development for the coming seasonal collection. Merchandizing teams will outline styles and SKU count of the collection based on categories, which is usually based on the sales analysis from previous seasons.

Lining / A layer of fabric attached to the skin-facing side of a garment in order to conceal the interior construction such as seams and stitches. Types of lining include full, half, quarter and no lining.

Linking or Looping / Performed by skilled machine operators, it is a labor-intensive assembly technique mostly used in high-end knit apparel. The process joins pieces of flat knits together by applying a flexible, elastic chain-stitch seam to which the two fabrics meet.

Links-Links / A knitting technique in which purl stitches and regular stitches are applied on the same wale to create a thick rib effect for ample stretch quality.

Manufacturer ID / A multi-digit code that represents a vendor that is used in the Universal Product Code (UPC) system.

Marker / A comprehensive diagram indicating the placement of all graded paper patterns whose shapes will be cut out in a piece of fabric for the most economical use of textiles. Sketched manually or with the aid of a computer, it must take all variables into consideration including matching prints, patterns and grain lines.

Matching (Match Points) / Commonly used at the front of armscye, across the placket and along the seam, it is a technique of making various repetitive elements such as prints, stripes, plaids or embellishments transition seamlessly across two pieces of fabrics for a balanced visual of the pattern. It requires additional cost and time, and hence is considered a sign of high quality.

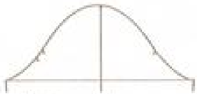
Migration / An irregular transfer or distribution of dyes, pigments or any other materials from one part of the fabric to another in the form of bleeding, crocking, etc.

Mill / A supplier specializing in spinning yarn or weaving textiles. A vertical mill streamlines its services from spinning to finishing of the fabric and subsequently selling it to the market.

Minimums / The lowest limit of order set by a vendor or mill when selling products. It is usually measured in fabric yardage, poundage or by pieces.

Muslin (Toile) / An inexpensive unbleached cotton fabric that is used to create the prototype of a design in order to test the fit and proportion. It can be written with construction remarks. After the initial prototype is formed, it is often taken apart for sampling, patternmaking, and approximating the fabric choice.

Notch



Notches on sleeve cap

/ The cut-in markings on paper patterns or slopers that locate the positions of various sewing constructions such as seam allowances, gathering, cutting, etc.

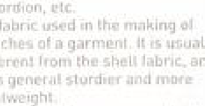
Package (Production) / A tying purchase agreed by a contractor on behalf of the customer, where it buys all piece goods and trims in addition to CMT (Cut, Make and Trim) services.

Packing List / A list of products and their quantities that will be packed for shipping.

Piece (of Fabric) / A bolt or roll of cloth whose length is determined by actual manufacturing or production processes.

Plating / A knitting process where two different types of yarns are simultaneously used - one on the upper side and one on the lower side. Aesthetically it gives a heathered effect. It also adds practicality to the fabric if a stretch or high-performance yarn is knitted on the back of a fabric for enhanced elastic, absorbent, moisture-wicking or anti-rash qualities.

Pleat



Box pleat

/ A fold of fabrics performed on garments for expending or styling purposes. Types of pleats include forward, reverse, knife, box, inverted, accordion, etc.

Pocketing / A fabric used in the making of pouches of a garment. It is usually different from the shell fabric, and is in general sturdier and more lightweight.

Pre-Production / Pre-production processes held before bulk production. It constructs garments using the actual production patterns, sewing line and machinery. After that, it will immediately be followed by bulk production.

Pre-Production (P/P) Sample / After the approval of the sales sample, another batch of samples will be produced. They must be made of ctual fabrics and produced by the factory who will be in charge of bulk production. When they arp approved, bulk production will commence.

Pressing / One of the manufacturing processes, it is performed by ways of heating or steaming the fabric with

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Pressing (cont'd) irons or machines, so as to enhance the smoothness, structure or create permanent creases on a garment. Hard press: Creates permanent creases and long-lasting shapes. Soft press: Removes wrinkles of the fabric for a smooth appearance but it does not create permanent creases.

Prototype (Proto) / An initial sample of a given design. It can be made of muslin or any available fabric as it is solely for assessment.

Punch (Mark) / A small hole on a paper pattern that will transfer various sewing constructions marked on the paper pattern to the fabric.

Racking / A basic function of a knitting machine where stitches are transferred from one needle to another to form a zigzag pattern. It is also one of the steps of making cable stitches on a double bed machine.

Rib Knit (Ribbing) / Usually seen on the placket or hem of a garment, it is an elastic textile achieved by alternating jersey and purl stitches that create a vertical ribbed effect.

Sales Sample / The exact replica of a retail product used by the salesperson for wholesaling purpose.

Sample Cut (Yardage) / Yardage of fabric purchased from a mill for sales and product development. Mills will only manufacture fabrics in limited colors. If a customized colorway is requested, a surcharge is required for producing sample fabrics. Alternatively, a customer can take a portion of fabrics from bulk production and use it as sample cuts.

Sample Loom / A sample yardage given by the mill for customer's approval or comments. A surcharge is usually required.

Sample Room / Set alongside with a design studio or in a contractor's property, it is a place where protos, counter and sales samples are made.

Sample / A product that is not for resale. Rather it serves as a selling tool (called sales sample), a guide for development (called counter samples) or a standard for production (called top-of-production).

Sanding / Sand Wash / An intentional abrasion performed on a garment for aesthetic purpose. Initially it was achieved with a high-pressure sand blaster, now it is done by washing in chemicals, or gritting with a dry brush.

Seam Allowance / It sets the distance between the stitching and the edge of a fabric. It prevents the seam from slipping, bursting or fraying.

Seam Slippage / Caused by stress or straining, it is found when the yarn shifts or slips out of stitching, causing an open seam or fabric distortion.

Seconds / Fabrics that contain excessive defects, damage or irregularities and thus are not of the highest quality. Considered as flawed, they cannot be marketed at full prices.

Selvage / A self-finished edge that runs along the warp threads. It keeps the woven fabric from ravelling and thus making it more durable. Since the fabric is stabilized by the process, it then can undergo further finishing processes.

Shading / A gradual change in hue, chroma or lightness in vertical or horizontal direction. It is considered a defect if unintended, but it adds aesthetic values to a design if it is done on purpose and is called ombré or dégradé.

Shrinkage / A decrease in length or width of a fabric or a garment achieved by contacting with water, heat, steam or wet-cleaning.

Single Needle (Construction) / A superior stitching technique that is normally used in high-end menswear garments. It sews a row of stitches along both the upper and bottom side of a seam, with only the upper one being visible. On the contrary, Double Needle Construction sews two parallel rows of stitches and is considered less durable.

Size Run / Samples of garments in all sizes made prior to mass production in order to ensure that all sizes are accurate.

Skew / Considered an improper finishing, it refers to the displacement of knitted or woven courses that forms a line perpendicular to the edge of a fabric.

Sloper / Also known as a block pattern, it is a thick piece of paper or cardboard used to sculpt the basic design of a garment whose fit and appearance have already been approved. It is used for further development of more complex styles or paper patterns.

Spec. Sheet (Specs) / A document that lists the complete specifications of a garment of an accessory made before production. It includes a brief illustration, measurement chart or any relevant information for the manufacturer or Quality Control.

Special Finish / Additional treatments performed on a textile for certain functional or aesthetic purposes, such as water-, stain- and wrinkle-resistance, odor-blocking, UV protection etc.

Stain / A spot of dirt or discoloration on a fabric or any base material that is difficult to remove by laundering or

dry cleaning.

Standard (Color) / They are submitted to a mill as the standard for production. The mill will then provide lab dips or strike-offs for approval or comments before mass production or further adjustments.

Stay / A strip of material applied on the interior of a garment in order to prevent stretching or distortion. It is a stabilization treatment to maintain the shape or detail of the construction.

Stitches per Inch / The optimal density of stitches in garment construction. It varies depending on the component, fabric, design or durability of a garment.

Stock/Bulk / Fabrics that are manufactured strictly for mass production as opposed to sample production.

Store Pack / A package that will be shipped to the retailer. It is packed by style, color or size.

Tearing Strength / The force required to continue ripping a previously torn fabric.

Tech Package / Also known as Spec Package, it is a compilation of technical specifications sent to a factory for every new product. It includes Sketch Sheet, Specification Measurement Sheet, Fabric and Trim Sheet, etc.

Time and Action Calendar / A seasonal calendar set to keep design, merchandizing, production and sales divisions at their highest efficiency so that they will be in sync with one another throughout production and retail processes.

Top of Production (Top of Line) / The first batch of products completed by production line for quality check purpose. After approval, it will be immediately followed by bulk production.

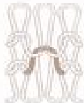
Topstitch Gauge / It measures the distance between two parallel rows of topstitching, which is called double-needle topstitch.

Topstitching / Usually seen on the outer edge of a garment, it is a row of stitching shown on the shell fabric for functional, structural or aesthetic purposes. It can attach a garment section to another, and keep garment pieces in place.

Transfer / A basic function of a double bed knitting machine where stitches are transferred from the front to the back bed of needles or vice versa during the knitting process.

Trim (Trimming) / Ornamental details that are applied to a garment for aesthetic purpose. Usually made by a manufacturer or supplier, they can be a wide range of materials including ribbons, patches, lace, braids or piping.

Tuck / A knitting technique that a needle holds more than one loop at a time. It causes the stitch to pull up the surrounding stitches in order to



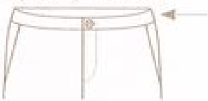
elongate the wale. It is used to achieve certain visual effects or lengthwise elasticity.

Underlining / A complete layer or individual panels attached to the back of a shell fabric to lend a garment certain hand or visual effects such as structure, weight or opaqueness.

Under-stitching / It effectively prevents the lining or facing from peeking out from the inside of a garment. It is a row of stitching along the inside edge of the facing that allows the shell fabric to roll over and conceal the seam edge.

Union Dye / Union dye is a technique in which all the different fibers in a textile are dyed the same color by using appropriate dye chemicals.

Waistband



/ A straight waistband is a flat trim at the waist whose pattern edges are cut on and parallel on the straight grain of fabrics.
A contour waistband was cut differently at the top edge and side seam to ensure that the waistband sits close to the body's curve.
A curtain waistband is supported by a bias strip on the interior of the shell fabric that hangs below the waistline seam. It is commonly used for tailored trousers and skirts.

Washdown / A washing, chemical, sourcing or mechanical treatment performed on a fabric or a garment to obtain a worn-in or laundered look.

Wicking / A fiber's or a fabric's ability to transport moisture away from the skin in order to enhance evaporation and thus comfort.

Yarn Count / A numerical value (usually fraction) which shows the fineness of a yarn and is determined by the relationship between weight and length. New Metric (NM) is a popular count system amongst all, which indicates the diameter of a yarn based on a fixed length.

Yield / A means of textile measurement, it represents the length of a fabric or weight of a knitted fabric. It counts as a cost factor in the manufacturing process.

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